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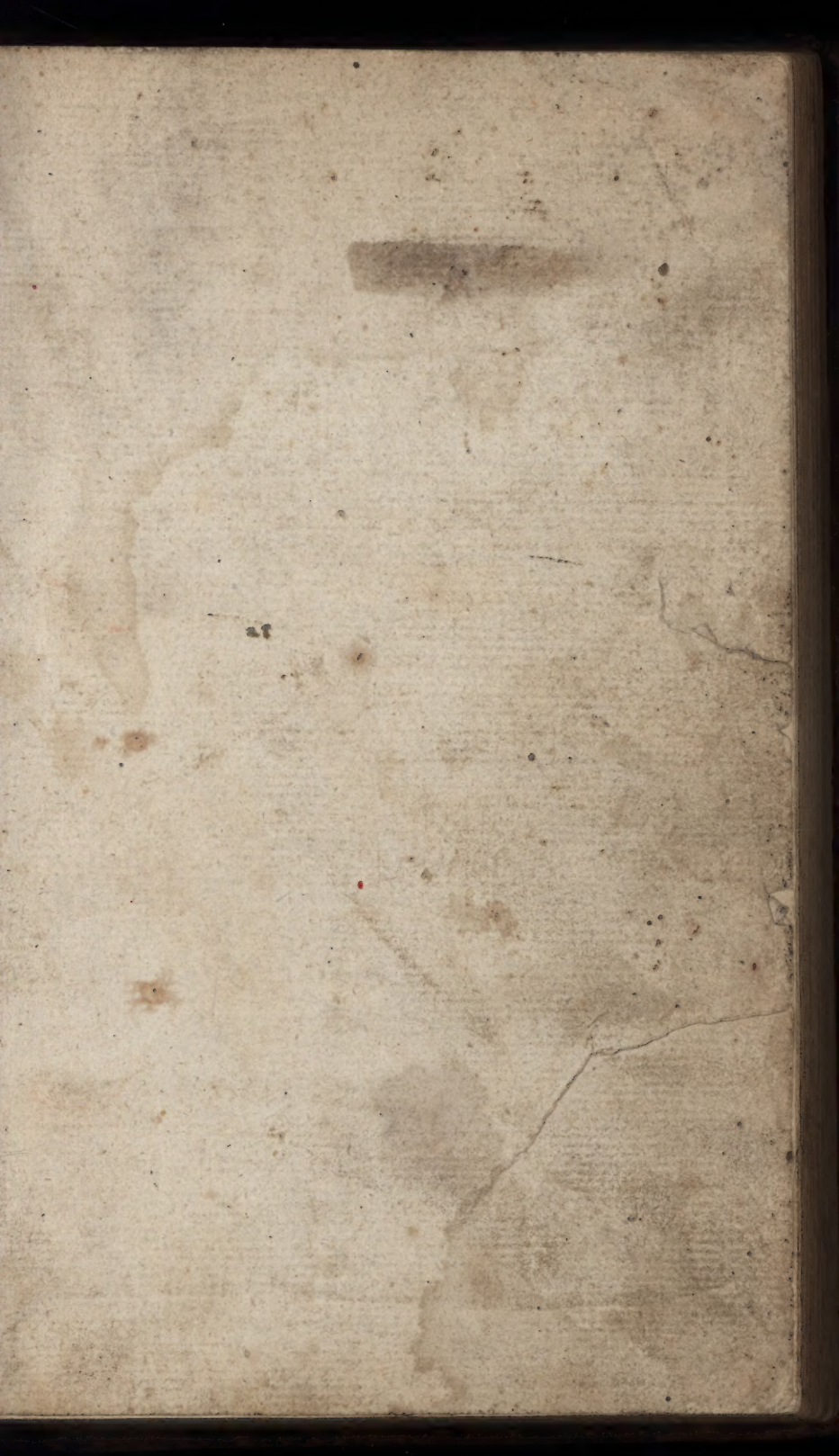
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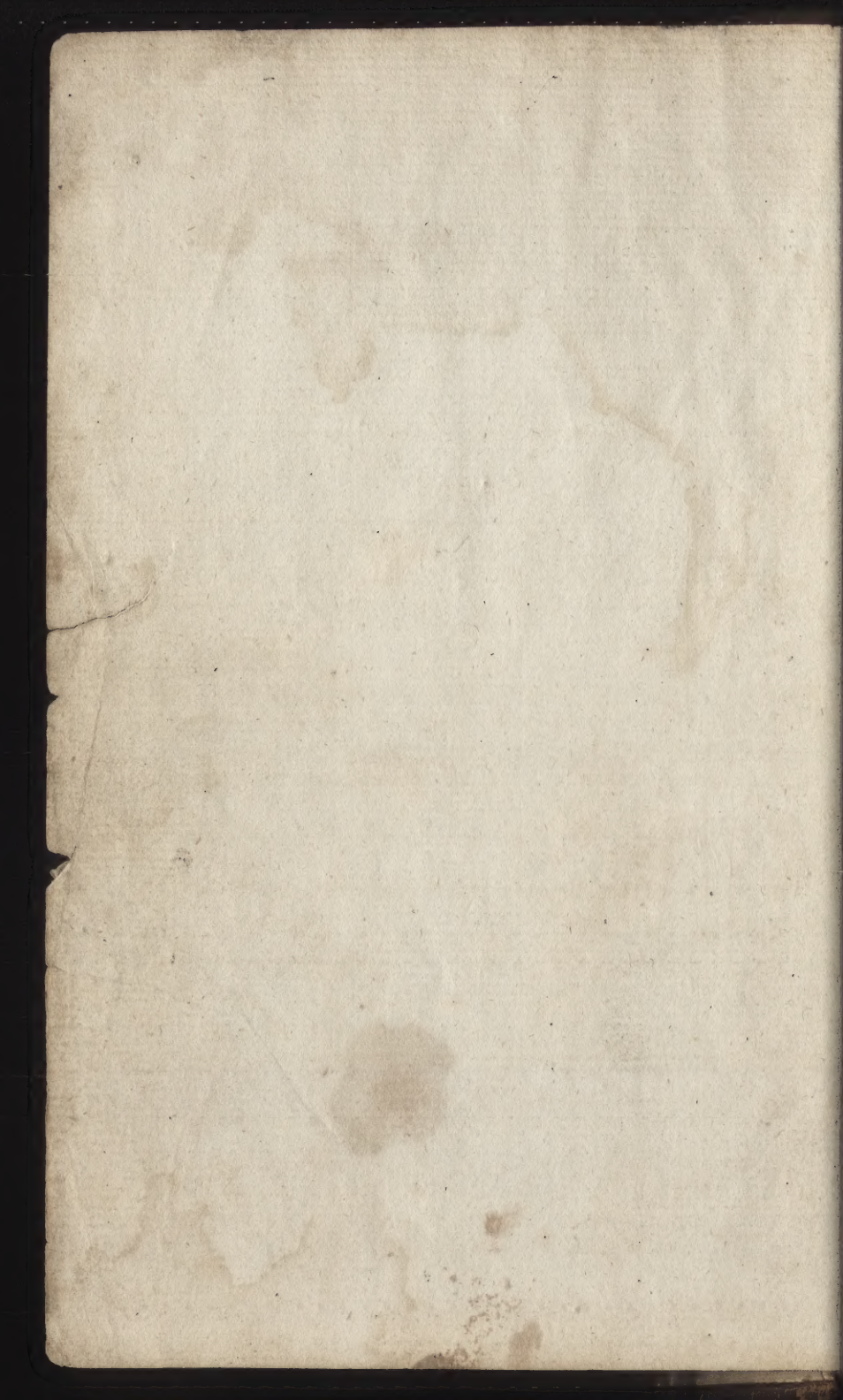
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By WILLIAM PAIN,  
Author of the PRACTICAL BUILDER, &c.

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THE SECOND EDITION.

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*The Proportion of Chimnies to Rooms, in any Case required, from  
a Room of 9 Feet square to a Room of 60 Feet square.*

A room of 9 ft square will require a chimney 2 ft. 3 in. wide by 3 ft high: then, supposing the room to be 12 ft square, the proportion will be as 4 to 1; that is, the width of the chimney will be 2 feet 3 inc. by 3 feet  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in height: so that, for every foot the room increases in size, you must add one inch to the width of the chimney, and a quarter of an inch to the height: then, if the room be three times 9 feet, which is 27 feet square, the chimney will be 3 feet 6 inches wide, by 3 feet 4 inches and a half high: and so on for any square room.

For rooms that are longer than they are wide, suppose 24 by 36, add the length and breadth together, and take half that sum for the square of the room, being 30 feet, which is 21 inches more in width, and 21 quarters more in height, than the 9 feet rooms require; so the chimney will be 3 feet 9 inches, and the height 3 feet 7 inches.

Suppose a room should be large enough to require two chimnies, that is 40 feet wide by 60 feet long; add the length and breadth together which is 100, and take the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of that, which is 50; so that two chimnies to a room of 50 feet square will do for a room 60 by 40, and the width of each chimney will be 5 feet 5 inc. and the height of each will be 4 feet and half an inch. And so for any other.

*The Proportion of Windows to Rooms to give the proper Light,  
not too glaring, nor too dark and gloomy.*

Multiply the length of the room by the breadth, and that product by the height: out of the last product extract the square root, which root will be the proper light for the room, and must be divided into as many parts as the room will admit windows.

Suppose the room to be 24 feet by 18, the product will be 432: multiplied by 12 feet the height, that product will be 5184, whose square root is 72, which will admit of three windows, containing 24 feet each. This is a general rule for any room, &c.





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*A Table of Scantlings for cutting of Timber for Building.*

**BEARING-POST.**

**SCANTLING.**

If 8 feet in height, —	9 inches square.
If 10 feet in height, —	10 at bottom 8 at top.
If 12 feet in height, —	12 at bottom 11 at top.
If 16 feet in height. —	16 at bottom 12 at top.
If 20 feet in height, —	20 at bottom 16 at top.

**GIRDERS.**

**SCANTLING.**

**Bearing Length.**

**Inches. Inches.**

If 16 feet, —	12 by 10
If 20 — —	13 by 12
If 24 — —	14 by 13
If 30 — —	15 by 14
If 36 — —	16 by 15
If 40 — —	18 by 16

**Binding-Joist.**

**Scantling.**

**Common Joist.**

**Scantling.**

Length.	Inc.	Inc.	Length.	Inc.	Inc.
If 6 feet, —	6	by 4	If 6 feet, —	5	by 3
If 8 — —	7	by 4	If 8 — —	6	by 3
If 10 — —	9	by 4½	If 9 — —	9	by 3
If 12 — —	10	by 5	If 12 — —	12	by 3 or 3½
If 14 — —	12½	by 6			

**Beams or Ties.**

**Scantling.**

**Bridging-Joist.**

**Scantling.**

Length.	Inc.	Inc.	Length.	Inc.	Inc.
If 20 feet, —	8	by 9	If 6 feet, —	5	by 3
If 30 — —	8	by 10	If 8 — —	5½	by 3
If 40 — —	10	by 12	If 10 — —	6	by 4
If 50 — —	11	by 13			

**Principal Rafters.**

**Inches.**

**Inches.**

**Inches.**

Length 15 feet, —	9 at bottom,	7 at top,	6 thick.
20 — —	10 — —	8 — —	7
25 — —	11 — —	9 — —	8
30 — —	12 — —	10 — —	9
36 — —	13 — —	10 — —	10

The king-post from 1 ft 6 in. to 1 ft 8 in. and as thick as the rafters.

**Small Rafters.**

**Scantling.**

**Wall-Plates.**

**Purlines.**

Length	Inc.	Inc.	from	to
8 feet, —	5	by 3	from 6	by 8
10 — —	5½	by 3½	from 6	by 4
12 — —	6	by 4	to 9	12

according to the length, which should not exceed 14 feet.

*Note.* All girders and tie-beams should camber ½ an inch to every 10 feet in length, whether they are trussed or not.



## Description of the P L A T E S, &amp;c.

*Description of Lines, raising Perpendiculars, and laying out Angles, &c.*

## P L A T E I. FIG. 1.

**I**S a right-angled triangle, whose base-line is 6, and perpendicular is 8, and the hypotenuse 10. From the scale of feet draw the line  $ac$  equal to 6 feet, then take 8 feet in your compasses, and set one foot at  $a$ , and describe a small arch at  $b$ , then take 10 feet in your compasses, and set one foot at  $c$ , and bisect the former arch  $b$ , which will be perpendicular to  $a$ ; then draw the lines  $ab$  and  $bc$ : which was to be done. Then, as 64, the square of 8, and 36, the square of 6, are together equal to 100, which is the square of 10 by 10, therefore  $ab$  is a perpendicular to the given line  $ac$ . So that the lines 6, 8, and 10, complete the right-angled triangle, whose complement contains 180 degrees.

## FIG. 2. P L A T E I.

*To raise a Perpendicular at the End or Middle of a Line.*

Draw the given line  $de$ , then set one foot of the compasses at  $e$ , and draw the arch  $df$ ; then, with the same opening of compasses, bisect the arch at  $g$  and  $h$ ; then set one foot at  $g$ , and draw the arch  $hi$ , then set it at  $h$ , and draw  $gi$ ; then draw  $ei$  which is the perpendicular to the base-line  $de$ . To draw a segment of an arch, as fig. 3. plate 1, draw the base-line  $ab$  and the perpendicular line  $ce$  at right angles with  $ab$ , then draw the line  $adc$ , and middle that line at  $d$ , then draw the line  $de$  at right angles with the line  $ac$ , and that will cut  $ec$  at  $e$ , which is the center to draw the arch  $acb$ . Fig. 4. To let fall a perpendicular from the point  $a$  to the line  $bc$ , continue the line  $ed$  to the point  $a$ , then middle the line  $ae$  as at  $d$ , then draw the circle  $abc$ , and where the circle cuts the line at  $b$ , that will be perpendicular to  $a$ : which was to be done.

## Of protracting. FIG. 6. P L A T E I.

*Is a Protractor, for laying out Angles.*

Lay the centre, at  $a$ , on the line at a point given, as at  $a$ , and the angle required is 60 degrees, as at  $c$ , on the

limb of the protractor ; then the lines  $ab$  and  $ac$  will contain an angle of 60 degrees, and so for any other, plain to inspection.

For Instance.

Suppose an angle of 20 degrees was required, then the line  $ab$  and  $ad$  would be an angle of 20 degrees. Again, suppose 40 degrees were required,  $ab$  and  $ae$  will be angles of 40 degrees. Again, suppose 90 degrees are wanted, then  $ab$  and  $af$  are 90 degrees. Suppose it be required to open the angle to 140 degrees, then the line  $ab$  and  $ag$  will be an obtuse angle of 140 degrees. Suppose 160 degrees was wanted, then the line  $ab$  and  $ah$  will be an obtuse angle of 160 degrees. The angle  $abf$  is a right angle : the angle  $abc$  is an acute angle of 60 degrees : the angles  $abd$  and  $abe$  are acute angles of 20 and 40 degrees. These will be sufficient to shew the manner of laying angles in planning or any case required. On the face of the protractor are four scales of feet and inches, from a quarter of an inch to the foot to one inch to the foot, which is plain to inspection.

### FIG. 7. P L A T E I.

Is an equilateral triangle, very ready for dividing mouldings, &c. Divide the side into as many parts as are contained in the mouldings you make use of, set the compasses at random larger than the part you want, and draw the line to the center  $a$  ; then suppose your mouldings to be 20 parts, more or less, put on the height of the moulding, as  $abe$ , and it will be divided as required ; and so for any other, making the scale larger than the height of your moulding.

### *The Construction of Polygon Figures.* P L A T E II.

Fig.  $a$ , to draw a pentagon to a given side, as 1, 2, make a radius of the side 1, 2, then divide the arch, 1, 6 into six parts, and turn one part down to  $o$ , which is the center, that will draw the circle to contain the side, 1, 2 five times. Fig.  $b$  is a hexagon. Make a radius of the side 1, 2, and the bisection at  $o$  is the center of a circle that will contain the given side 1, 2 six times. Fig.  $c$  is a heptagon of 7 sides. To draw it to the given side 1, 2 make a radius of the

the



the side 1, 2 and bisect at  $o$ , then divide the arch 1,  $o$  into six parts, and turn one of these parts up to 7, which is the center that will contain the side 1, 2 in the circle 7 times. Fig. *d*. is an octagon. To the given side 1, 2 make a radius of 1, 2 and bisect at  $b$ , then draw the arch 4  $d$ , which  $d$  is the center to draw the circle which will contain the side 1, 2 eight times. Were it required to nine sides, the center  $e$  will draw a circle that will contain the given side 9 times,  $f$  10 times,  $g$  11 times,  $h$  12 times. Fig. *e* to divide a circle into any number of parts, as here into 10, make a radius of the whole diameter and bisect at 1, then divide the diameter into 10 parts, and from the bisection at 1 draw the line 1, 2 to touch the arch of the circle at  $a$ , then  $ba$  is the side that will go 10 times on that circle. Fig. *f* is another way to divide a circle into any number of parts. Divide one fourth part of the circle into as many parts as you would have the whole circle divided into, and take 4 of these parts for the side which will go as many times as your quarter is divided into. Fig. *b* is a semi-ellipsis on the transverse diameter. To draw the ellipsis take the semi-conjugate diameter 3, 4, and set it on the transverse diameter 1, 2, then, from 2 to the center 3 divide into three parts, and turn one of those parts over to  $o$ , then make radius of  $o$ , 5, and bisect at 6, then draw the lines 6,  $o$  and 6, 5, then with center  $o$  draw 1, 7, with centre 5 draw 9, 8, and, with centre 6 draw 7, 4, 8, which completes the ellipsis.

### *Of Intersection of Lines, Archès, &c.* P L A T E III.

Fig. 1. is a trammel for drawing a flat arch. Suppose  $ab$  to be the width of the arch and  $c$  to be the height; make a trammel with three laths to touch the points  $a, b, c$ ; then tack in nails at  $a, b, c$ , move it round with the pencil at  $c$ , and describe the arch  $a, c, b$ . Fig. 2. is a semi-ellipsis on the transverse diameter by intersection of lines. Divide each side into a like number of parts, (the more parts the truer the work) and draw the lines as on the plate, which complete the arch. Fig. 3. is a semi-ellipsis on the conjugate diameter by intersection of lines, drawn in the same manner (which is a general rule) by intersections. Fig. 4. is a segment-arch by lines. Fig. 5. is a Gothic arch by intersection of lines. Fig. 6. is an egg by inter-

section of lines. Fig. 7. the manner of drawing an ellipsis or oval with a line. Take half the transverse diameter 1,2, and make that equal the line 3,4 and 3,5; then, at 4,5 fix pins, to which you must fix a line, the ends to each pin, so that the middle part of the line will touch the arch at 3, or at the pencil 6; then, moving the pencil round tight to the line, you will describe the oval or ellipsis, which was to be done.

#### *Diminishing Walls.* P L A T E I V.

The wall, fig. A, diminishes on each side alike, which gives the wall a pyramidal form, and is the strongest and best way of diminishing the wall. Fig. B diminishes all from the inside, which is most commonly done, but it is not so strong as the other. It is a very good way to turn arches over girders and beam-ends that lie in the walls, and over lintels of doors, windows, &c. and it is very necessary to lay in chains of bond-timber, over doors, windows, &c. framed well together at the angles. To prepare foundations, if required, with piling and planking, drive piles 15 or 18 inches apart, according as you find the ground is, and lay sleepers on the ends of the piles, then fill in between with brick-work flush within the top of the sleepers, and lay strong planks over them: and it must be observed, that, in piling, the piles must be driven till they come to a good bottom; and in some ground they may require to be 15 or 20 feet long, more or less, as the bottom shall prove.

#### *Of Groins, Angle-Brackets, &c.* P L A T E V.

Fig. *b* is an angle bracket at an internal angle; *l* is the given bracket, in the angle-bracket: divide the base-line of *l* into four parts, and draw those lines to the base-line *m*; then draw the ordinates 1.1.2.2.3.3.4.4, and transfer them perpendicularly to the base-line of the angle-bracket *m*: then draw the ordinates, 4.4.3.3.2.2.1.1. and make them the same height as the given rib *l*; tack in nails, and bend a thin lath, and mark as that curve directs, which will be the angle rib required. Note, the more parts the base-line is divided into, the truer the work. Fig. *c* is the plan of a vault where the door or window cuts through the arch under pitch: *d* is the given arch, on the plan *c k* is a semi-circle



circle cutting through the arch at *e*, which is called a Welch groin. Divide the heights *g e* and *g b* into the same number of parts, and draw the lines to each respective arch, and drop those lines to meet on the plan, which gives the base-line of the hip the other side cuts at the same height; but the base-line *a b* is divided into equal parts and dropped to the diagonal line; then proceed as you did in fig. *b*. This will be a kind of Gothic arch. Fig. *d* is an angle-bracket at an external angle, drawn by ordinates, the same as the internal bracket fig. *b*. Fig. *e* the plan of a vault to be groined; *f* is the given rib, and *g* the jack rib; *h* is another given rib, and *i* is the jack rib; which are traced by ordinates, the same as the angle-bracket, fig. *b* and *d*.

*Of centering and covering Groins.* P L A T E VI.

Fig. A is a plan and ribs for a groin-cieling, which shews the place of the jack-ribs. On the plan, in rib *c* are all the jack ribs shewn, and lines dropped from the ends to the plan, which shew the place to fix them to the hips. Fig. B is a plan for a brick groin: *a* is supposed to be the given rib, then *b* will be the jack ribs; but if *c* be the given rib, then *d* will be the jack ribs, which are dropped down to the plan, shewing the place where they are to be fixed when the body-range is set and boarded in. To lay down the cover of the groins or cielings, lay down the base-line of the rib *a* and the arch line of the rib *b*, and divide them into equal parts, each containing a like number, and draw the lines to meet on the plan, which gives the angle. When a mould is made to that, and bent round on the covering of the body-range, from the angle 1 to the center 2 will give the angle-line to set the jack-ribs and boarding. These groins are all traced by ordinates, which is a very safe and sure way for finding the angle ribs in any case whatever.

*The Construction of Brick Arches.* P L A T E VII.

Fig. 1. is a semi-ellipsis in a circular wall. The curves in the arch are described by the trammel-rod, which makes them all of one size; and to cut them on the face, fix the center, when made to the curve of the wall, level, and then fix two standards, as *a* and *b*, upright; then make two moulds to the curve of the wall, as *c*, one to be fixed, as *d*,  
the

the other moveable up and down, at pleasure, as *e*. So, when the springing course is cut, lay the next on that, and, with a long scribe, as *f*, draw it by these circular moulds which will mark what is to come off the top parts: then mark the under side by the top edge of the first course, and that will shew how much is to come off the face of every course. By proceeding in this manner, it will answer for any arch in a circular wall. Fig. 2. is a segment-arch. Fig. 3, a scuback-arch, which cambers one eighth of an inch in a foot on the soffit. Fig. 4. is a semi-circular arch in a circular wall. Fig. 5. a semi-circular arch in a strait wall on flewing jambs, shewing how the face of the bricks must be cut. Fig. 6. is a Gothick arch.

*Trussing Girders. Section of Floor-Scarving-Plates.* PLATE VIII.

Fig. A is the section of a girder to be trussed, shewing the method of trussing. Fig. B shews the pieces bolted together. Fig. C is the section of a bridge-floor, shewing the binding-joint. *a b*, framing into the girder; *ef* the bridging joist layed over the binding joist; *g* the cieling-joint chafed into the binding joist: the bolts or trusses to be of dry oak, 5 by 4 inches, the king-pieces to be 10 by 5, or 12 by 5; a pair of wedges at the back of the king-pieces, as 1, 2; but, if the girders are so very large as two whole pieces trussed together, the king-pieces and trusses may be as much larger as required. Fig. D the manner of scarving plates.

PLATE IX. is another method for trussing girders. Fig. A is the section of a girder with an iron king, which screws underneath, and iron plates at the end of the trusses. Fig. B the two pieces put together. Fig. C is another section, where the truss goes above the top of the girder to make it stronger; for, the sharper the pitch of the truss, the better for strength. Fig. D the two pieces bolted together. In trussing girders, they are sometimes let in only one inch, or one and a half into each side; in so doing they are not bolted close together as shewn on the plate; and some are let into the thickness, and bolted close together, as you may see in the plate.

PLATE X. *Of trussing Girders framing into a Half Story Post, to stand Part in the Wall.*

This girder with two braces, framing into a crown-piece bolted to the girder, and framed into the post, and the post framed



framed up into the girder, and the girder joggled into a plate in the wall, will carry a great weight. Oak corbels in the wall for the bottom of the post to stand on, or they may be stone at pleasure.

PLATE XI. *Story Post and Bressommer, to carry great Weights, as Brick-Walls, &c.*

If these posts are 12 feet in height, they must be 12 inches square; and, if required to be longer than 12 feet, for every foot in height add one inch to the square of the post; so, if the post be 20 feet in height, it will require 20 inches square at bottom, and 16 inches at top.

PLATE XII. is the plan of a bridge-floor, shewing how the binding-joint is framed into the girder, and bridging-joint laid on the binding-joint.

PLATE XIII. Fig. A is a section of a floor with a crown-piece bolted to the girder, and the two braces *a a* framed into the post, and bird's-mouth'd to the crown-pieces. They are to be as wide as the post and girder, and the braces *b b* to frame into a king-post *c*, and dove-tailed into the post; and the other braces bolt through the whole, with screw bolts. Fig. B is a truss-roof for a church.

*Plan of an Ell-Roof and Scarfing Plates.* PLATE XIV.

Fig. *a* a scarfing plate. Fig. *b* plan of an ell-roof, with hip and valley.

PLATE XV. *Two Trusses for Roofs.*

Fig. *a*, a truss with two queen-posts and a king in the center, framed into a collar. Fig. *b* the method for dovetailing beams and girders; and at *a*, under the end of the beam, the beam is joggled down, which I think is as good or better than a dovetail. Fig. *c* is another truss for a roof with two queen posts and a king in the center, which frames into the beam. Fig. *d*. is the section of a floor, where the binding-joints are the depth of the girder, and framed far enough apart for intermediate joists to go between them, which are not so deep as the binding. So the cieling-joints are chafed into the binding-joint, under the common-joint, which is plain to be seen in the section.

PLATE XVI. *Framing Roofs in Ledgment.*

The sides and ends of this roof are layed out to shew in what manner the principal rafters must be laid. To frame  
in

in the purlines, there must be square lines drawn across the plan of the roof, as  $ab ab ab$ , and those lines to cut the center of the building, as at  $g g g$ . Now as the rafters lie out, the top of each rafter touches the square line  $ab ab ab$ , and the bottom end of the rafter lies parallel with that square line, which is plain by the dotted line going from the center of the beam end. So, when the foot of the rafter 1 is set on the end of the beam at 2, and stands to the pitch it framed to, they will fall over the center at  $g$  in the middle of the building, and so for all the rest.

*To find the Length and Backing of the Hips.*

Take the base-line of the hip  $g h$ , and set it on the base-line of the rafter as  $g h$  and  $g i$ , then draw the lines  $p i$  and  $p h$ , which is the length of the hips.

*To back the Hips, as Plate xvii, which will answer in any Case required.*

Take the height of the rafter 5, 6, and set it square from the base-line of the hip, as 4 5 and 2 5, then draw the hips 1, 2, 3, 4, then draw the lines  $a a b$  square across the base-line of the hips as at  $c$ , then draw the circle to touch the hips, and the point  $d$  is the backing.

*The Method of framing Bevel Roofs. PLATE XVII.*

This roof is parallel, part of it, from  $a$  to  $b$ , and from  $b$  to  $d$  runs bevel, which causes that part of the roof to wind, for the perpendicular height of the rafters is all alike, which makes the ridge strait at top; and, as the beams lie bevel on the plan, as  $a b c d e f g h i k$ , there must be square lines drawn across the plan to cut the center of the beam. When the rafters are laid out on the beam to frame in the purlines, the center of every rafter must lie to that square line, as represented by the black lines drawn on the plan, then will they lie right for framing in the purlines. If they are not laid in this manner the purlines will not fit. To lay out the narrow end, the principals must be laid in winding, the same as they stand when up in their places. To do this, with a parallel rule, applied to the foot of the principal rafters, lay them out of winding one with another, and they will then lie in the same manner as they will stand when up in their places. Then the purlines will be framed right, otherwise not.



*Balking of Curve-line Hips and tracing them.* PLATE XVIII.

Fig. A is a rib for a dome, and B is the hip traced from it. Divide the given rib A into five parts, on the base-line, and draw the ordinates, 1, 1 2, 2 3, 3 4, 4 5, 5; then divide the base-line of the hip into the same number of parts; take them from A and set them on B; then tack in nails at the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; bend a thin slip round, and mark as that curve directs, which gives the hip-mould. To back the hip, take, from fig. F. the plan of the hip, 1, 2, and set it on the hip at bottom, 1, 2: then shift the hip-mould to 2, and out to o at top; mark it by, and that will be the wood to come off for backing the hip. Fig. C is a given rib for an ogee roof, which is to be done in the same manner. Fig. G and E is the backing for a strait hip. You are to observe, that the piece of wood be the same thickness as the hips and form of the curve for the little part you want, then cut it to the pitch of the hip at foot, set it on the plan and mark it by that, which will give the backing exactly, and so for any other. Or, if you draw a line parallel with the base-line, and take off 1, 2 on the plan, and set them on the said lines, 1, 2, all the way up, and mark by the mould, it will give the backing in any case required, strait or curved line.

*Of Circular and Elliptical Domes.* PLATE XIX.

Fig. A the plan of an elliptical dome. One half represents the rib on the longest diameter. Fig. C is the rib on the short diameter: *efg* are the ribs to stand on the plan at 1, 2, 3. Fig. D is the section of the level bars, shewing the wood that is to come off in squaring. Fig. B is a dome on a circular plan; one half the plan represents the whole rib: *k* is the section of the bar; the dot-lines on the plan are the moulds for the level bars, which is plain to inspection, by the dot-lines dropped from the bars in the rib to the plan. The bars to be of equal height from the base-line, and the ribs *efg* to be traced from the given rib, fig. C.

Fig. A PLATE XX. is a plan and trufs for a dome.

Fig. B is a center or trufs for a large stone or brick arch.

*Of the Doric Order.* PLATE XXI.

The Doric order, so called, because that Dorus, king of Achaia, built a magnificent temple to the goddess Juno,

C in

in the city of Argos, which Vitruvius says was the very first model of this order. To proportion the Doric order to any height required, divide  $ab$  into five parts; give one to the pedestal; then divide  $cd$  into five parts; one is the entablature equal to two diameters of the column. To proportion on a sub-plinth, divide  $ef$  into eleven parts; one is equal the diameter of the column; give one to sub-plinth, and two to the entablature. The triglyphs to ornament the frieze at large are shewn in plate 26; the distances, from center to center of the triglyphs, 75 minutes; the breadth of the triglyphs, 30 minutes: the space between 45 minutes, equal to the height of the frieze, the pedestal at large, plate 22. Base and cap, plate 25, entablature at large, plate 27. with all the measures figured for practice, by a scale made on the diameter of the column. The diameter to be divided into 6, and one in 10 or into 12, and one in 5, which is the same as by the scale  $gh$ , plate 23. The projections all set back from a plumb-line, as  $ab$ , in all this work of orders and mouldings.

*Of the Tuscan Order.* PLATE XXI.

The Tuscan order was brought into that part of Italy called Tuscany by the Asiatic Lydians, who are said to have first peopled Italy, whence the name Tuscan is derived. To proportion the Tuscan order to any height required, on a pedestal, divide the height  $ab$  into five parts, and give one to the pedestal; then divide  $cd$  into five parts, one of them the entablature: divide  $ef$  into seven parts, one is the diameter of the column, which is to be divided into six parts, and one of them into ten, which is the scale to work by, and those to be disposed to the mouldings in height and projection as they are figured. This is the way to make the scale for all the orders on the diameter of the column.  $gh$  is a scale of minutes divided, plate 23. To proportion this order on a sub-plinth, divide the height,  $ik$  into ten parts; each part is equal the diameter of the column; give one to sub-plinth, and one three-fourths to the entablature, and seven one-fourth to the shaft, including base and cap. Plate 22 the pedestal at large. Plate 23 the base and cap at large. Plate 24 entablature at large, with all the measures figured for practice from the scale of minutes on the diameter of the column, as  $gh$ , plate 23. The projections are to be set back from a plumb-line, as  $ab$ .



*Of the Corinthian Order.* PLATE XXI.

So called, because it was first designed by an architect of Athens and executed at Corinth, from whence it had its original, and was called the Corinthian order.

To proportion the Corinthian order to any height required, divide *ab* into five parts, and give one to the pedestal; then divide *cd* into six parts; each part is equal to two diameters of the column. On a sub-plinth, divide *ef* into thirteen parts, and each part is equal the diameter of the column: give one diameter to the sub-plinth, and two diameters to the entablature. The measures are taken in feet and inches, according to the place where used; and that measure is divided on a rod, to proportion the orders and find the diameter of the column to work by, as the scales *ab* and *cd*, &c. on the plate 21, and so for all the orders. The pedestal at large, plate 22. The capital at large plate 32. The base and entablature at large, plate 33, with all the measures figured. The distances between the center lines of modillions is 35 minutes; the breadth of the modillion  $11\frac{1}{2}$  minutes. The distance of the modillions must be justly observed from center to center, which is a true guide for the inter-columnation, or distance of columns from center to center.

*Of the Composite Order.* PLATE XXXIV.

The composite capital at large.

PLATE XXXV. *The Entablature at large.*

To proportion this order is the same as the Corinthian. The principal measures the same as in the Corinthian, plate 21. The column's height 10 diameters, including base and capital; the base is Attic, which is mostly used to all except the Tuscan, which is a torus and cincture on the plinth. So the Attic base is half a diameter, the composite capital one diameter 10 minutes, same as Corinthian; the entablature 2 diameters; the height of the column and entablature is 12 diameters, with all the measures figured for practice.

*Of the Ionic Order.* PLATE XXI.

The Ionic order, so called because it was invented by Ion, in Ionia, a province in Asia, who is said to have

erected a temple of this order to the goddess Diana, at Ephesus.

To proportion the Ionic order, on a pedestal, divide the height *ab* into five parts, and give one to the pedestal; then divide *cd* into six parts, and give one to the entablature; the remainder *ef* into nine parts. One is the diameter of the column at bottom, which is to be divided into six-parts and one in ten for the scale to work by. On a sub-plinth, divide *gh* into 12 parts, one is the diameter of the column, and give one to the sub-plinth; one diameter 48 minutes to the entablature; and then there will remain nine diameters 12 minutes for the shaft of the column, including base and cap, which is plain to inspection.

PLATE XXII. *The Ionic Pedestal at large.*

The base and cap of ditto, PLATE XXVIII. with all the parts figured for practice.

PLATE XXIX. The ancient Ionic capital and plan of ditto, with all the measures figured.

PLATE XXX. The Ionic volutes at large, with all the measures figured; and the eye of the volute at large, shewing all the centers for drawing the same.

PLATE XXXI. The Ionic entablature at large, and the modillion at large, shewing how to draw the soffit; which is plain to inspection.

To draw the volute, PLATE 30, draw a circle the size of the bead; and in that circle describe a square, and draw two lines across the side of the square, as in fig. A; then divide those cross-lines each into six parts, whereon the centers will fall, (as you see them figured,) drawing one quarter at a time. For the inside of the list the centers are one-fifth part within the other, (represented by the small dots,) which will diminish the list as required.



# PLATE XXXVII. *Of diminishing Columns and fluting Pilasters.*

To diminish columns, divide the height into four or six parts; then draw a semi-circle at bottom, as in fig. A; then set on the diminishing *ab*; then divide that part of the arch *ab* into as many parts as the height is divided into; then draw those lines across the circle; then, from those parts draw the line to meet the lines 1. 2. 3. 4. at those meetings, tack in nails, and bend a thin rule, and mark as that curve directs; which will give the diminishing of the column from bottom to top. Fig. D. is the diminishing lath; fig. B. shews the gauging and fluting diminished pilasters. Divide the width into 29 parts, give three to a flute and one to a fillet. Fig. E shews the gauging and fluting of pilasters that do not diminish. To suppose beads at the angles, divide the width into 31 parts; give three to a flute and one to the fillet and bead. To gauge the diminished pilaster make the gauge to clasp the pilaster as in fig. B, cut the ends to a point, and that will run the diminishing. Fig. C, the end, must be square-put-in teeth, to run half the flutes at a time; and make them short and round as needle points.

## PLATE XXXVIII. *Doric Frontispiece.*

To proportion this Doric front, suppose the clear passage to be three feet six inches, or three feet nine, more or less. If three feet six inches, the height to the springing of the arch must be seven feet six inches; which height must be divided into nine parts, one of which is the diameter of the column, and two the entablature. The distances between the center of columns seven diameters 30 minutes, which contains six modillions. The mouldings at large, Plates 25 and 27.

## PLATE XXXIX. *To proportion the Ionic Front.*

Suppose the clear passage of the door to be three feet nine inches, more or less, then the height to the springing of the arch must be eight feet; that being divided into ten parts, one is the diameter of the column, and one diameter

meter 48 minutes is the height of the entablature ; one diameter is the height of the subplinth ; nine diameters 12 minutes the shaft of column. From center to center of the column six diameters 43 minutes. If modillions are used instead of dentals, it takes 13 modillions, at 31 minutes from center to center of modillions.

**PLATE XL.** *To proportion the Corinthian Front.*

Divide the height,  $ab$ , into 13 parts ; each part is equal to the diameter of the column. Eight one half is the height of the springing of the arch : four one fourth is the clear passage of the door ; and 6 diameters 25 minutes from center to center of the columns, which will contain 11 modillions, at 35 minutes, from center to center of the modilion.

**PLATE XLI.** *To describe the Raking-Cornice.*

Make the level cornice,  $A$ , a quarter of a circle on the face ; then draw the front raking cornice,  $B$ , making the projection  $ab$  equal to  $ab$  on the level cornice ; then the centers for the curve of the front raking will fall on the middle-line drawn up the raking cornice, as at 1.2. The top return-cornice is to be equal in projection with the others, and a line being drawn parallel through the center, and at right angles with the projection, the center will fall on that line at 3.4 : which center will draw all the curves of the cornice to agree in mitering.

**PLATE XLII.** *To proportion Architraves, Frieze, and Cornice, to Doors.*

The front is designed for an outside door ; but, if the fanlight be taken away, it will be a good design for an inside door. To proportion the architraves, divide the clear passage of the door into eight parts, give one to the width of the architrave, and two thirds or three fourths of the architrave's width to the side pilasters. The height of the frieze and cornice is equal to the width of the architrave, or the cornice may be reduced to five-sixths of the architrave's. The architrave to be divided into twelve parts, and those parts disposed to the faces and mouldings as figured on the plate.



**PLATES XLIV. to XLVII.** *Designs for Chimney-Pieces.*

The width of architraves to chimney-pieces to be  $\frac{1}{6}$ th or  $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of the width of the finished chimney. The frieze to be equal the width of the architrave; and the cornices, in height, to be equal to two-thirds of the architrave's breadth; and that to be divided into as many parts as figured in the cornice you make use of. These parts are to be disposed to the mouldings in height and projection as figured. The side pilaster, trusses, &c. to be two-thirds of the architrave's breadth. *Note*, any cornice in this book may be used to chimneys, doors, rooms, &c. only having regard to the principal heights.

**PLATES XLVIII. XLIX.** *Are Designs for Base and Sur-base for the Pedestal-Part of Rooms.*

The height of the sur-base one eighth part from the floor to the top of dado; that is, from 2 feet 6 inches to 2 feet 10 inches; the height of the base two-thirds or one half of the sur-base: the plinth, one and one third of the sur-base height.

**PLATES L. LI.** *Designs for Imposts to Arches.*

The height of the impost, including the necking, one eighteenth part of the height from the floor to the springing of the arch. All the measures are figured for practice.

**PLATES LII. LIII.** *Designs for Architraves of Doors, Windows, &c. with all the Parts figured for Practice.*

The width of the architrave to be one sixth or one eighth part of the door; and that to be divided into twelve parts, and those parts disposed to the faces and mouldings as figured on the plate.

**PLATES LIV. to LXII.** *Thirteen Designs for Capitals, Frieze, Cornices, &c. for any Place required, as for Chimneys, Doors, Rooms, &c.*

If used to chimneys, give to the cornice two-thirds of the architrave's breadth: if used to doors, give to the cornice  $\frac{5}{6}$ ths of the architrave's breadth, or the whole breadth

breadth of the architrave: if used to rooms, give the cornices half an inch to every foot in height; that is, if the room be 10 feet high, 5 inches cornice; if 12 feet high, 6 inches cornice; if 18 feet high, 9 inches cornice; and so for any other. The frieze to be one and 1-fourth part of the cornices. The neck-moulding may be one fourth part of the cornices, or one sixth, at pleasure. Outside cornices may have five-eighths of an inch to the foot. Any of the above cornices may be used on the outside of buildings.

**PLATE LXIII.** *The Twist-Rail and Curtail-Step for a Stair-Case. The Falling-Mould stretched out for the Outside and Inside of the Rail, which squares the Rail at Top and Bottom.*

To draw the plan of the curtail-step and rail, in the center, O, draw a circle, 3 inches and a half diameter, and in that circle inscribe a square; then middle the side of that square at 5 and 4, and draw the line 5, 4; then divide the line 4, 5, into 4 parts; describe the square 4, 3, 2, 6; and the first center for the rail, on the side of that little square, is at 1, which draws the first part of the rail, *a b*; then the center 2 draws the second part, *b c*; the center 3 draws the third part, *c d*; the center 4 draws the fourth part, *d e*; the center 5 draws the fifth part, *e f*; which completes the outside line of the rail; and the centers 4 and 5 complete the inside line. The nosing of the steps is drawn by the same centers, from 1 to 4, which is plain to inspection. A the pitch-board, B the raking mould for the rail, which is traced from the plan of the rail, as 5 *f*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. A B C the pieces to make the twist-part of the rail; D is part of the strait rail; the eye is a parallel piece: *g* and *h* brackets.

For the falling-mould for the twist-rail, *g f* is the twisted part of the rail stretched out, and gives the falling of the twist. To form the curve of the falling-mould, divide from *f* to *h* into seven parts, and from *h* to *g* into 7 parts, and draw the lines to those parts, which will form the curve, as may be seen in the plan.



**PLATE LXX.** *To draw the Ramp and Knees.*

Draw the under side of the rail to meet the side of the newel, at *a*; then draw a circle from the top of the knee to the top-part of the rail; then square from that to cut the line *r* with the top of the knee will be the center to draw the ramp, as at *r*.

**PLATE LXVII.** *A Stair-Case, the Center Part on a semi-circular Plan.*

The beginning and landing are fliers. The bearers under the steps may be framed into a string-board fixed against the wall, which I think is better than fixing in the wall. For gluing up the hand-rail a templet must be made to the well or opening of the rail, and, the rise and tread of the steps being drawn on the templet, the rail may be exactly worked to its true position. The string-board is by some bent in thickness, and by others glued upright the same as a column; but I think the last is the best in most cases.

**PLATE LXXVI.** *Groin Cielings.*

*The Method of laying down the Covering of Groins and finding the Angles.*

Fig. 1. is a plan of a groin to be covered. *K* is the cover or boarding stretched out. The whole arch *BD* to be stretched out on the line 1, 2 in *K*, and the half, as 3, 2, to be divided into a number of equal parts, and the arch-line of the arch *A* is to be divided into the same number of parts, and dropped down to the base-line of the same arch; then take those parts from the base-line *A* and set them on the base-line in fig. *K*, as 4, 2; then draw those lines to meet each other, which will form the mould for the angle when bent round the body range from 2 to 5: the shaded parts are the moulds.

**PLATE XC.**

Fig. *A* is a design for a stone pedestal for a garden-dial, the height 42 inches, the width 14 at bottom, 13 at top, eight the necking: and fig. *B* is a design for a stone pedestal

destal for a font in a church, the height 42 inches, width 16 at bottom, 14 at top, nine the necking. C and D are banisters for balustrades, to be of stone or wood.

PLATE XCIV. *A Method for Gluing up circular dado Moulding, &c.*

Fig. A is a circle to have mouldings bent round. The manner of gluing up the mouldings on brackets at *c* and *d* in thicknesses.

Fig. B is another plan, which is concave, and fig. A is convex. First glue up the dado, for fig. B, the same as for strait work; then groove it on the back, and bend it to the plan on a templet, and glue in slips in the back grooves, which will keep it in its true position. The mouldings are to be bent in the same manner on the brackets, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. The whole is plain to inspection on the plate.

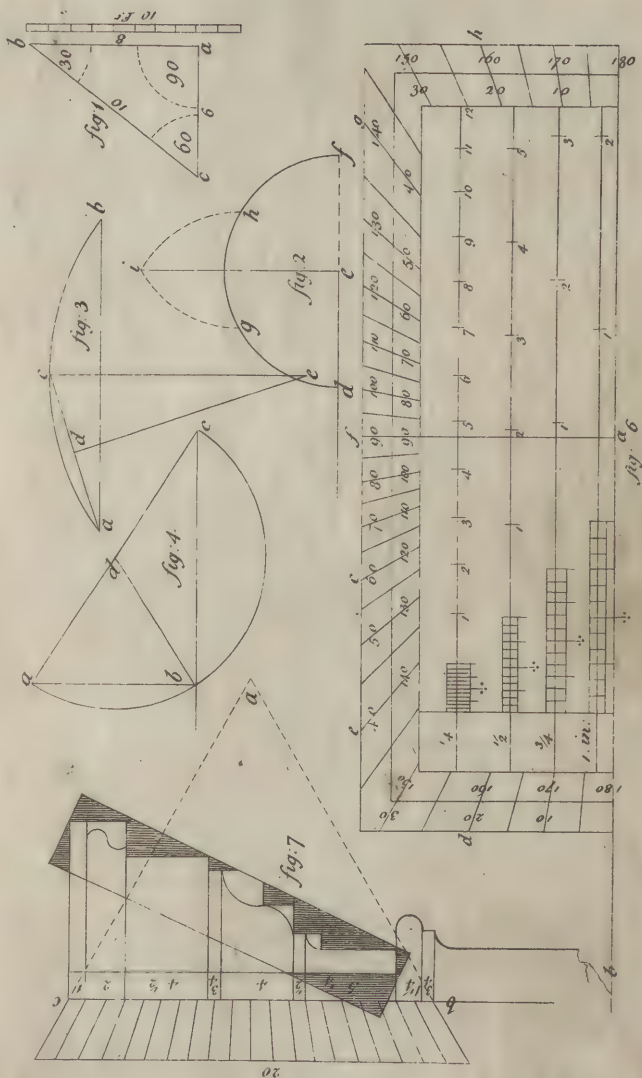
PLATE XXXVI. *Gluing up Columns, and gauging them for the Flutes and Fillets.*

Fig. A is the plan of the column at bottom; fig. B the plan at top; *e* the backing-mould of the joint-hook. It is the best way to diminish the staves before they are glued together. Fig. D the method for gauging the flutes and fillets. Prepare two pieces of plank, and fix them on the bench, or some other convenient place, and hang the shaft on a center, as represented in the plate; then fix a strait rule on them, parallel with the center of the column, and diminish the top edge, and fix it strait with the diminishing of the column; then with a wedge, fix the column so that the gauge will reach the center or one edge of the fillet; then run the gauge by the side of the rule from end to end of the column: then take out the wedge, and turn the column to the other edge of the fillet, and run the gauge as before; and so on till the whole be done. Divide the round into 96 parts; give three to a flute and one to a fillet.

Fig. C the method for fluting to an arage. If columns are to be bent to their diminishing, they must have a templet diminished, and the staff screwed down to the templet before it is jointed,



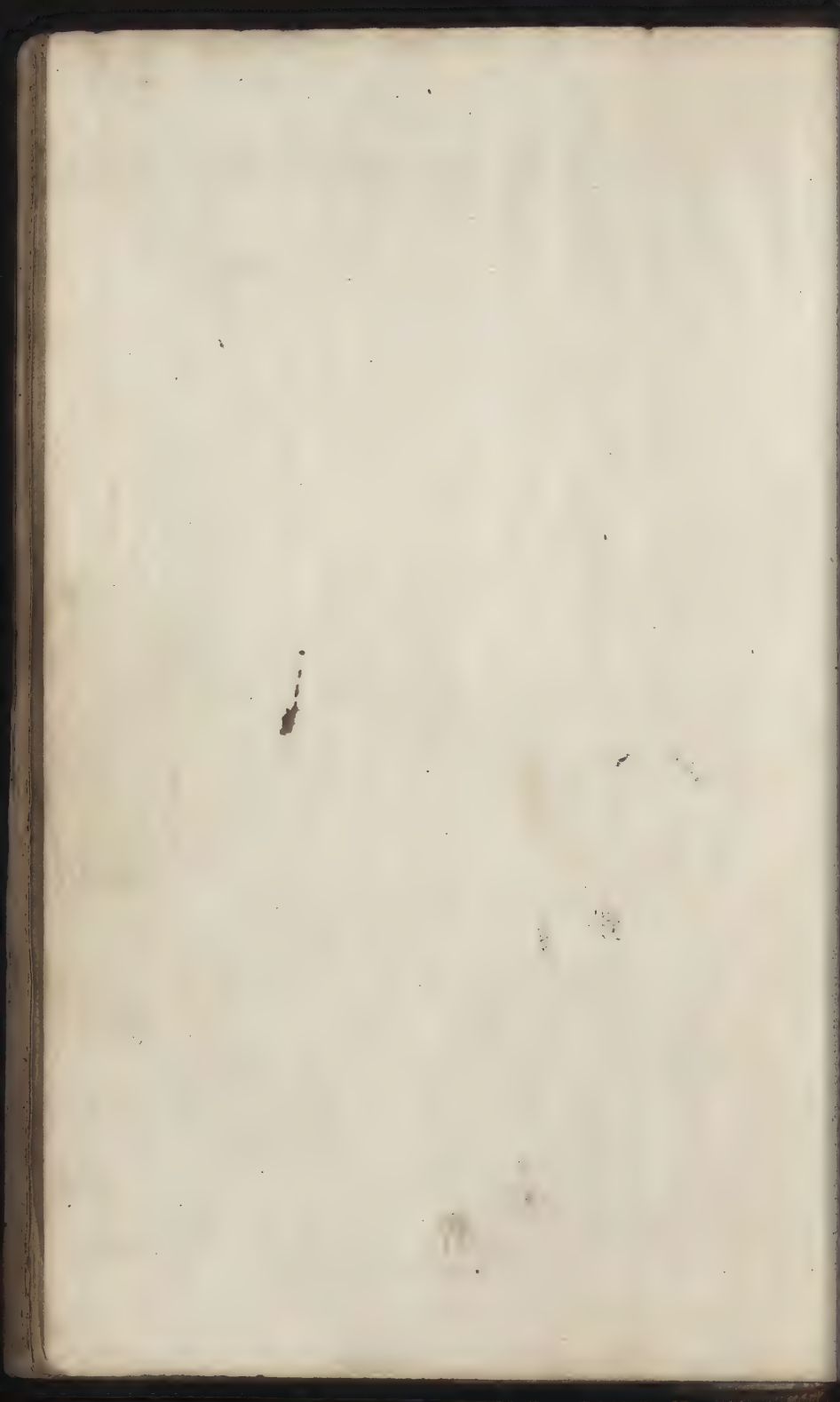




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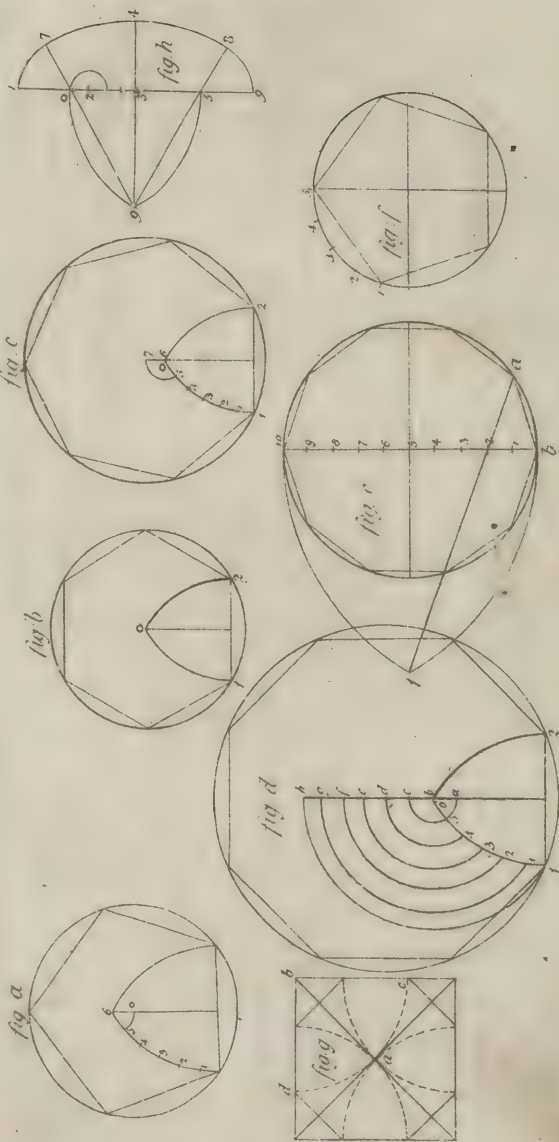
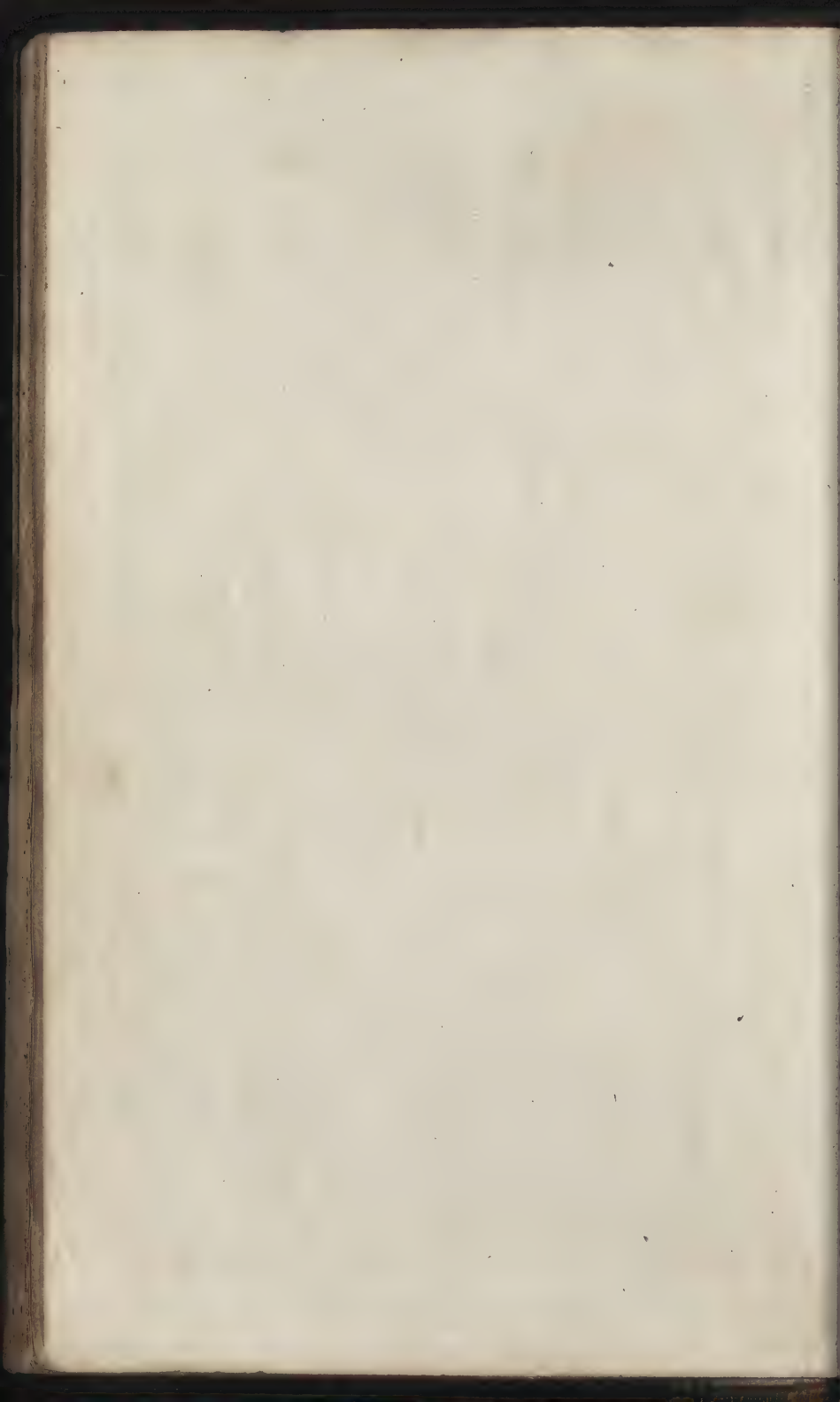


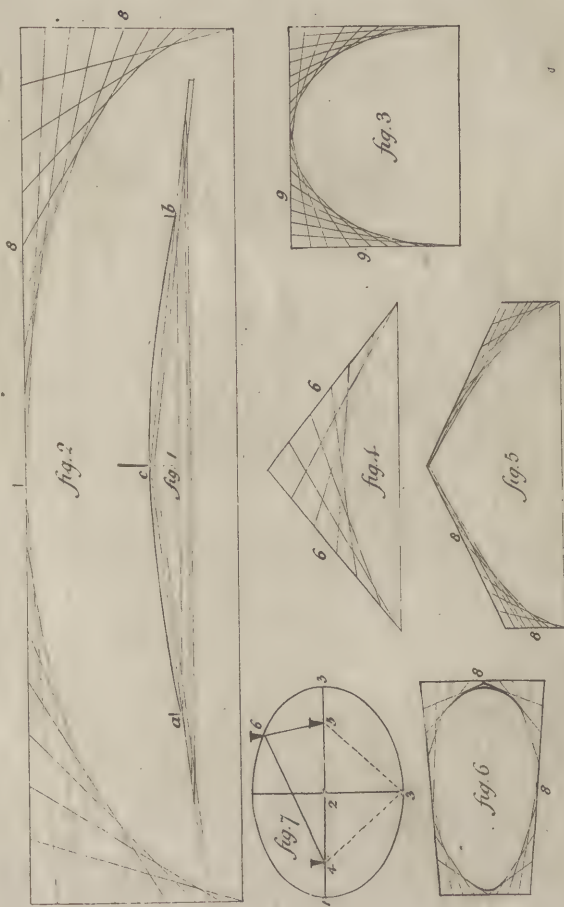
Fig. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. are the same as in the preceding plate, and are intended to show the construction of the arches of a dome.

Fig. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. are the same as in the preceding plate, and are intended to show the construction of the arches of a dome.

Fig. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. are the same as in the preceding plate, and are intended to show the construction of the arches of a dome.







Initiated as the Air Force, Nov. 8<sup>th</sup> 1780 for W.P. by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas Lane Cambridge, Mass.

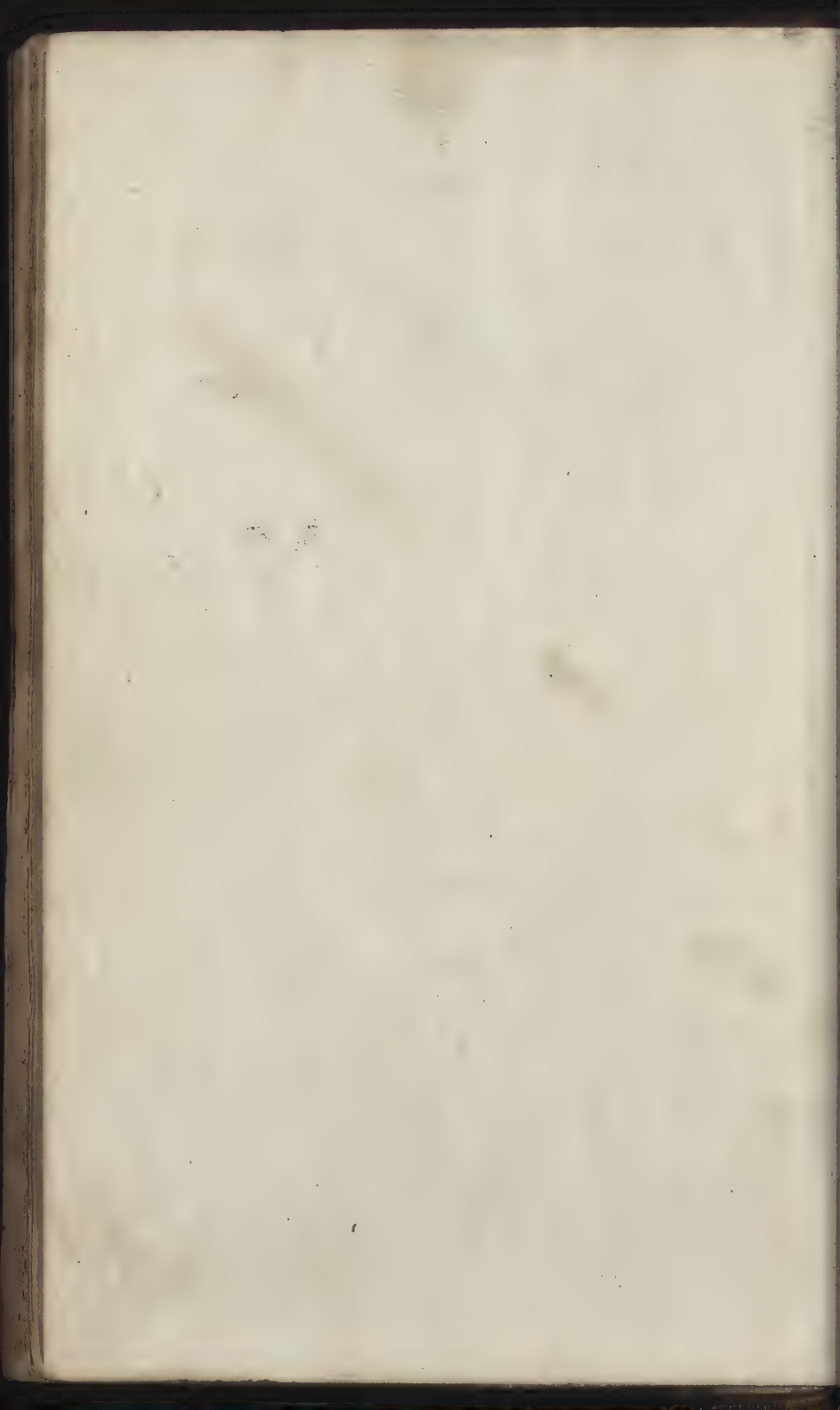
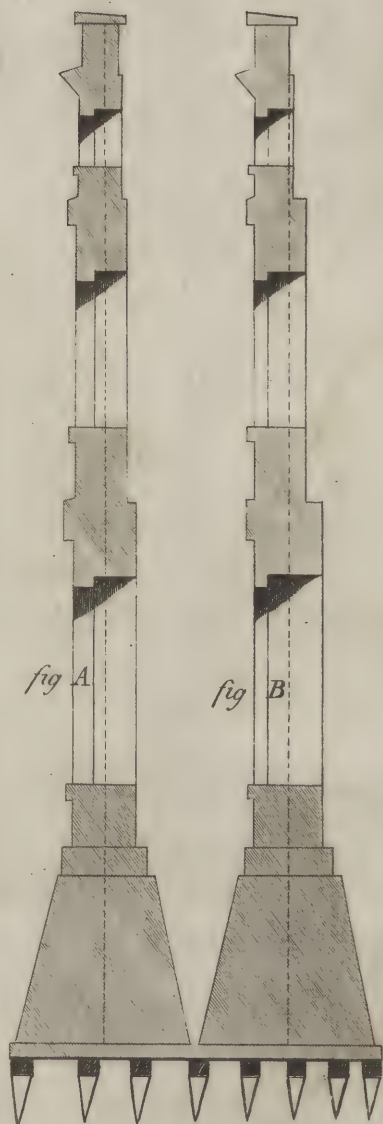




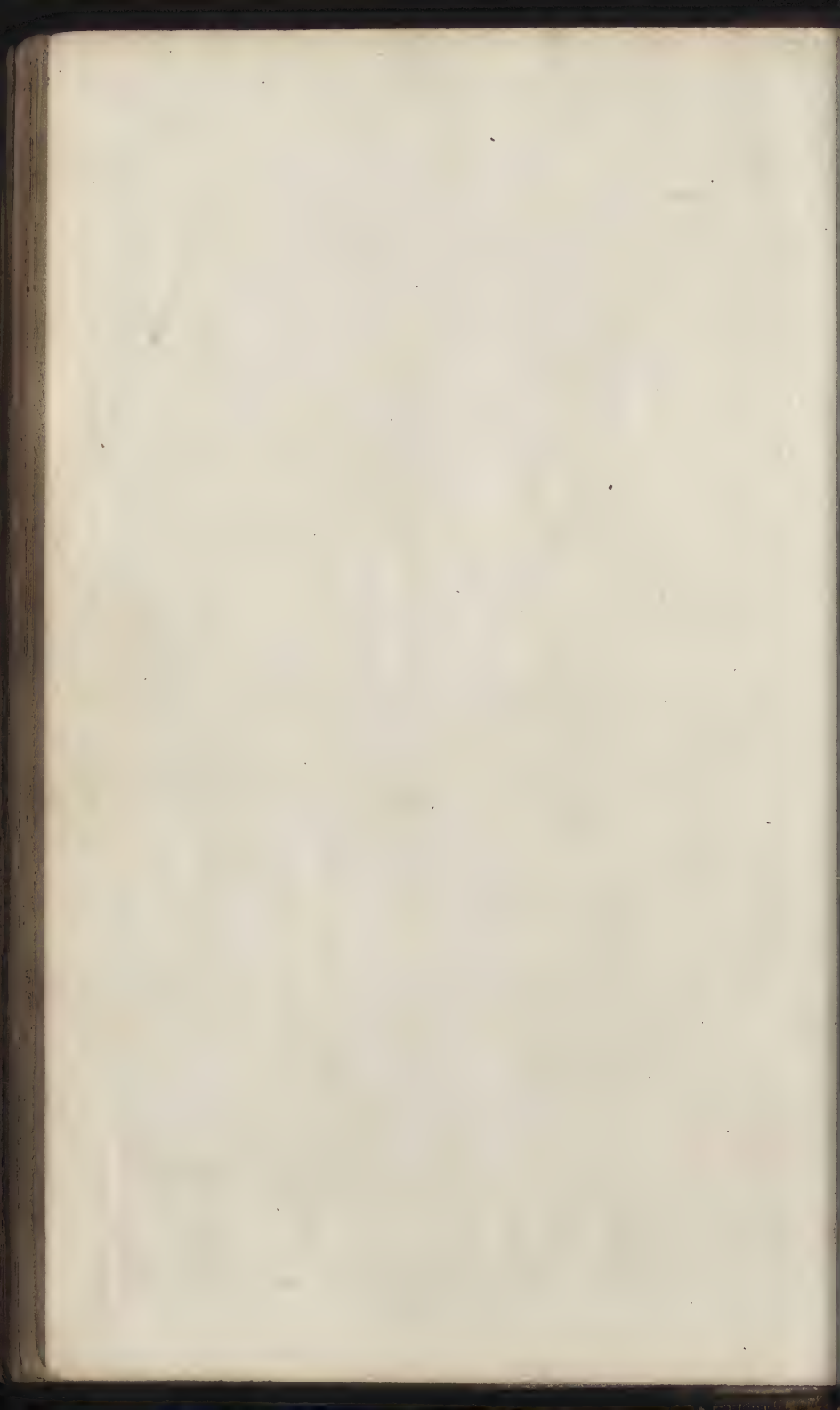
Plate IV.



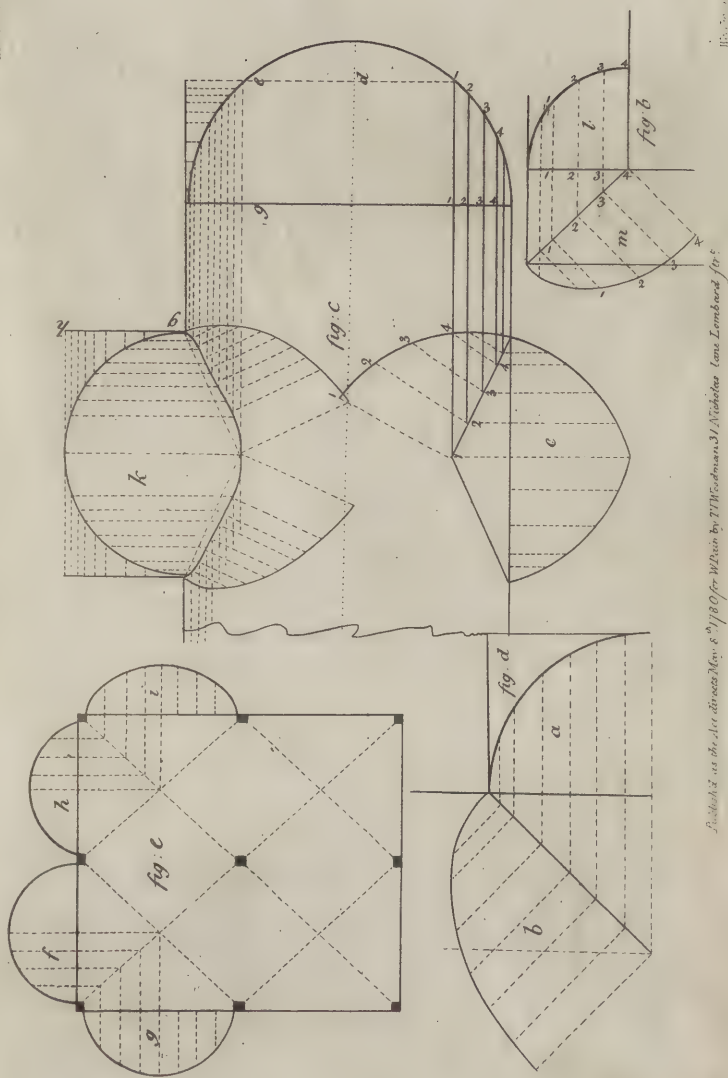
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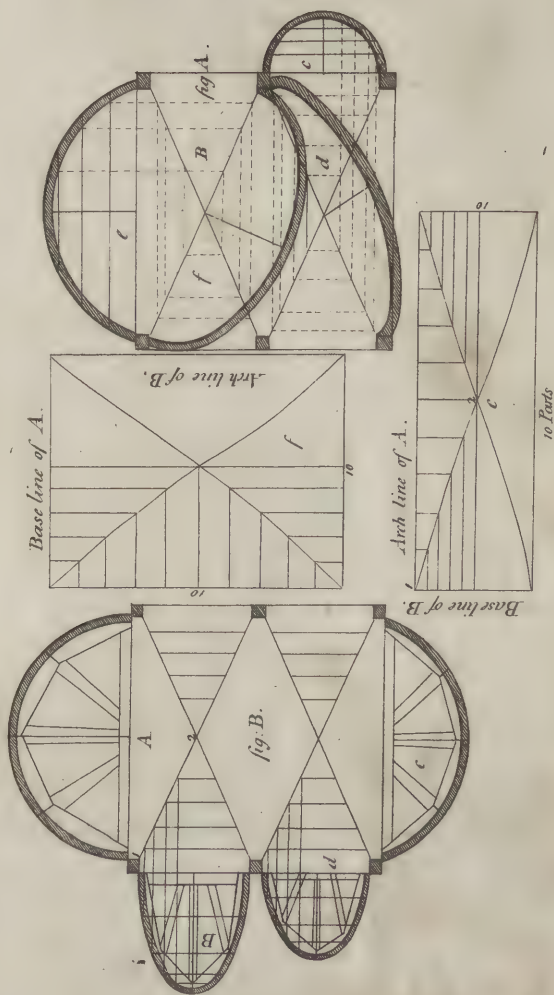




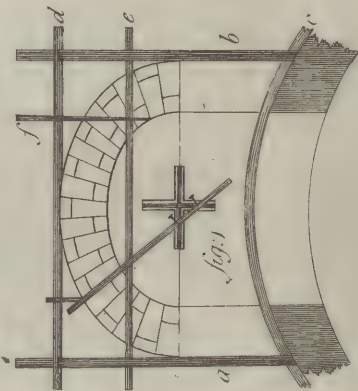
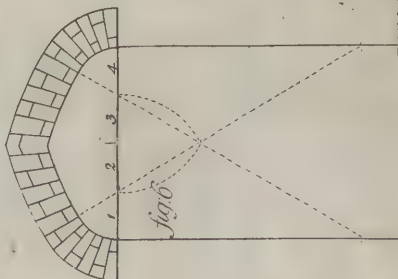
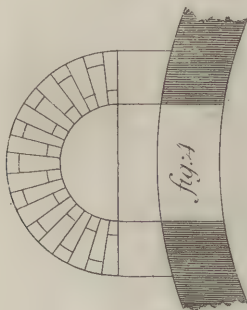
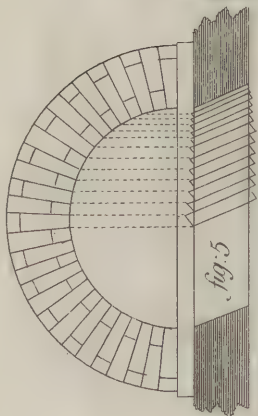
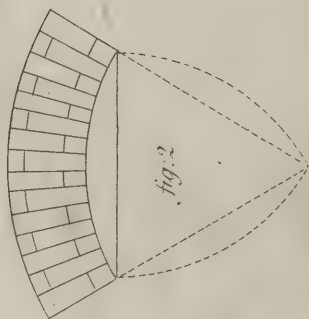
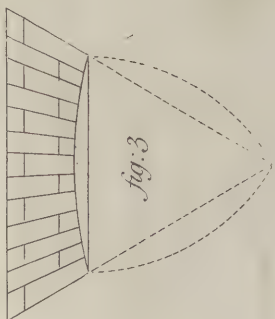










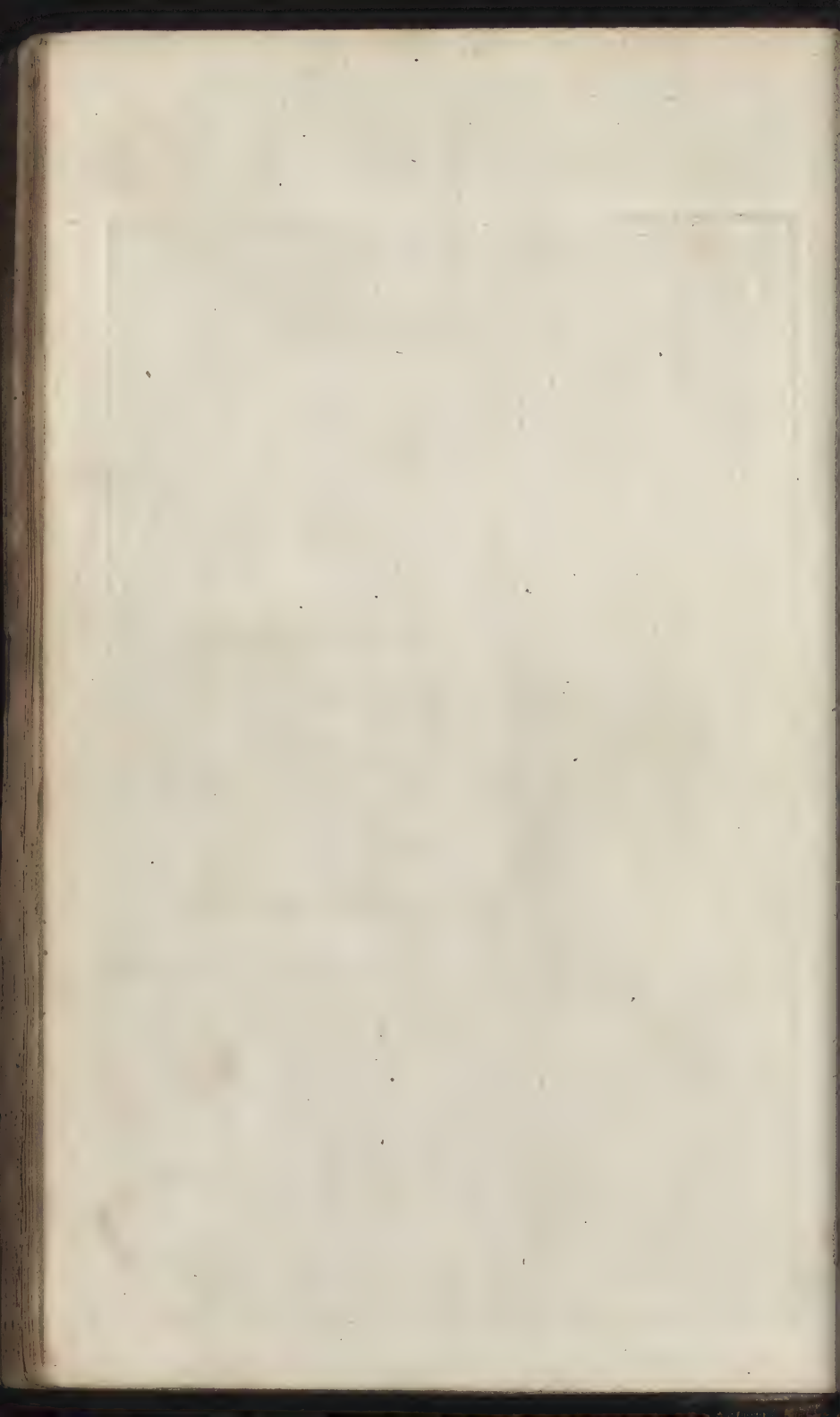


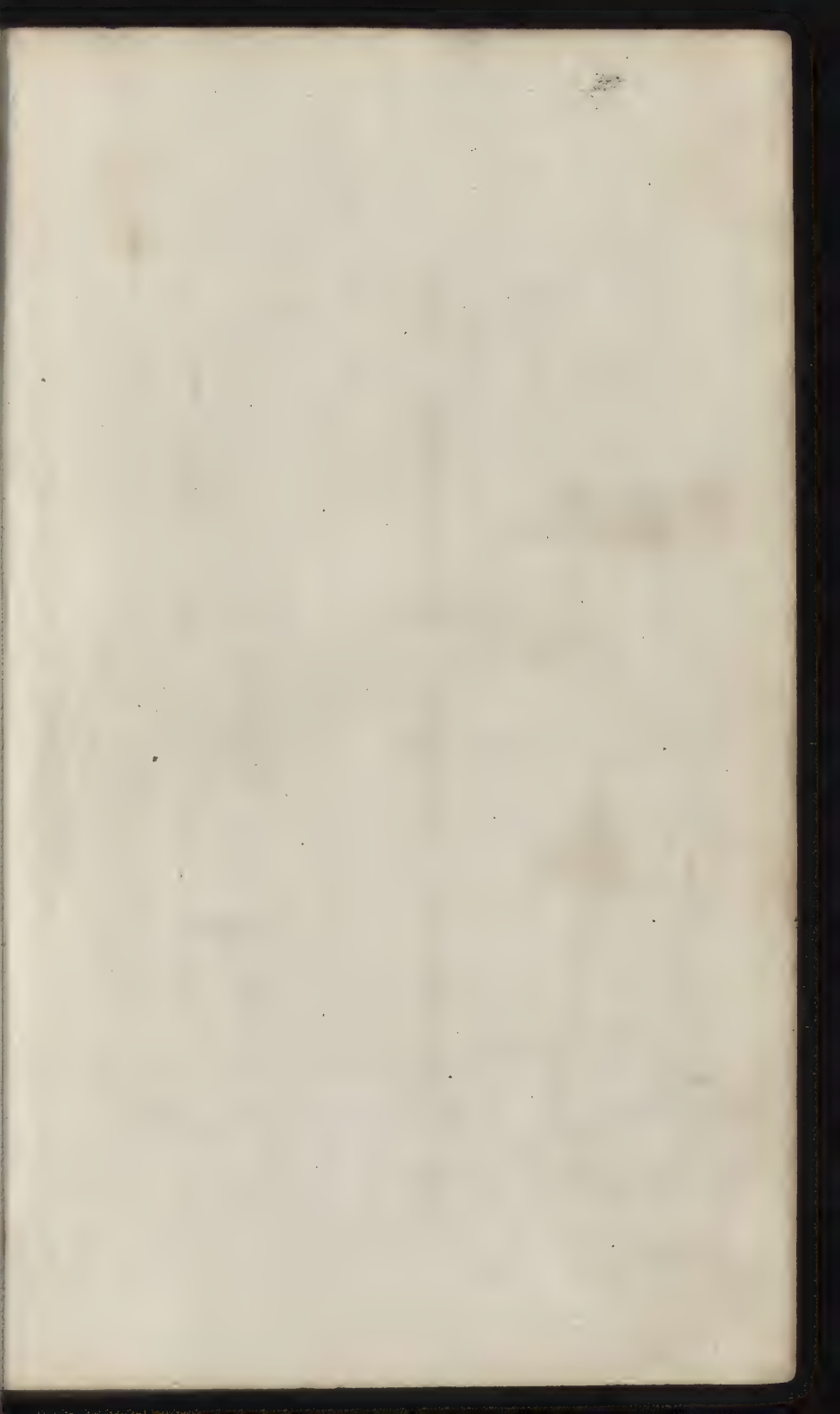
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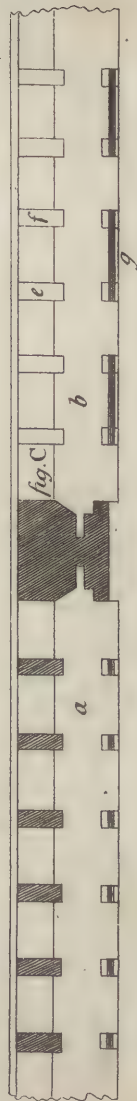
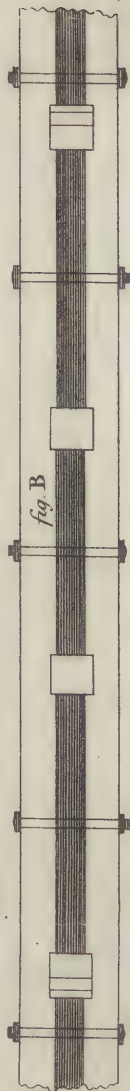
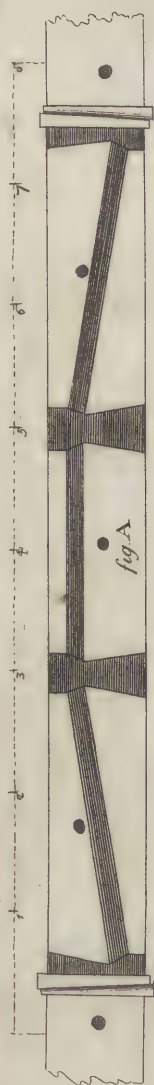
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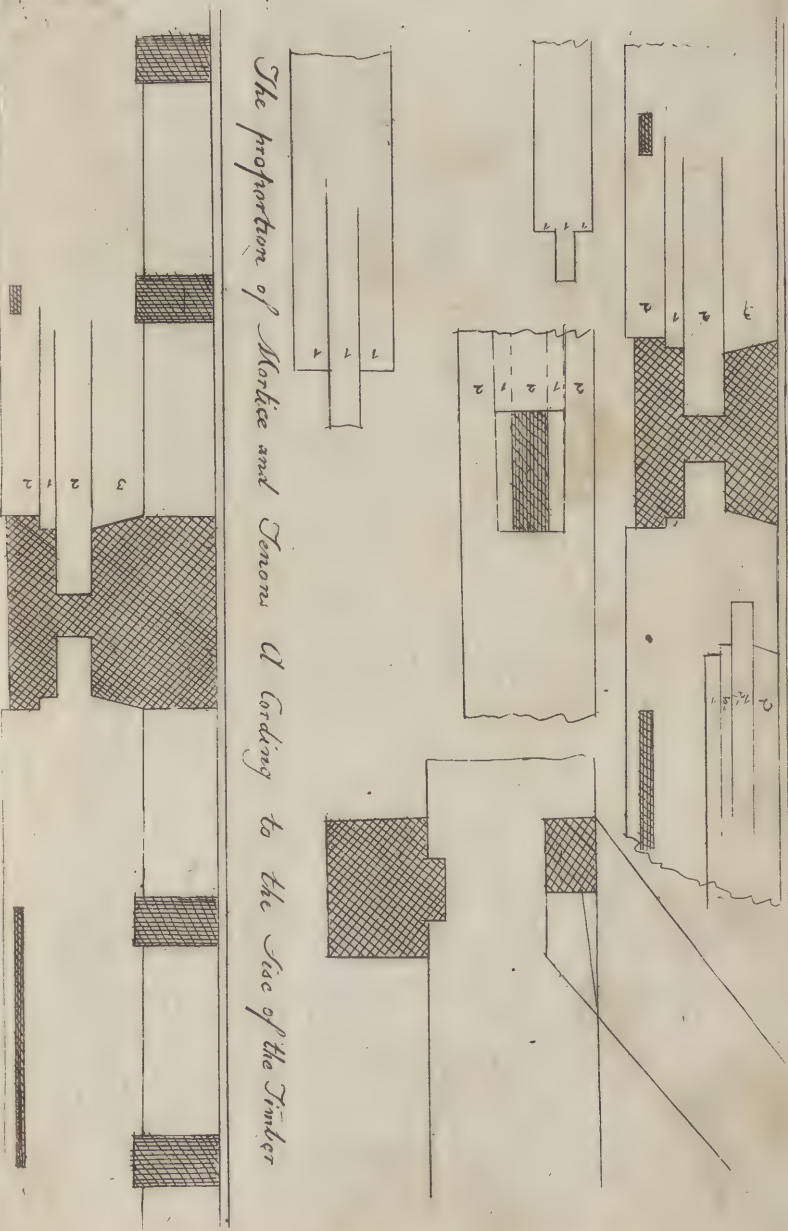








To Face Plate 8



The proportion of Mortise and Tenon according to the face of the Timber

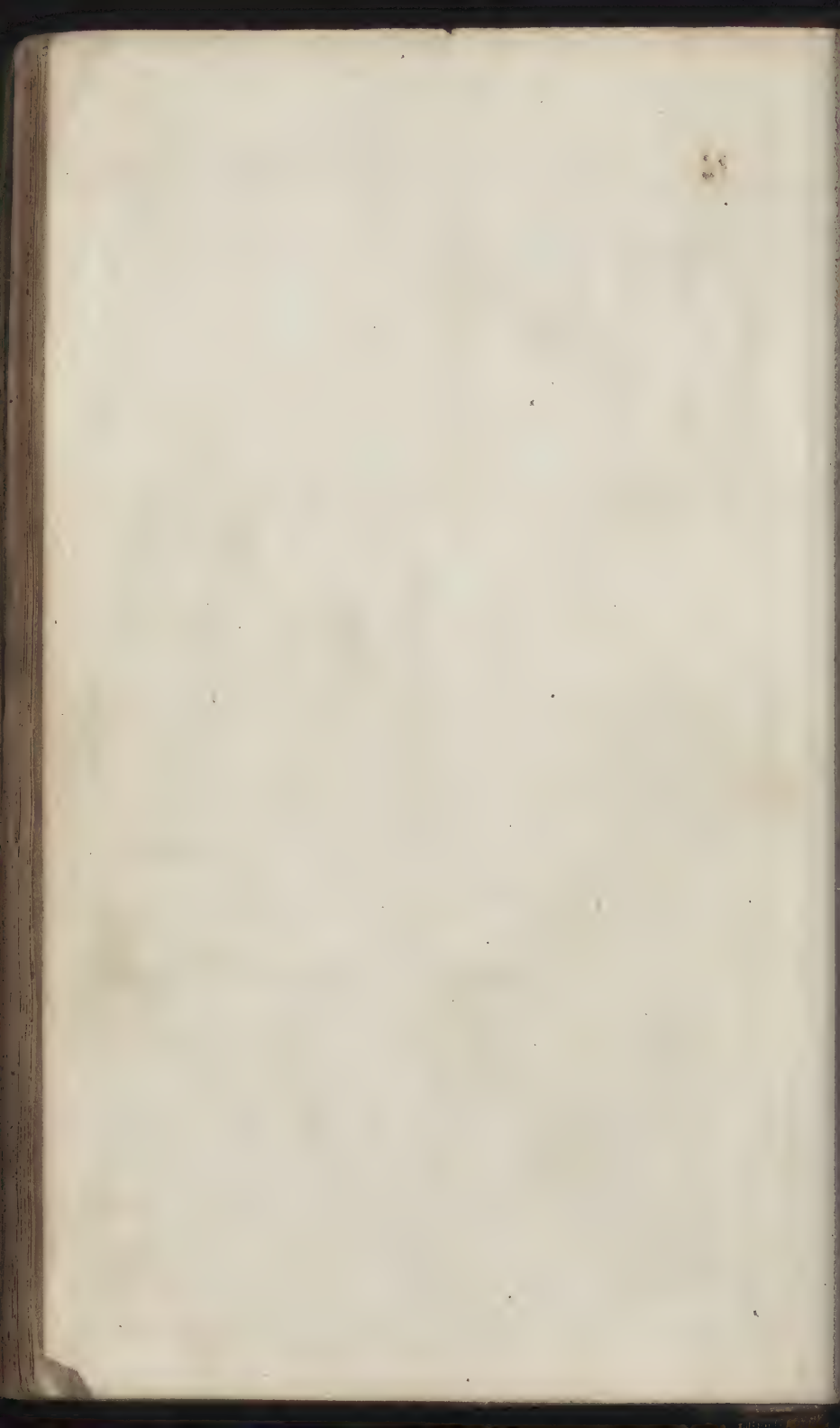
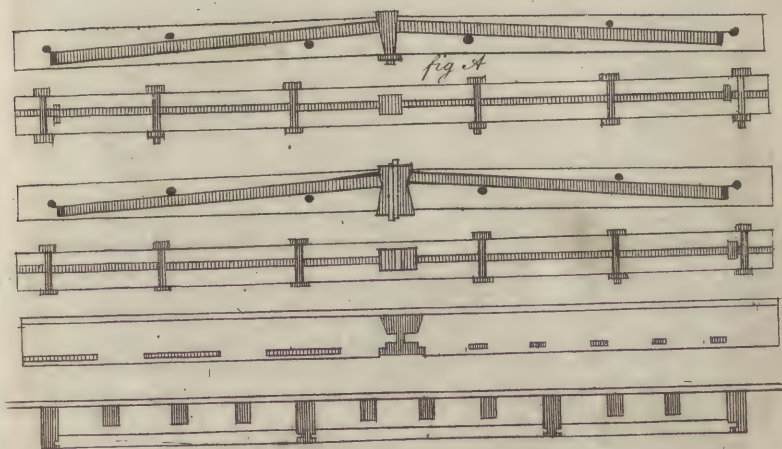
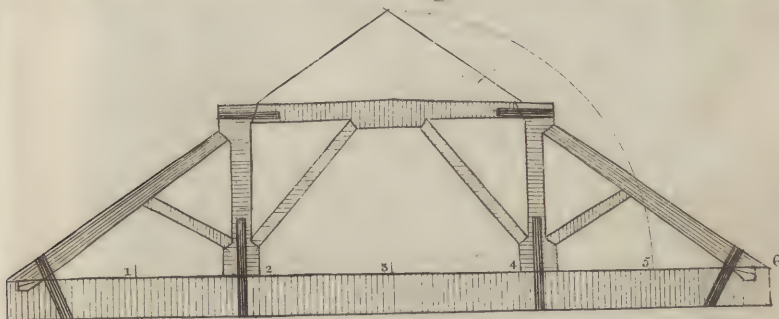
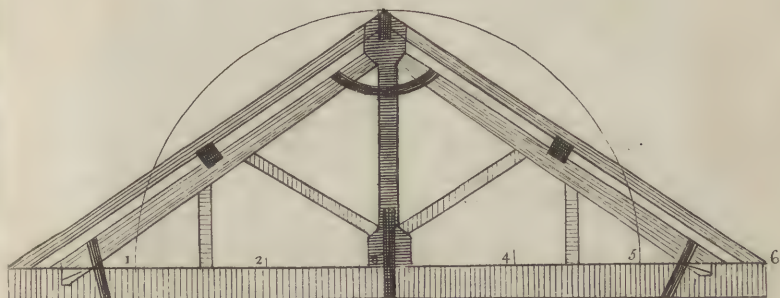


Plate IX



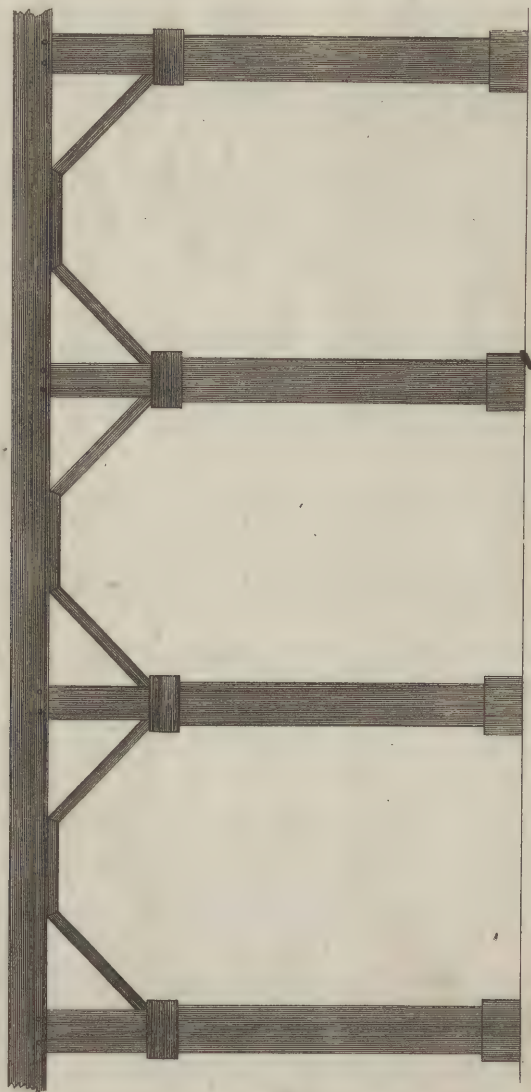








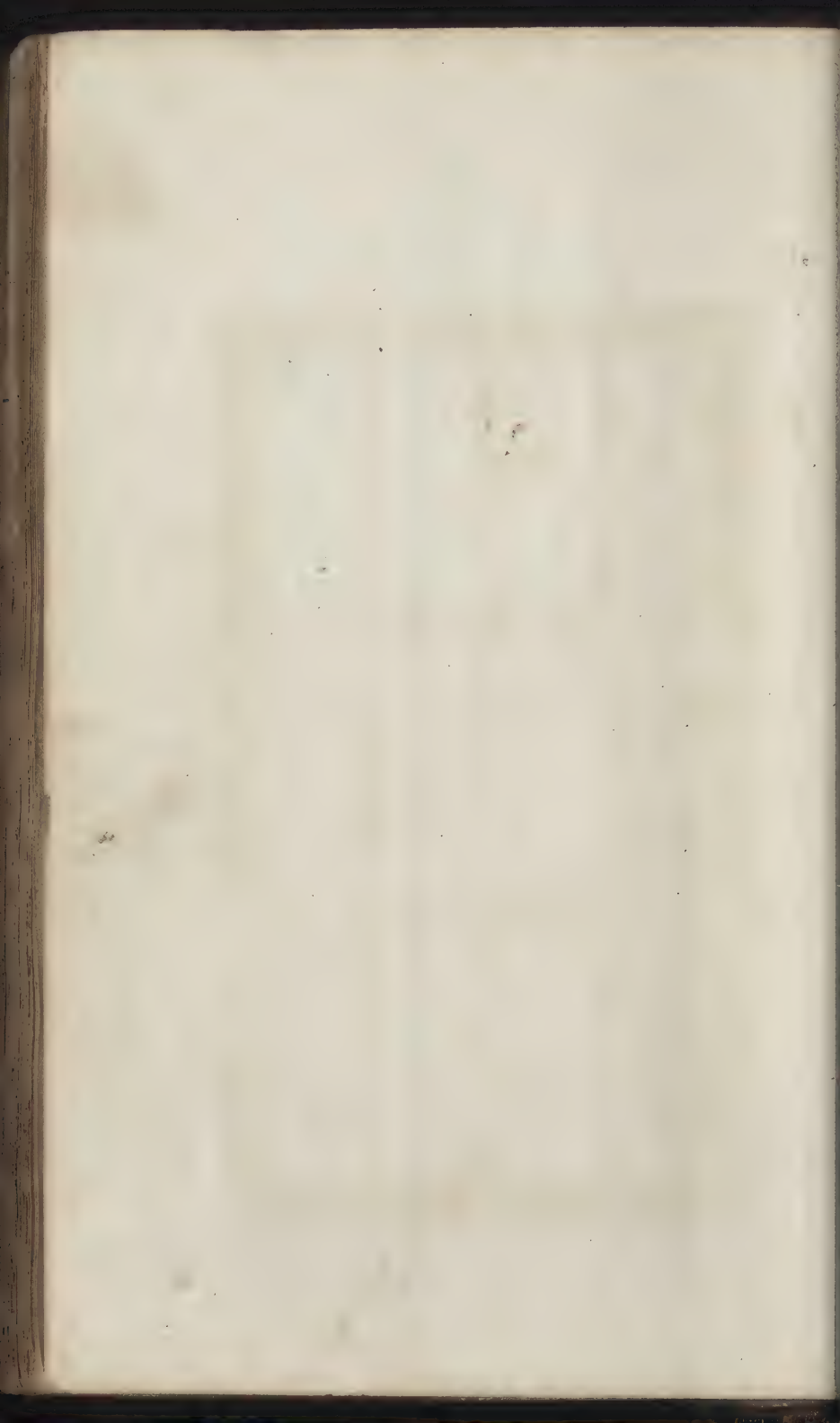


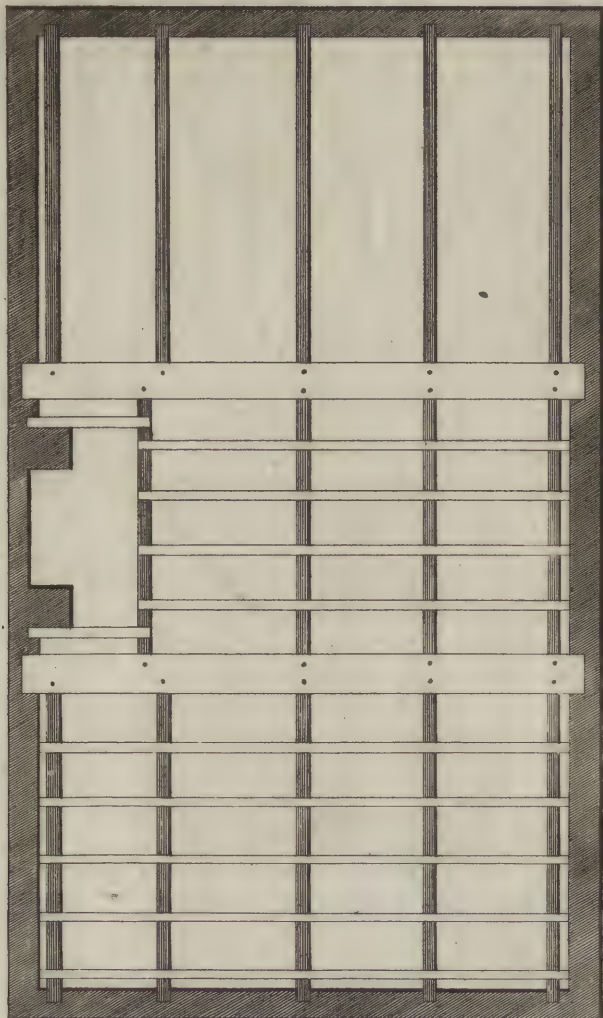


Published at the direction of the Board of Commissioners of the State of New York, by J. H. Woodman, 315 Broadway, New York.

W. C. M. del.

W. C. M. sculp.





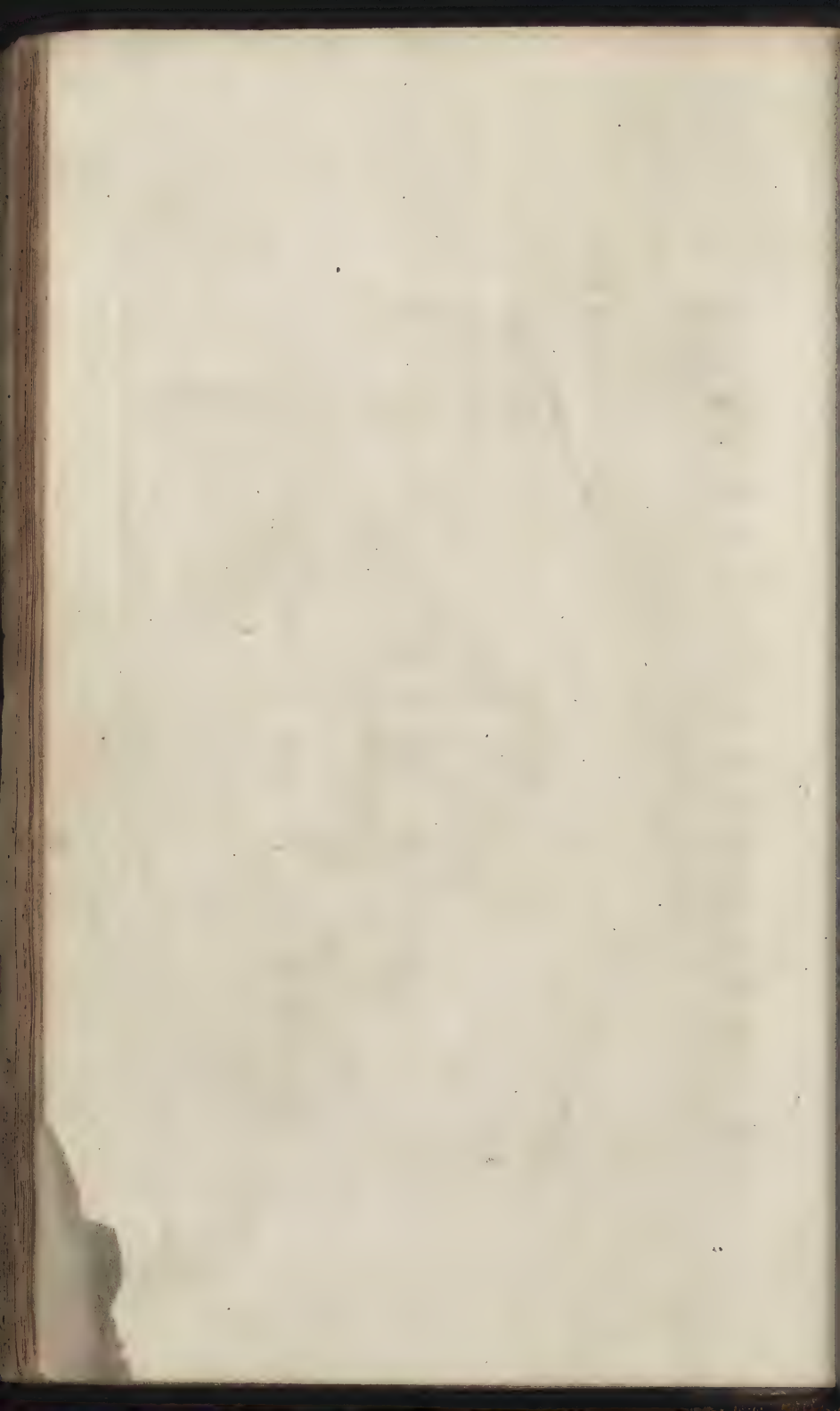
I believe we are the friends. Yours 8<sup>th</sup> 1789 for W. Fair by T. W. a Son of 31 Nicholas Lane London and for

W. P. Wood, del.

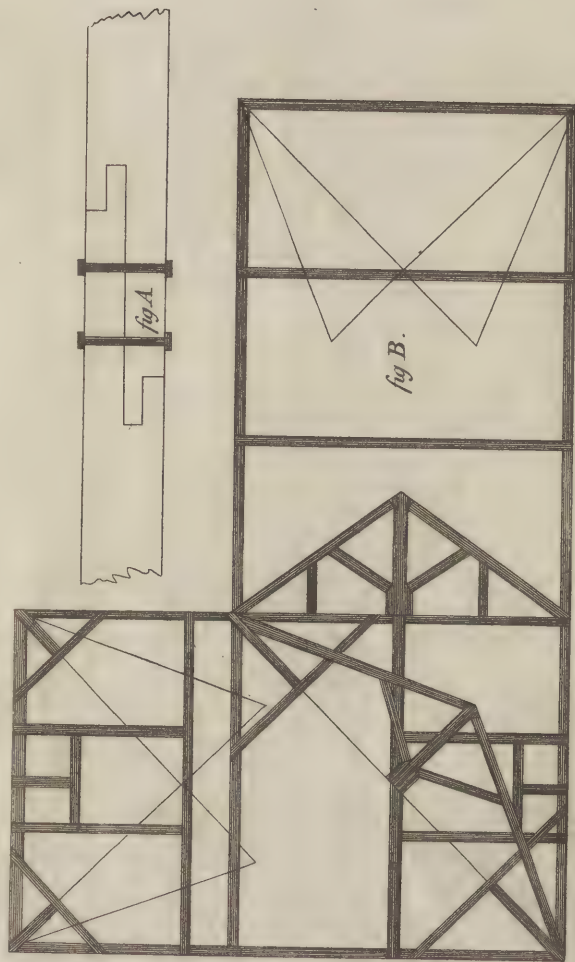








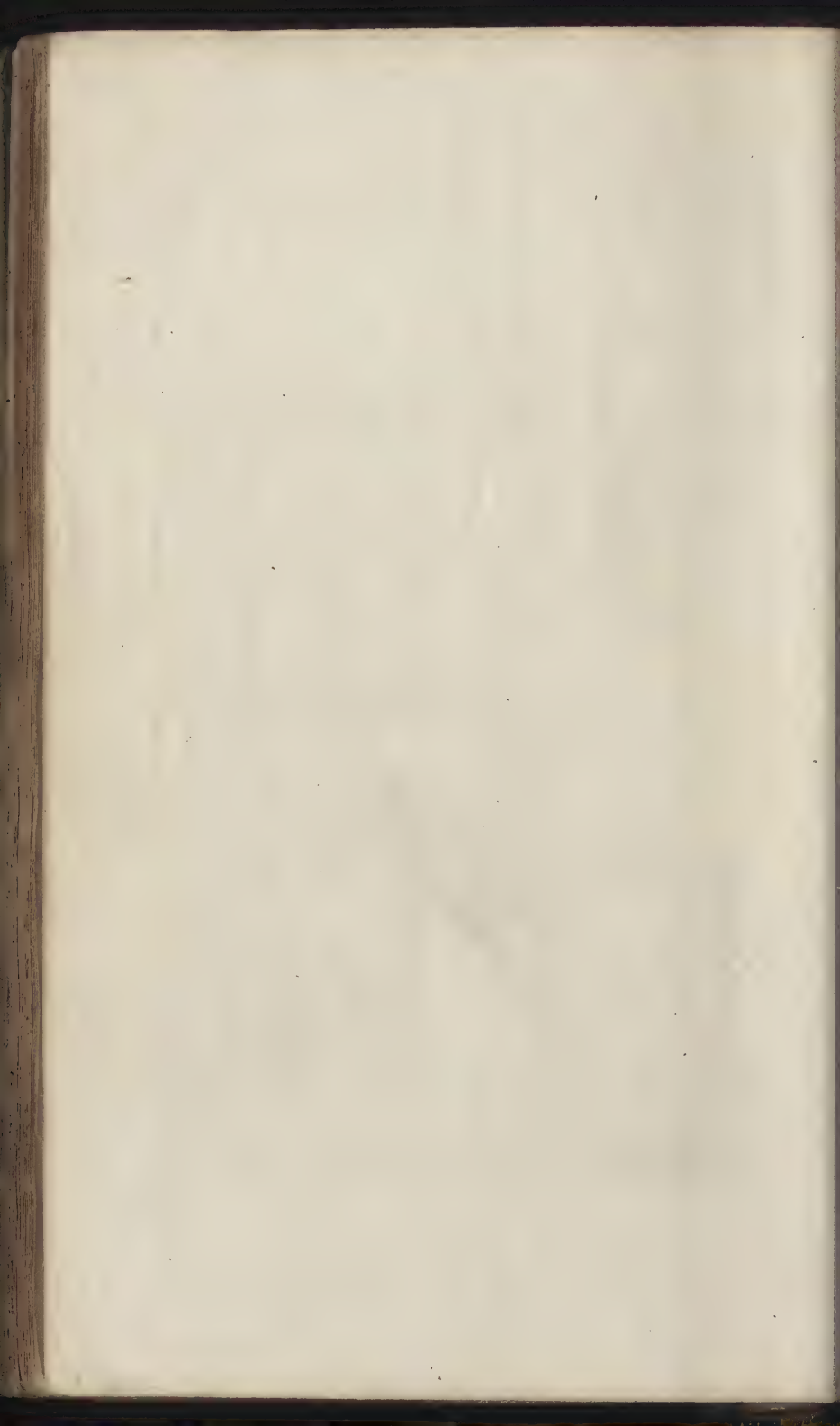


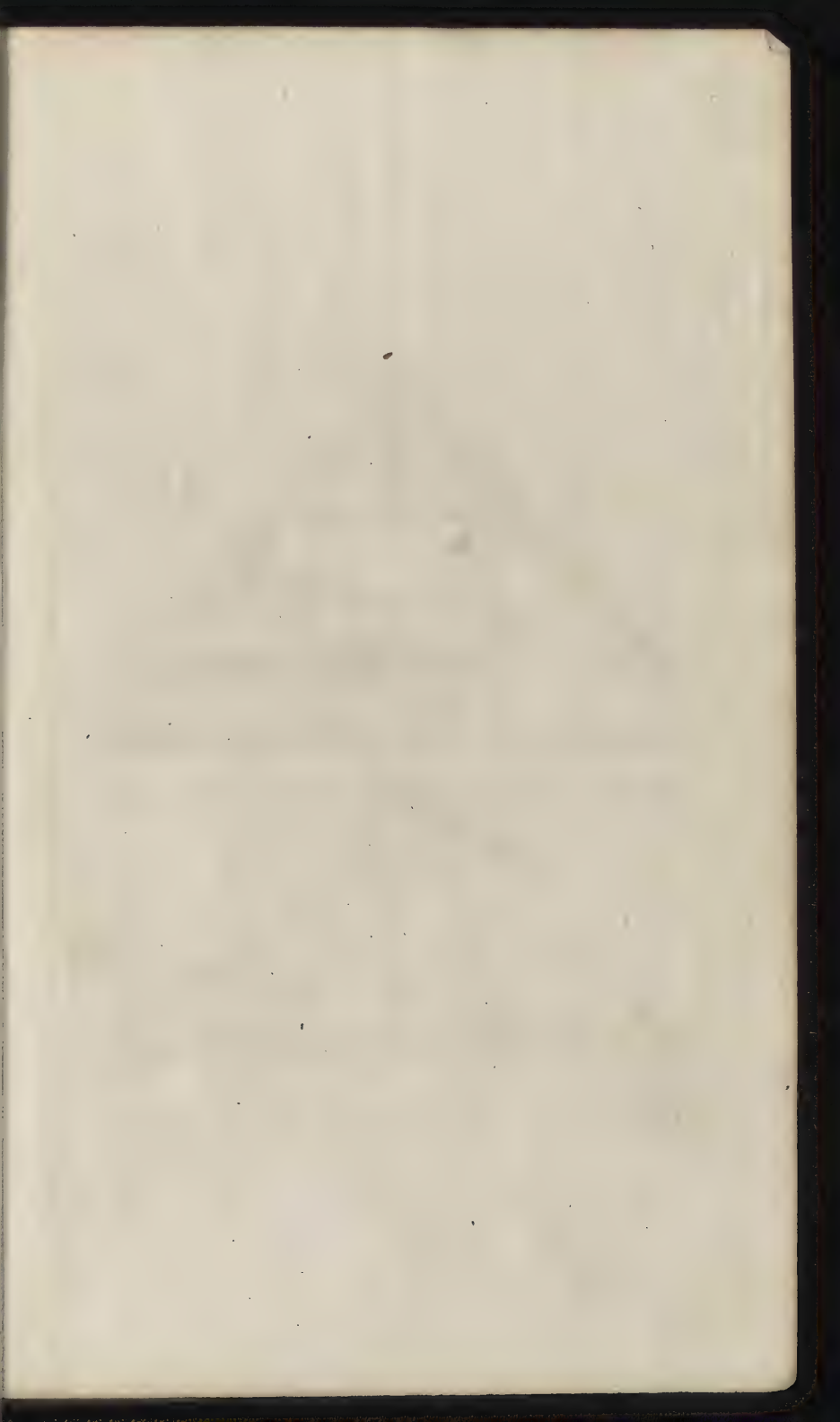


Published as the Act above June 8<sup>th</sup> 1865. Drawn by J. W. Woodman 312 Nicholas Lane London E.C.4.

W. H. Woodman del.

Woodman sculp.

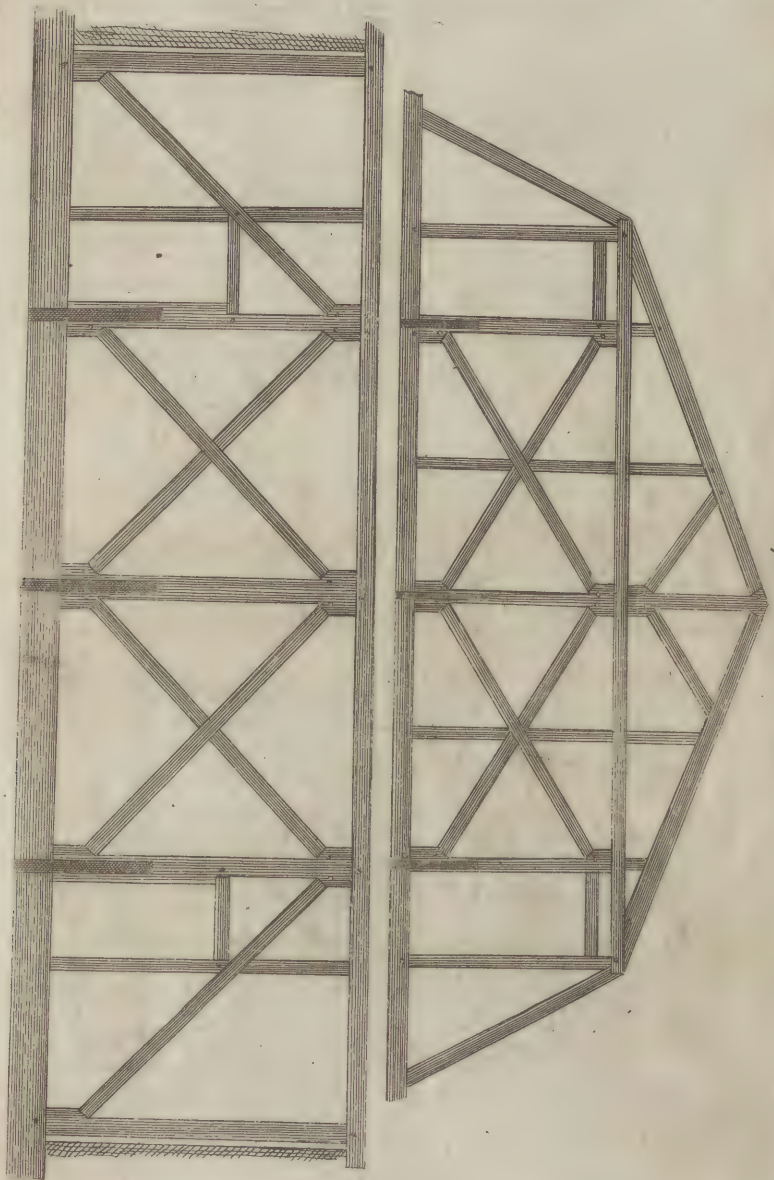


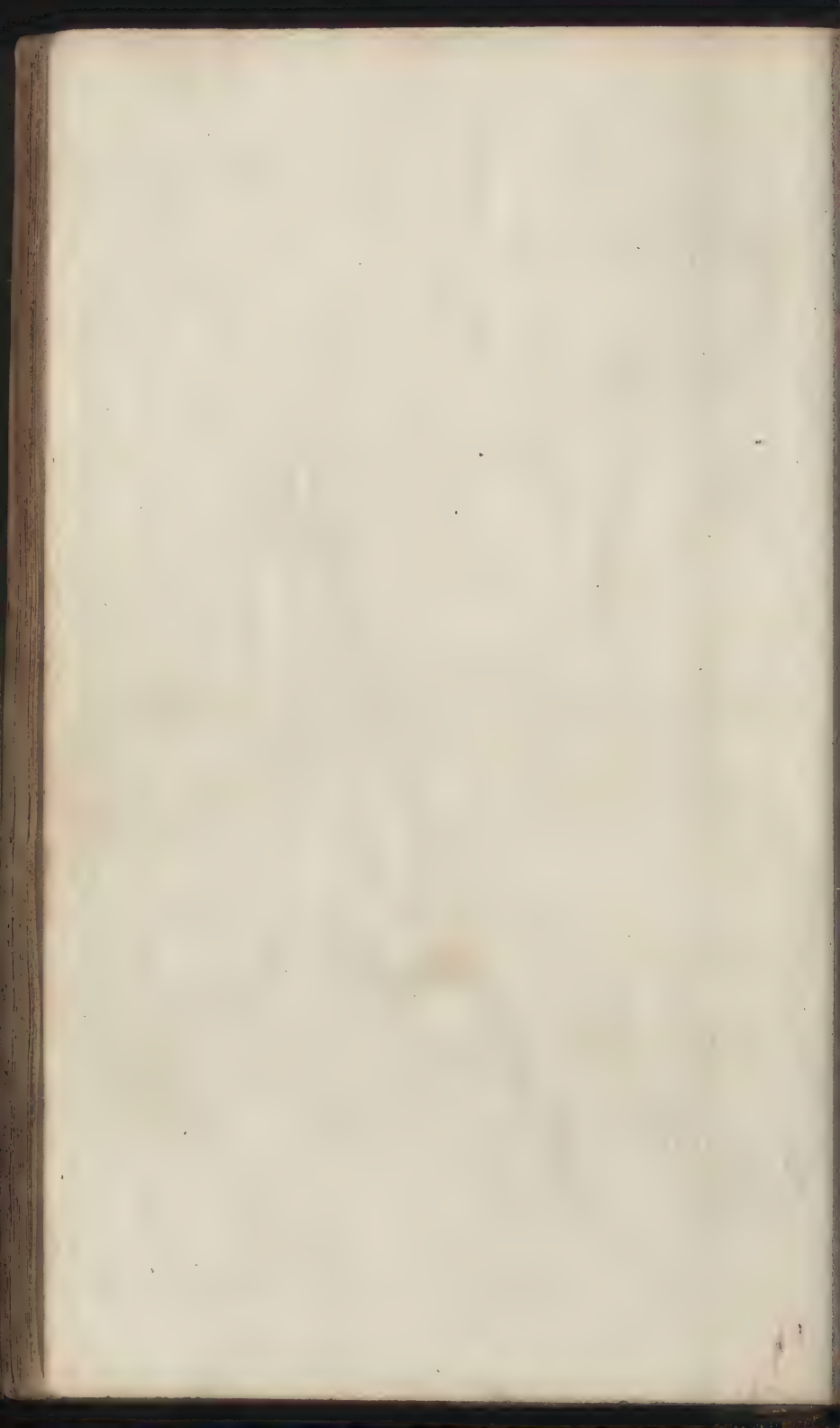


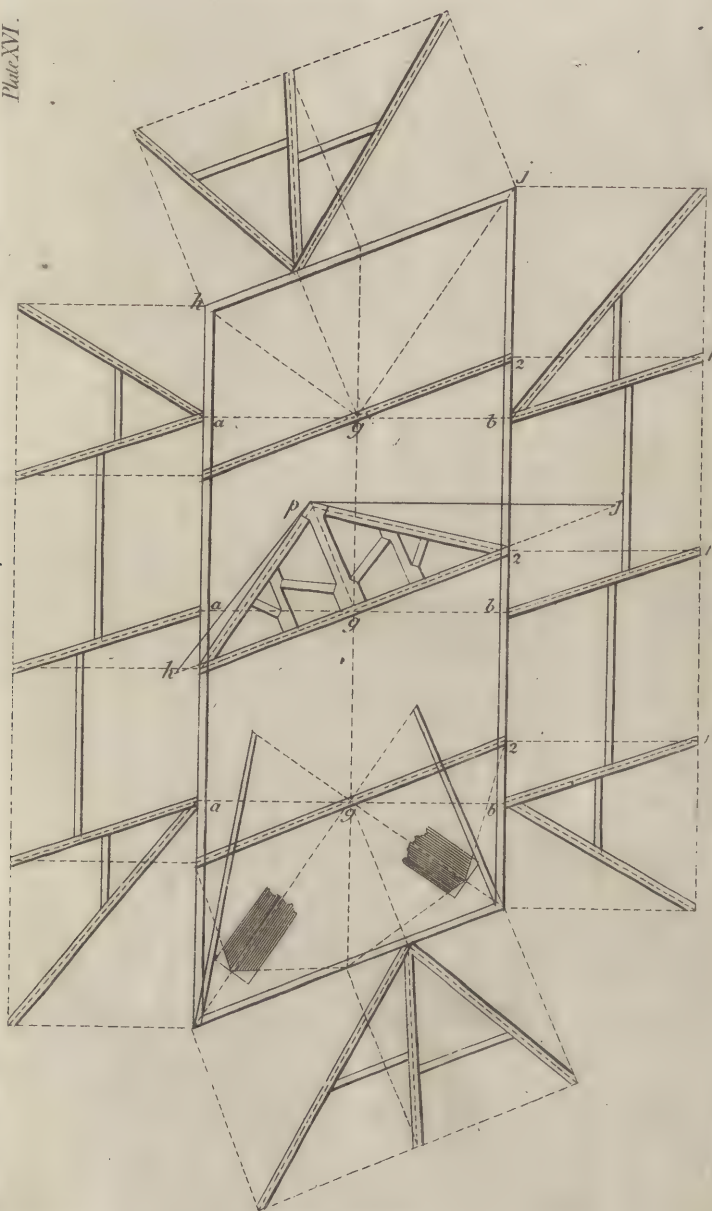




*A Truss Partition and Curbe Roof To Face Plate 15*







W. P. 1844

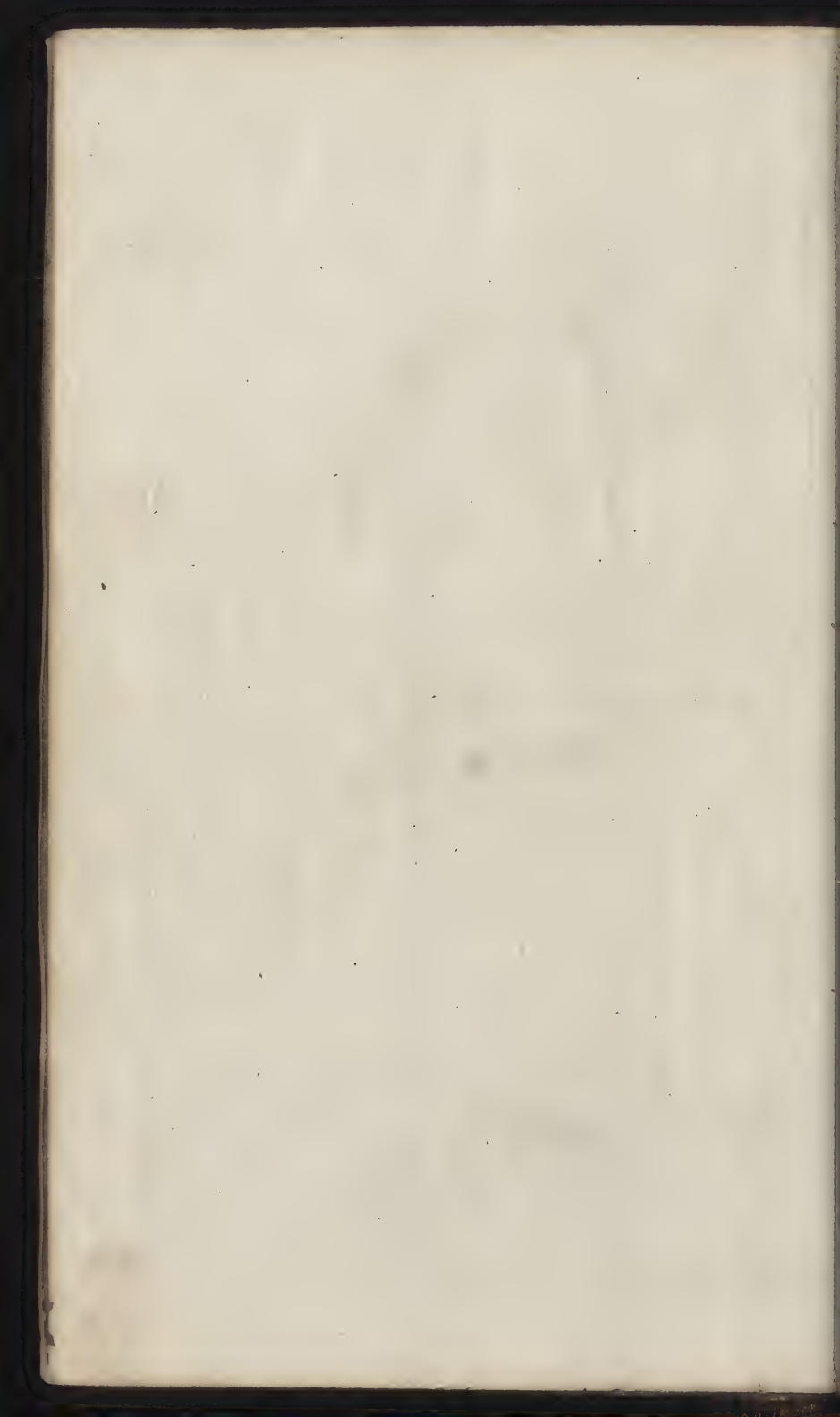
Illustration of the Church of St. Nicholas, London, 1844, by J. P. Woodman, 31, North Street, London, 1844.

W. P. 1844









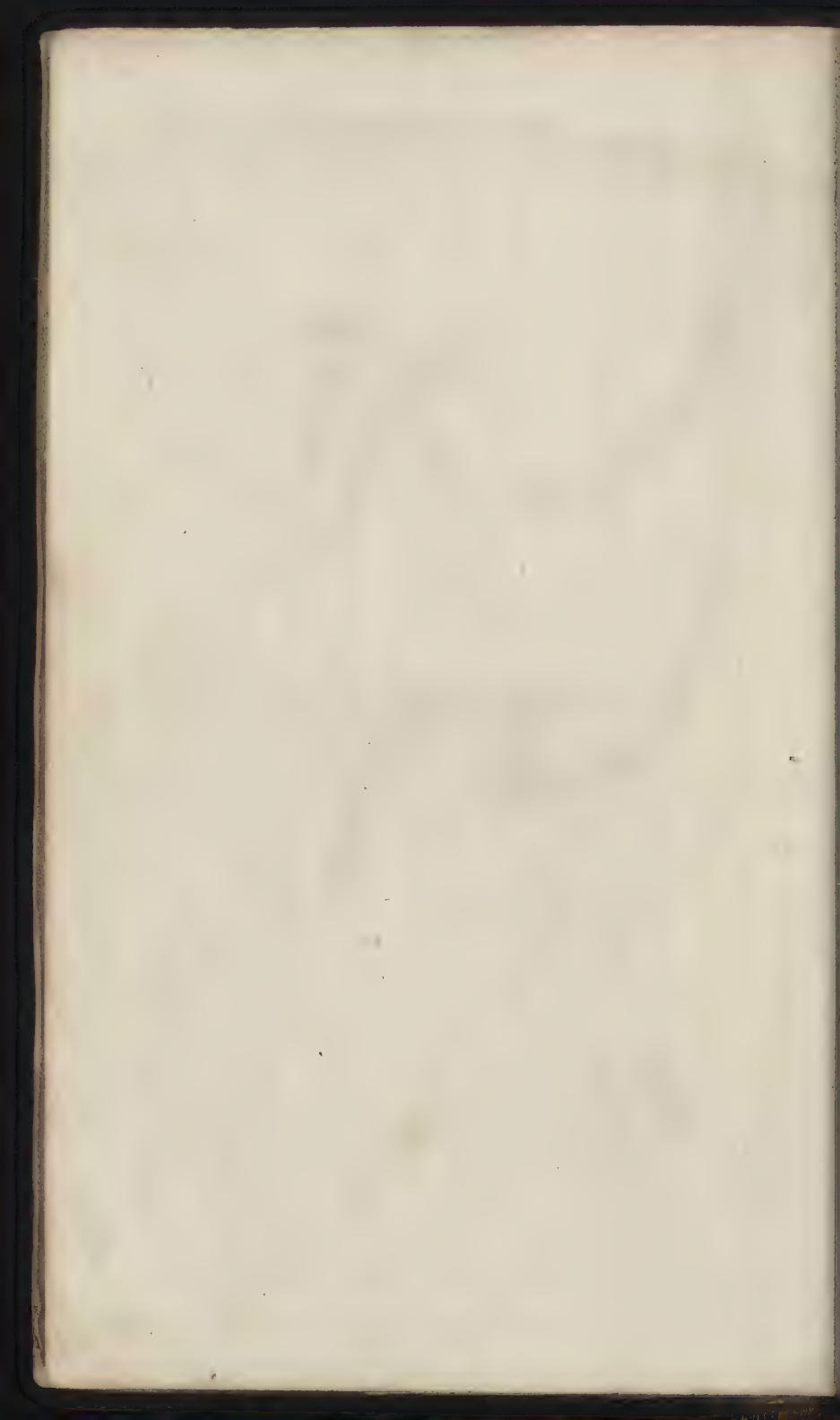


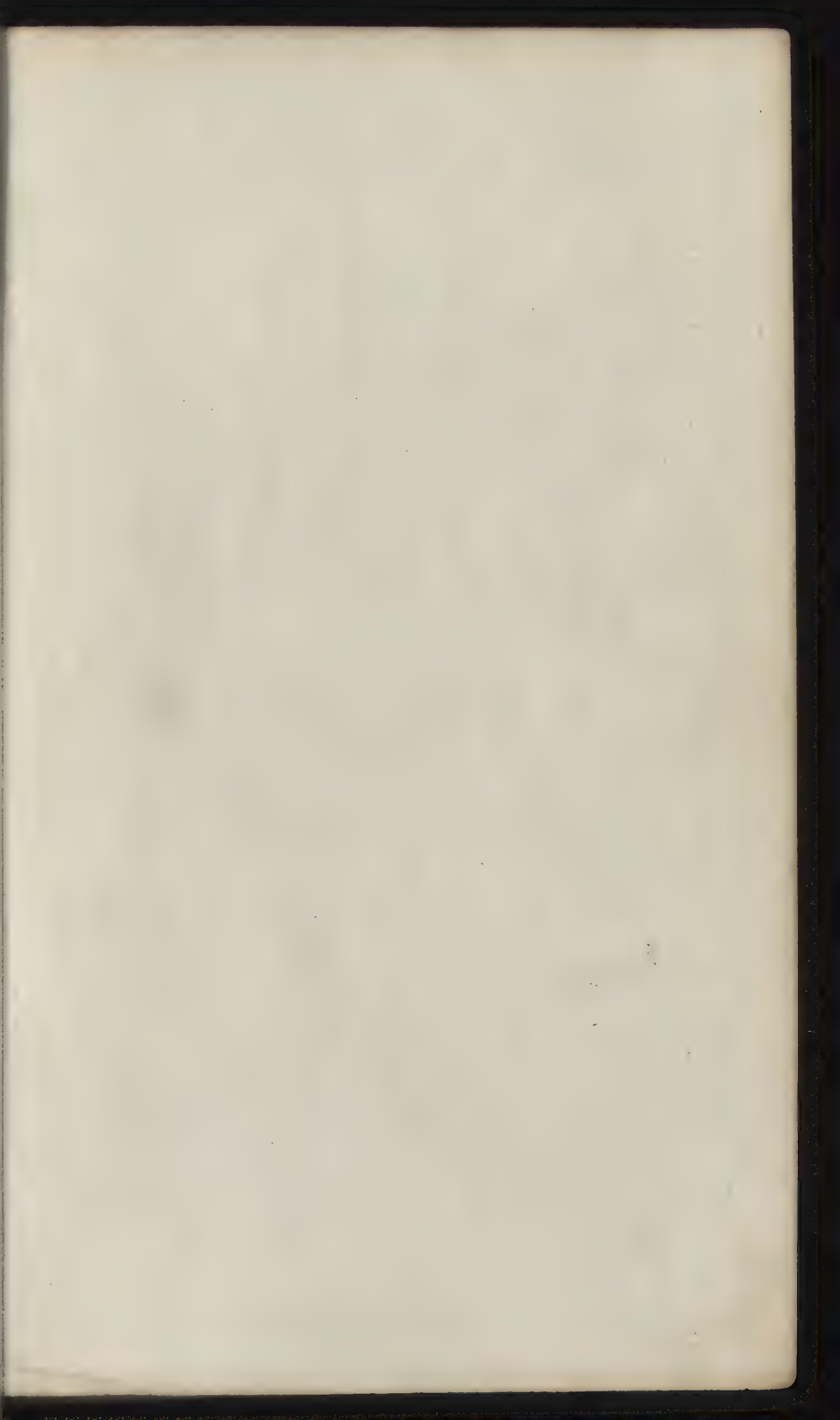
Published at the Art and Science Library, 87, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

Woodman & Co.

W. J. J. J.









to face Plate XIX.

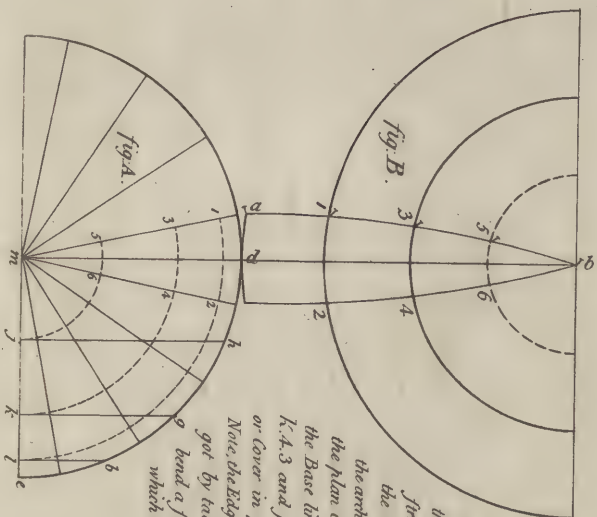
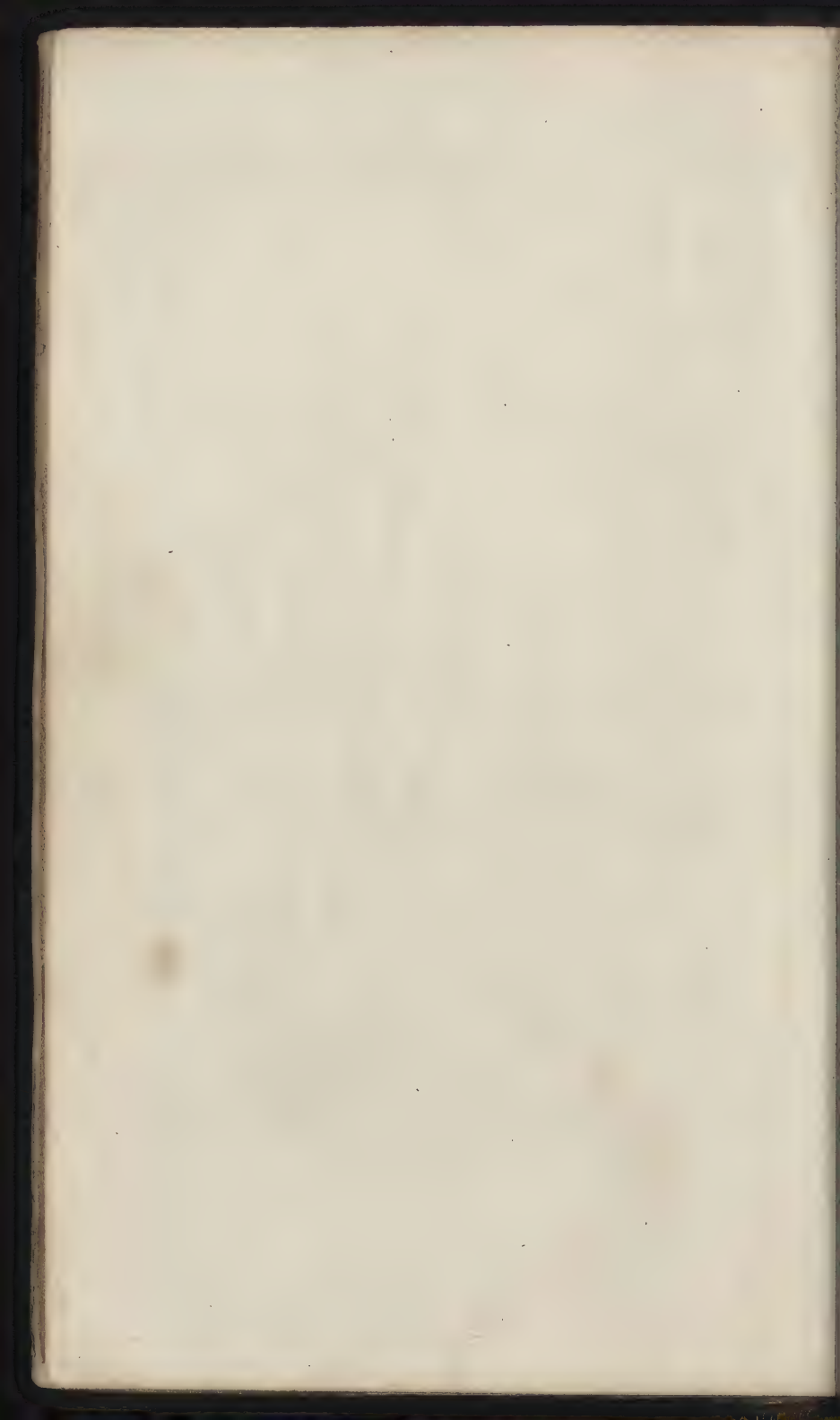


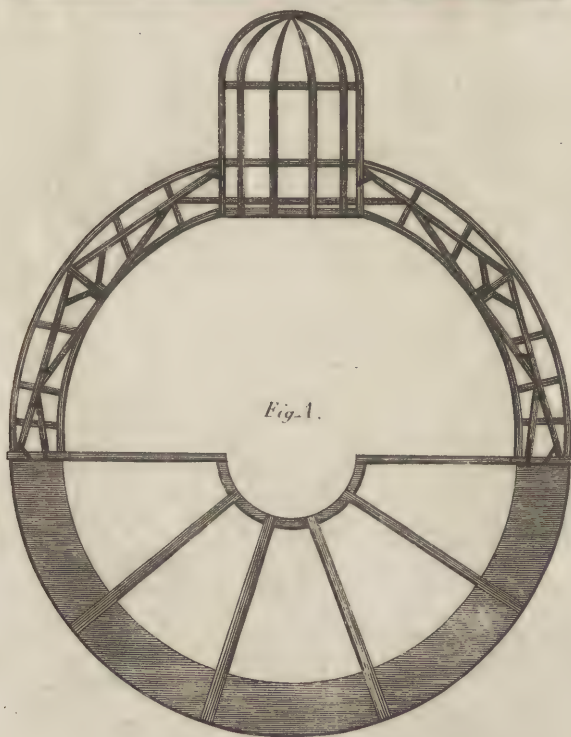
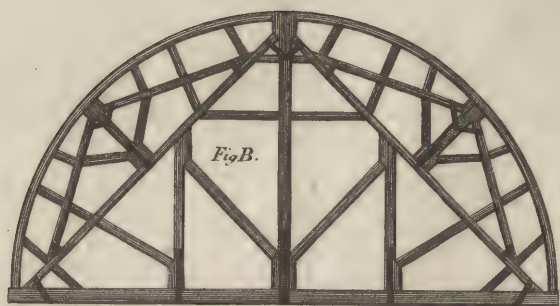
fig. A. is half the plan of a dome, or it may be supposed to be the plan of a Neath, to cut the Cover or Veneer: the Neath or dome suppose the Semi plan to be divided into 8 parts or the whole into 16 then take one fourth of the plan as c. d. and stretch it out on the line d. b then divide the line d. b into 4 equal parts and draw the arch lines 1.2.3.4.5.6 then divide the arch of the plan c. d into 4 equal parts and drop them to the Base line j. k. l then draw the arch lines 1.2.1 and k.4.3 and j.6.5 which gives the width of the veneer or Cover in fig. B. as 1.2.3.4.5.6. . . . .

Note the Edge of the Cover or Cover line of it may be got by tracing nails at points a. 1.3.5 b and c bend a slip and mark it by as that directs which will give the edge of the Cover.

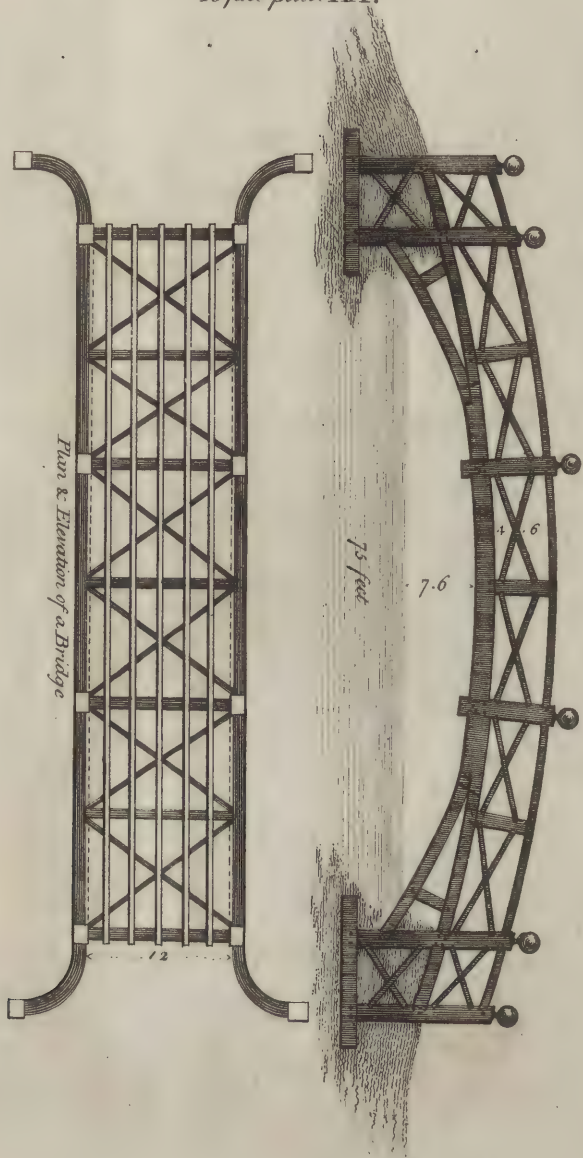






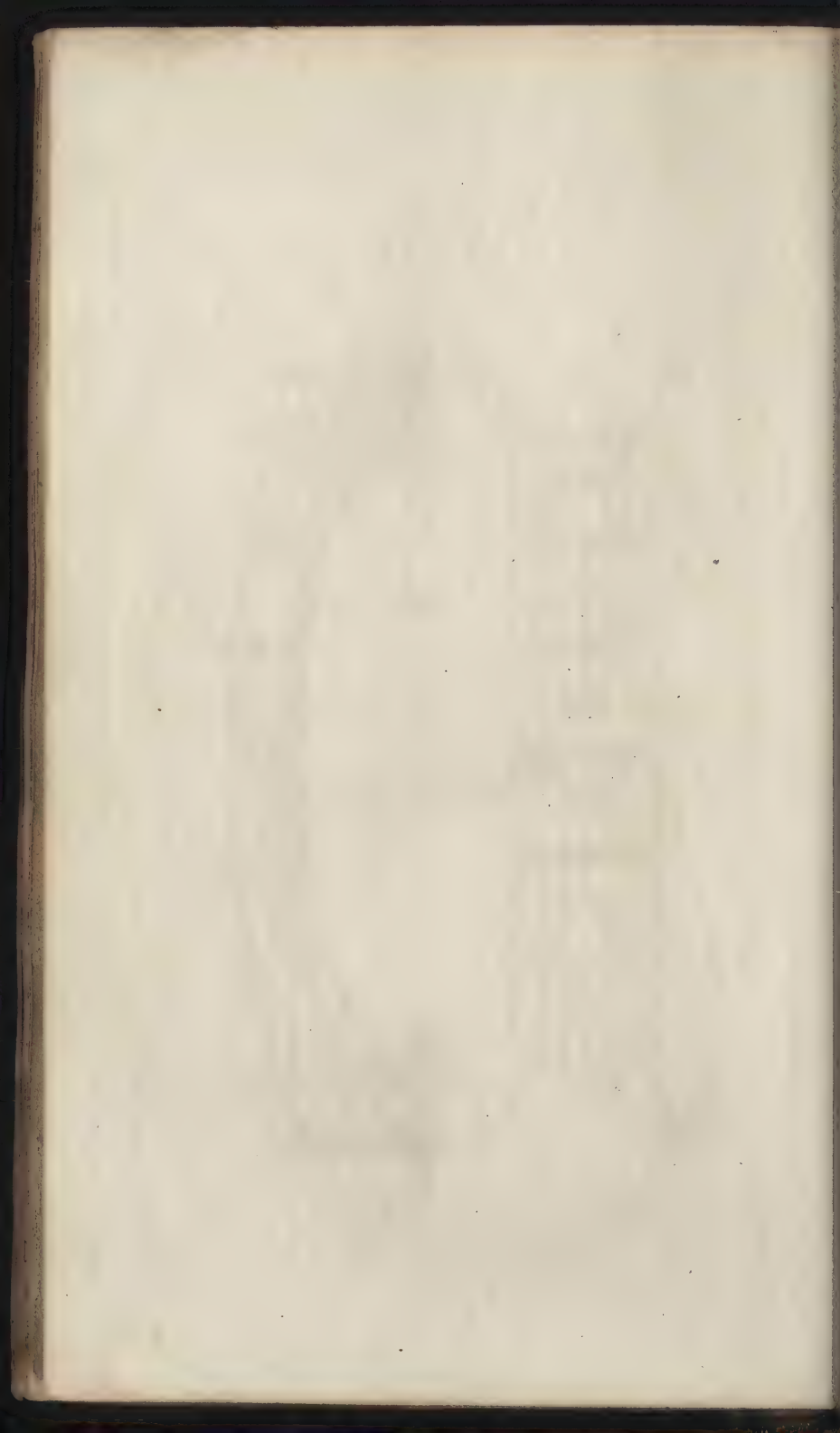


To face plate XX.



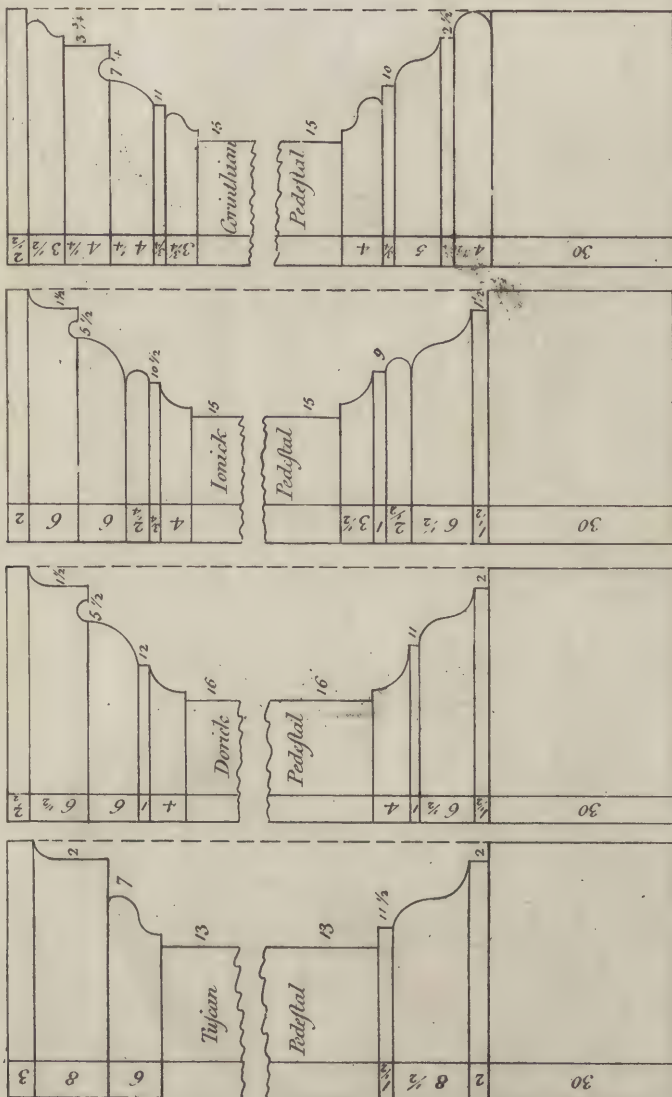
Plan & Elevation of a Bridge





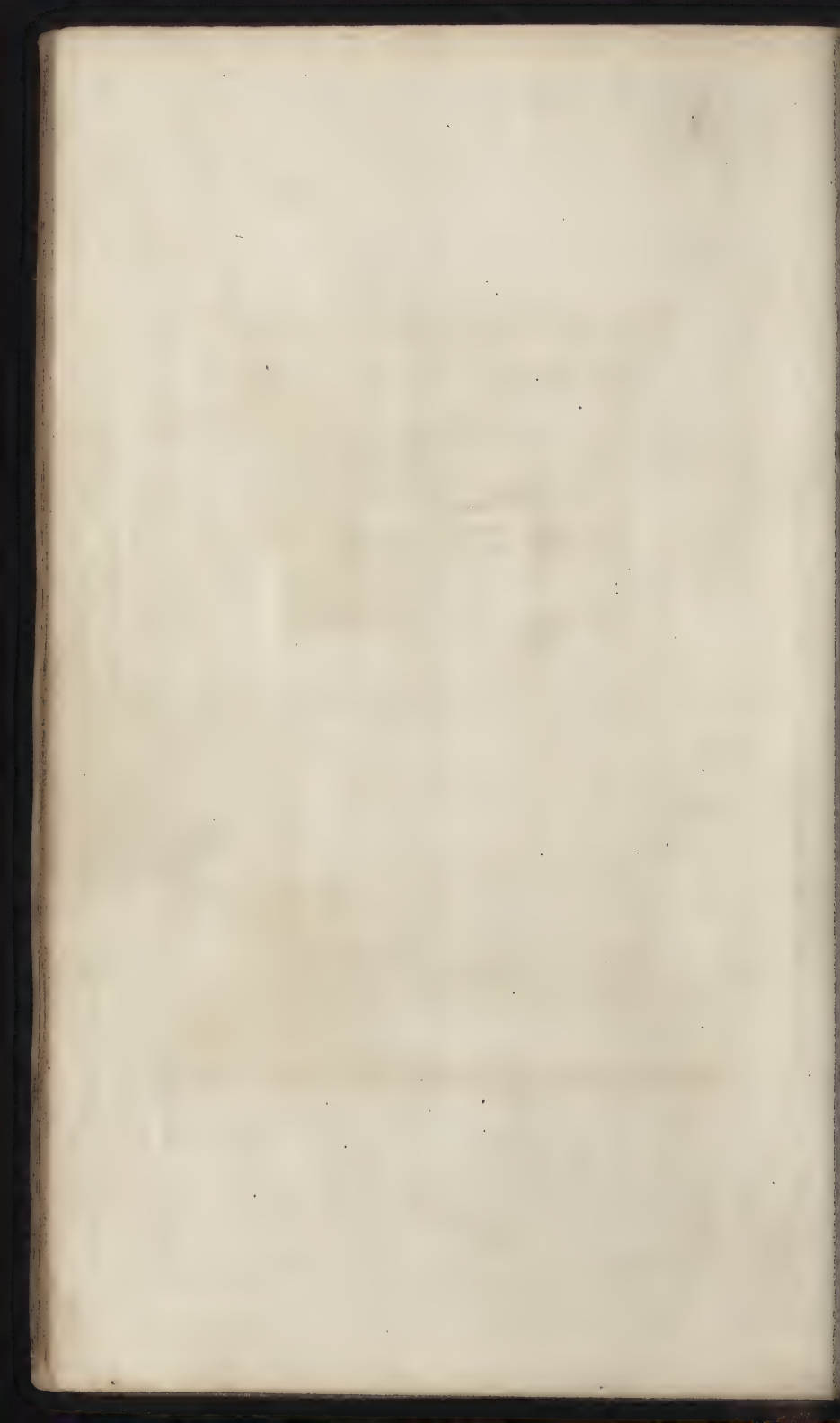




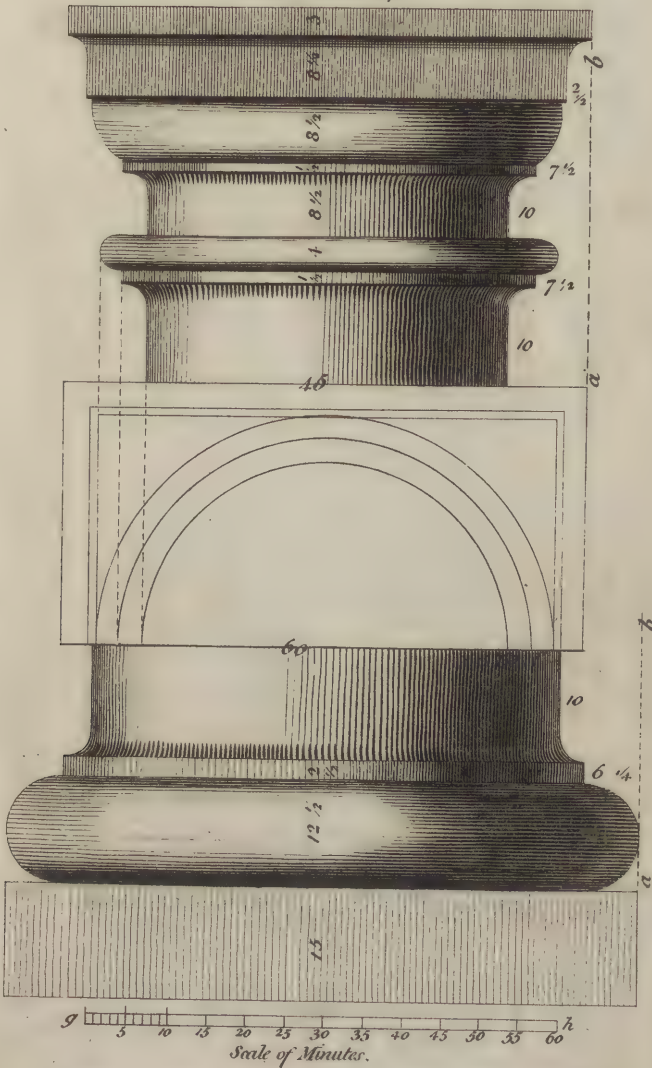


Pedestals are made direct, 7 in. 8 in. 9 in. 10 in. 11 in. 12 in. 13 in. 14 in. 15 in. 16 in. 17 in. 18 in. 19 in. 20 in. 21 in. 22 in. 23 in. 24 in. 25 in. 26 in. 27 in. 28 in. 29 in. 30 in.





Tuscan Base & Cap.



Published as the Act directs July 8<sup>th</sup> 1788 for W. Pain by T. Woodman 31 Nicholas Lane Lombard St.

Woodman sculp.

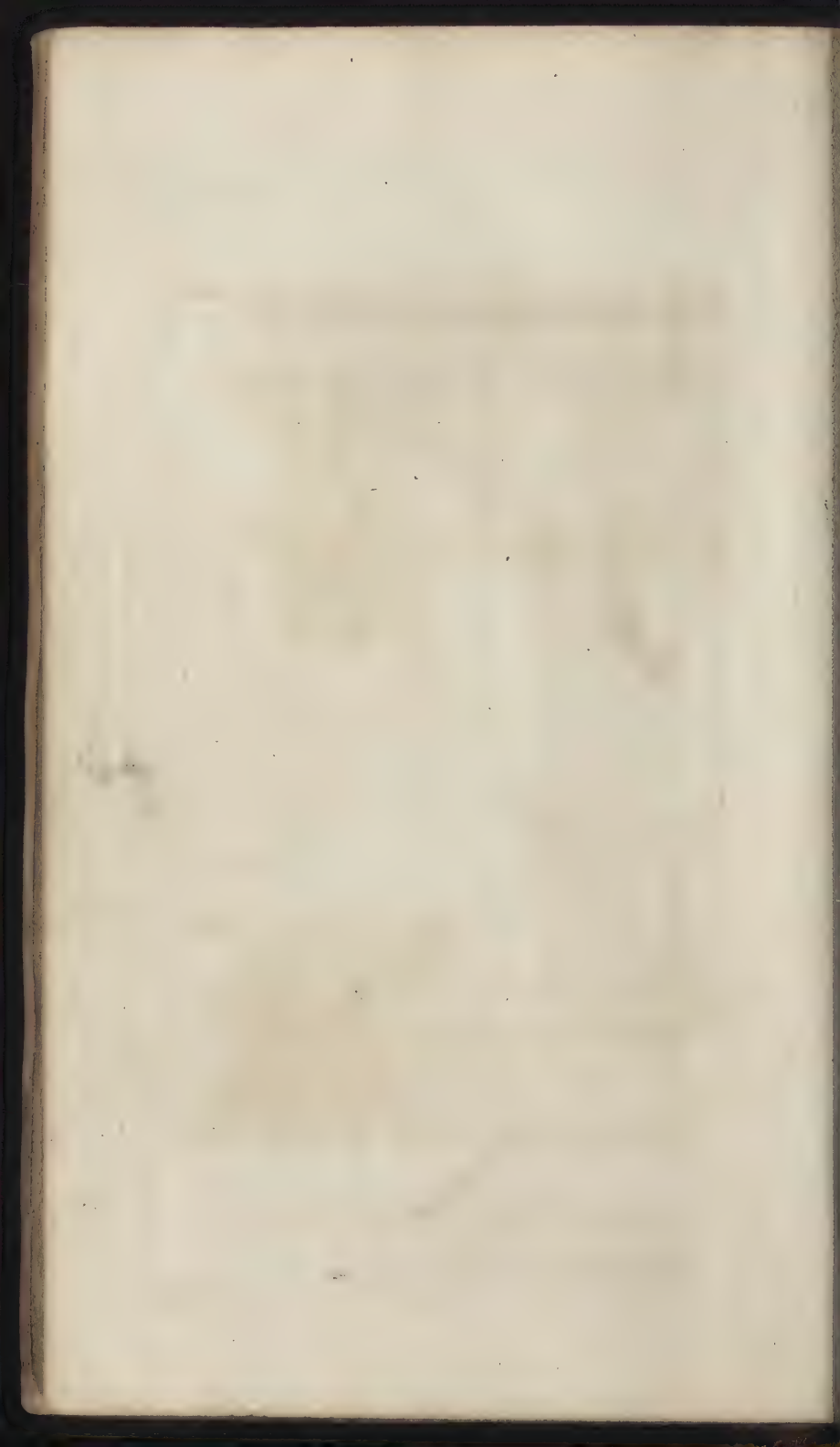


Plate XXVIII.

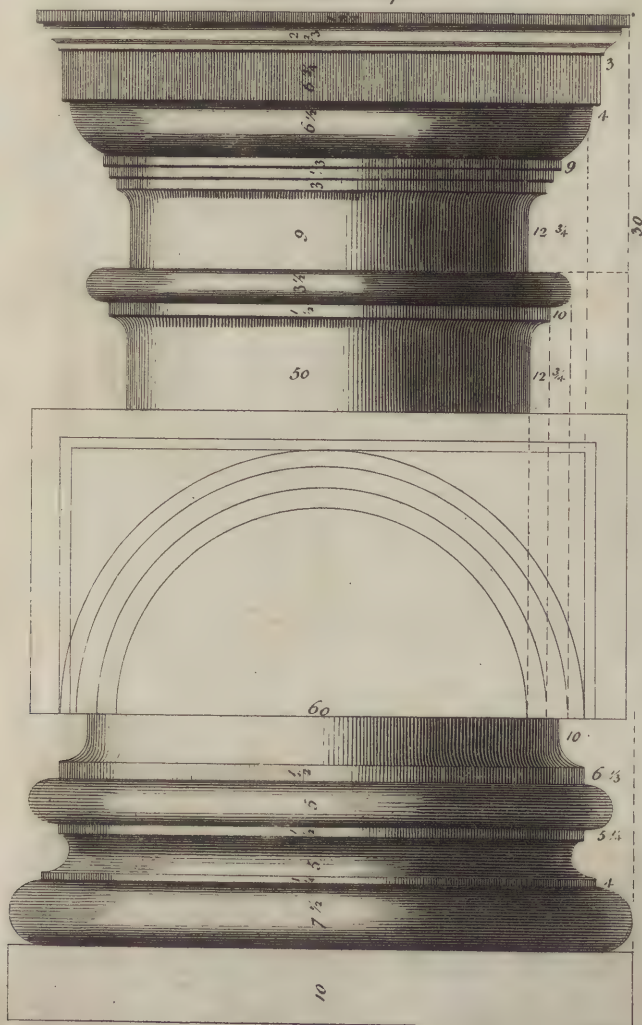
Tuscan Entablature.







*Donic Base & Cap.*

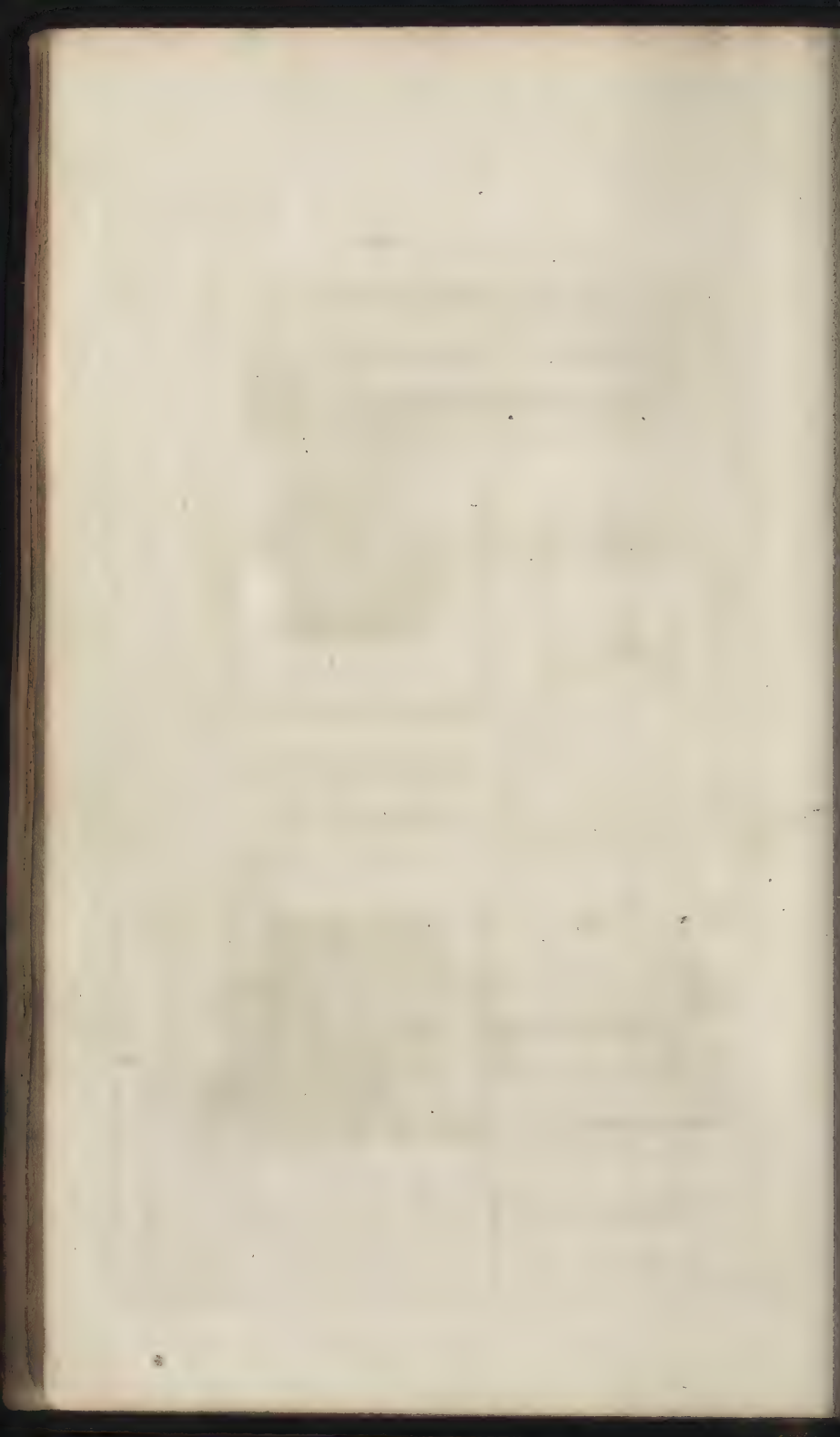


Scale of Minutes.

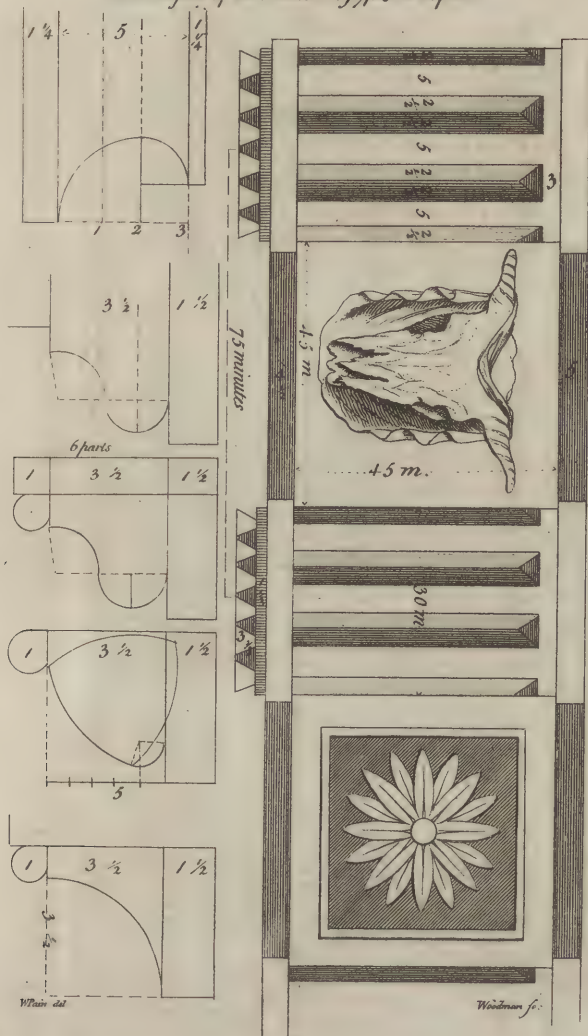
Published as the Act directs July 8<sup>th</sup> 1780 for W. Pain by T. W. Woodman 31. Nicholas Lane Lombard Street.

W. Pain del.

Woodman sculp.



the Division of the Doric triglyphs in the frieze



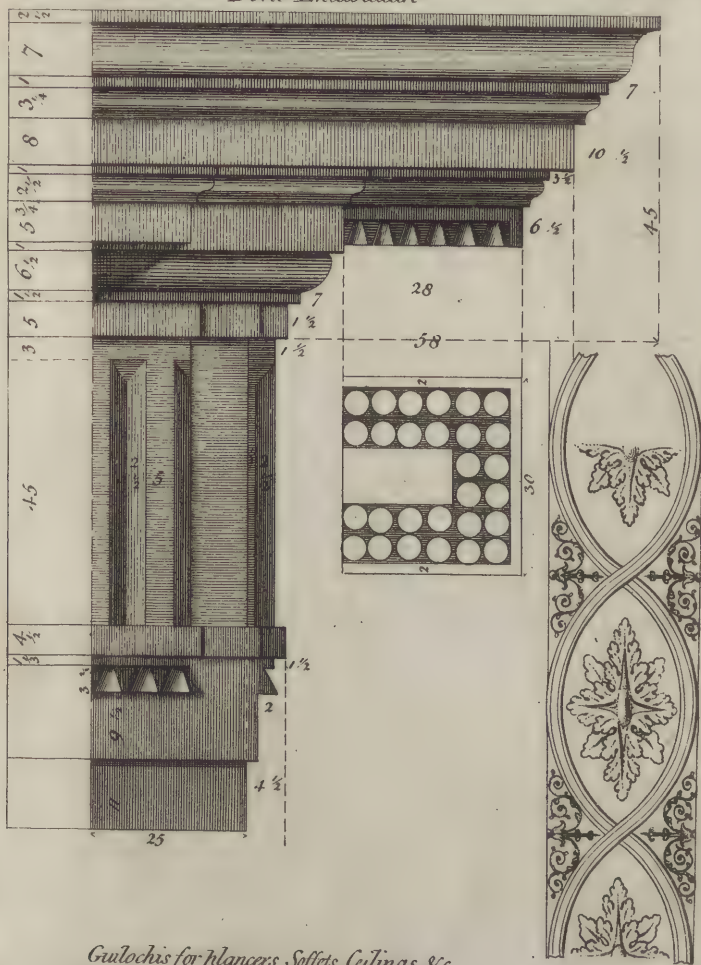
Published as the Art directs Aug<sup>r</sup> 8 1780 for W. & A. Woodman 31. Nicholas Lane Lombard st<sup>r</sup>



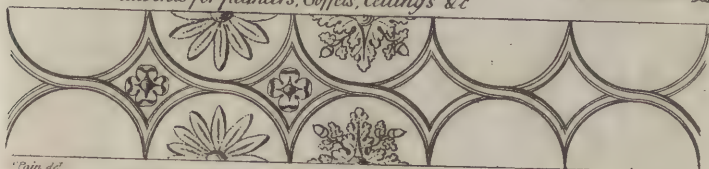


*Doric Entablature*

*Plate XXVII.*



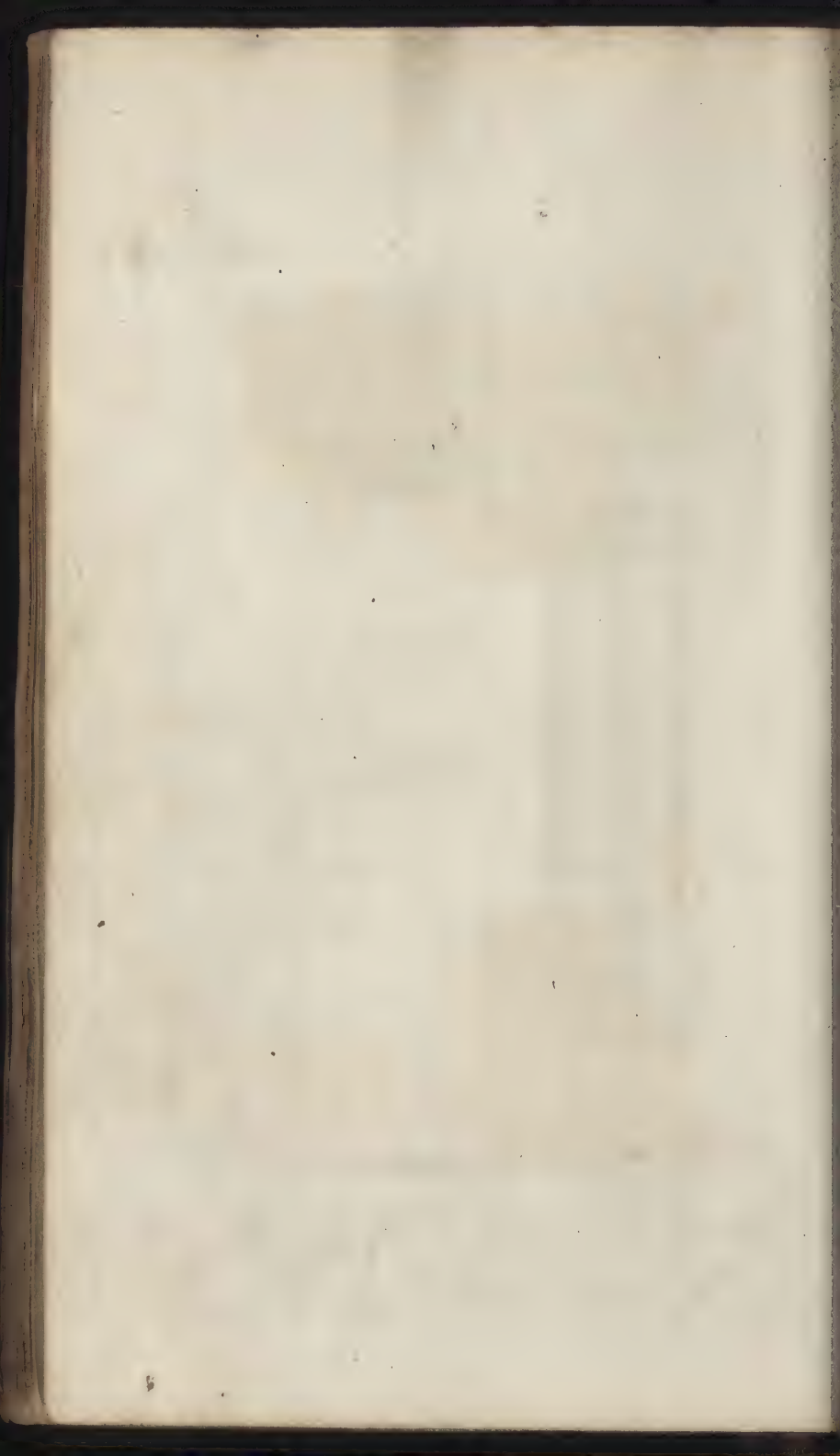
*Gulochis for Plancers, Soffets, Ceilings &c*



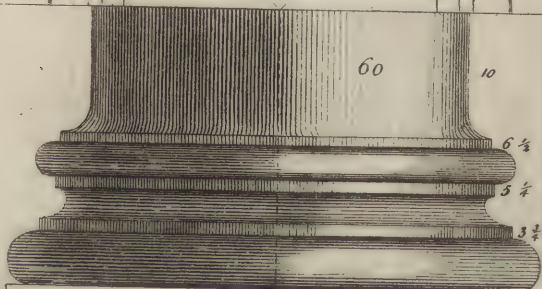
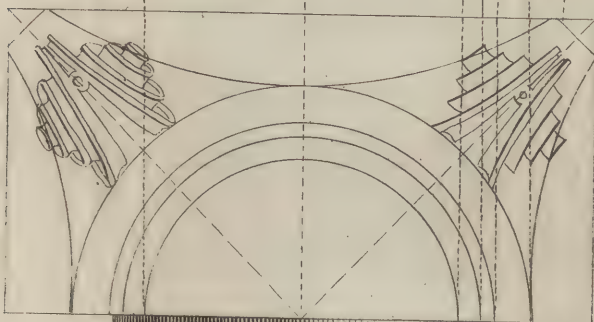
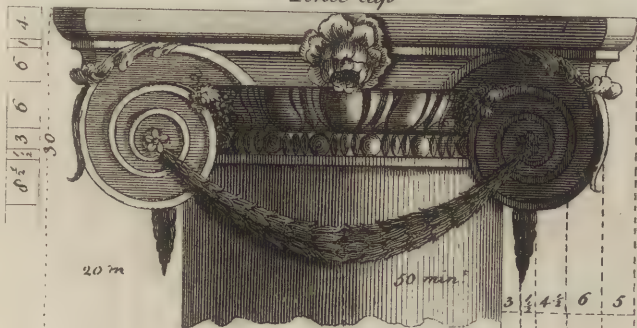
*Printed at*

*Published as the Act directs Aug<sup>r</sup> 8 1780 for W. & A. Woodman.*

*Woodman fecit.*



*Ionic Cap*



W. P. del.

Woodman sc.

Published at the Act dated Aug. 8. 1780 for W. P. by T. Woodman, 31 Nicholas Lane, London &c.



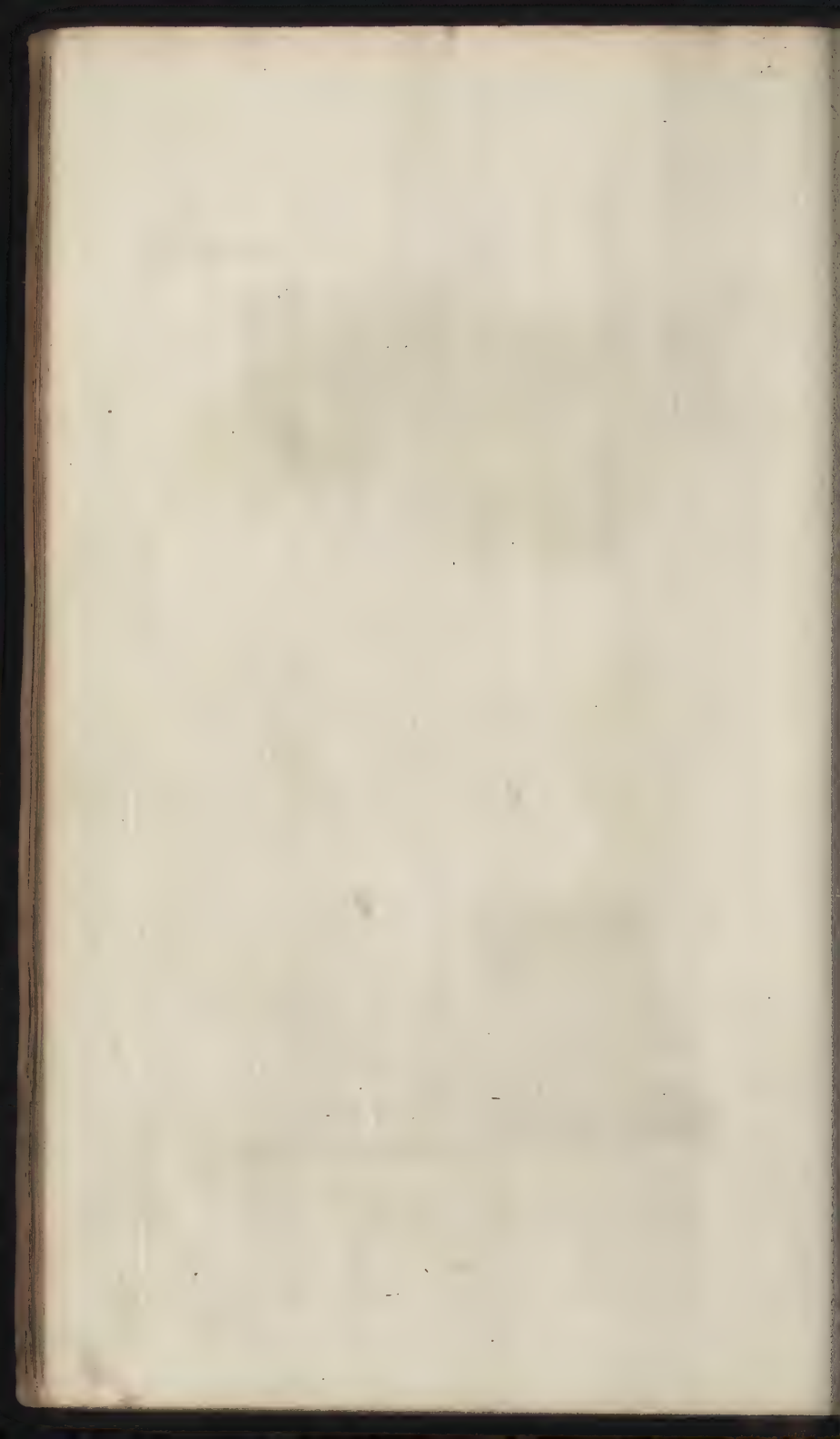
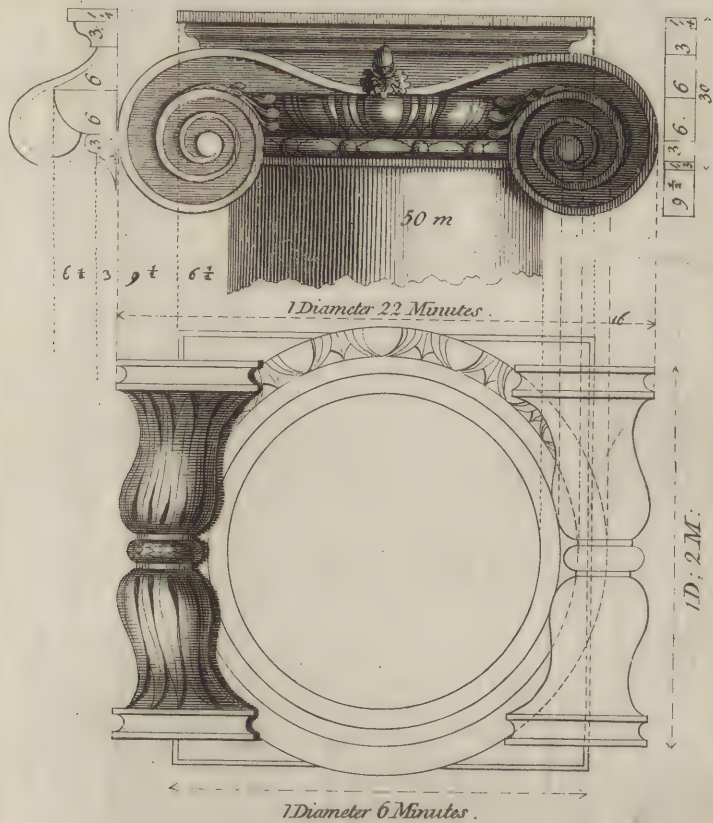


Plate XXIX.

Antick Ionic Cap.



W. P. del.

Gualochis

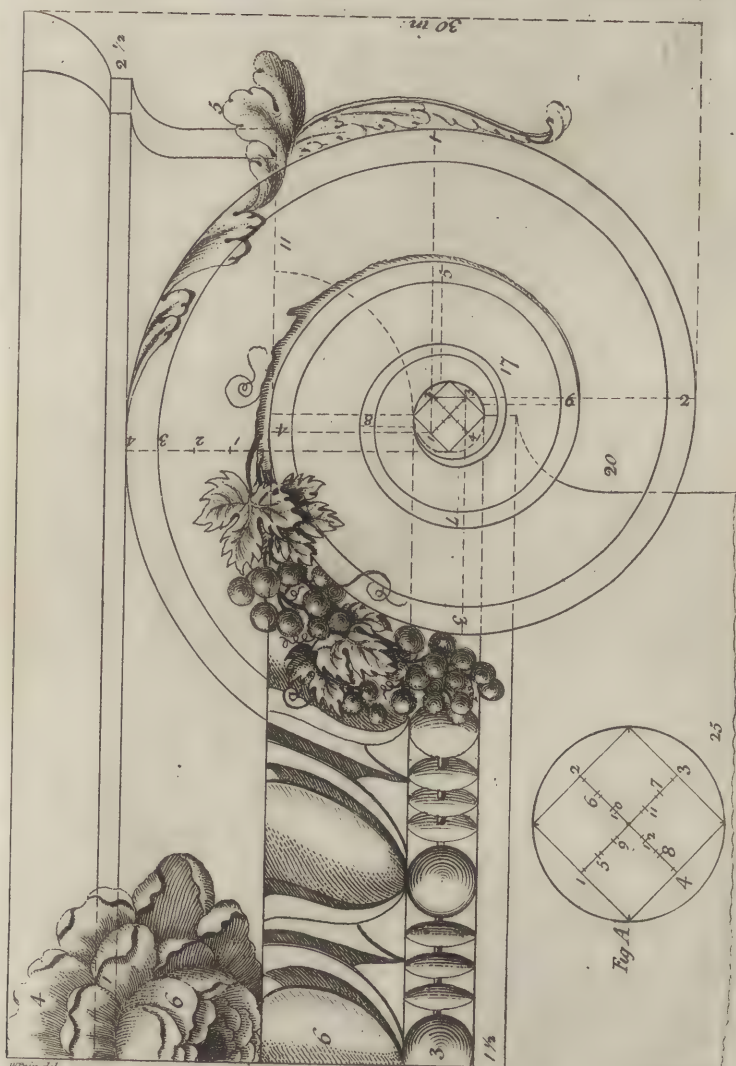
Woodman fec.

Published as the best direct Aug 3. 1780 per W. P. del. by T. T. Woodman 31 Nicholas lane Lombard str.



*Ionic volute at large*

*Plate XXX*

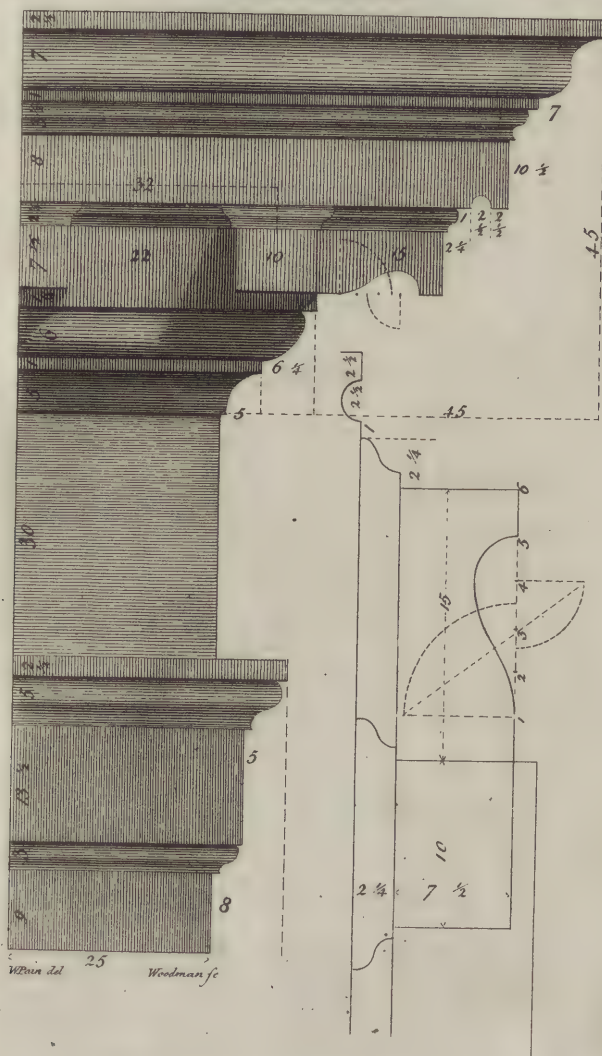


*Published as the Act direct Aug. 11. 1780 for W. Pain by T. W. Woodman, Nichol's Lane Lombard St.*





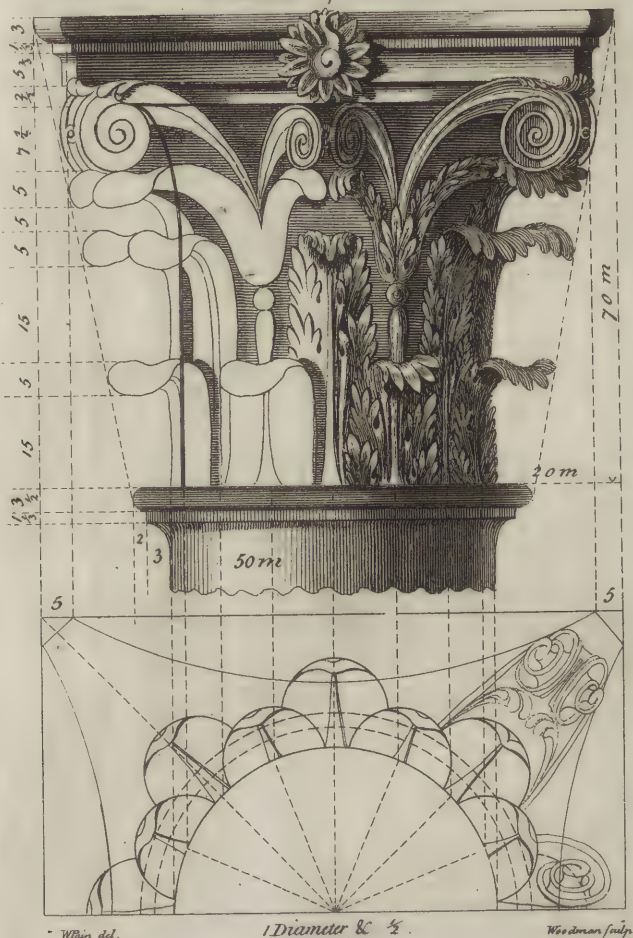
*Ionic Entablature*



Published as the duty directs Aug<sup>r</sup> 3 1780 for W. P. R. by T. Woodman 31. Nicholas Lane Lombard st.



Corinthian Cap and Plan



W. R. del.

1 Diameter 8 1/2

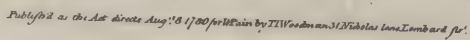
Woodman sculp.

Rebby'd as the Act directs Aug<sup>r</sup> 29. 1760 for W. R. del. by J. Woodman 31 Nicholas Lane Lombard St<sup>r</sup>.





*Plate XXVIII*



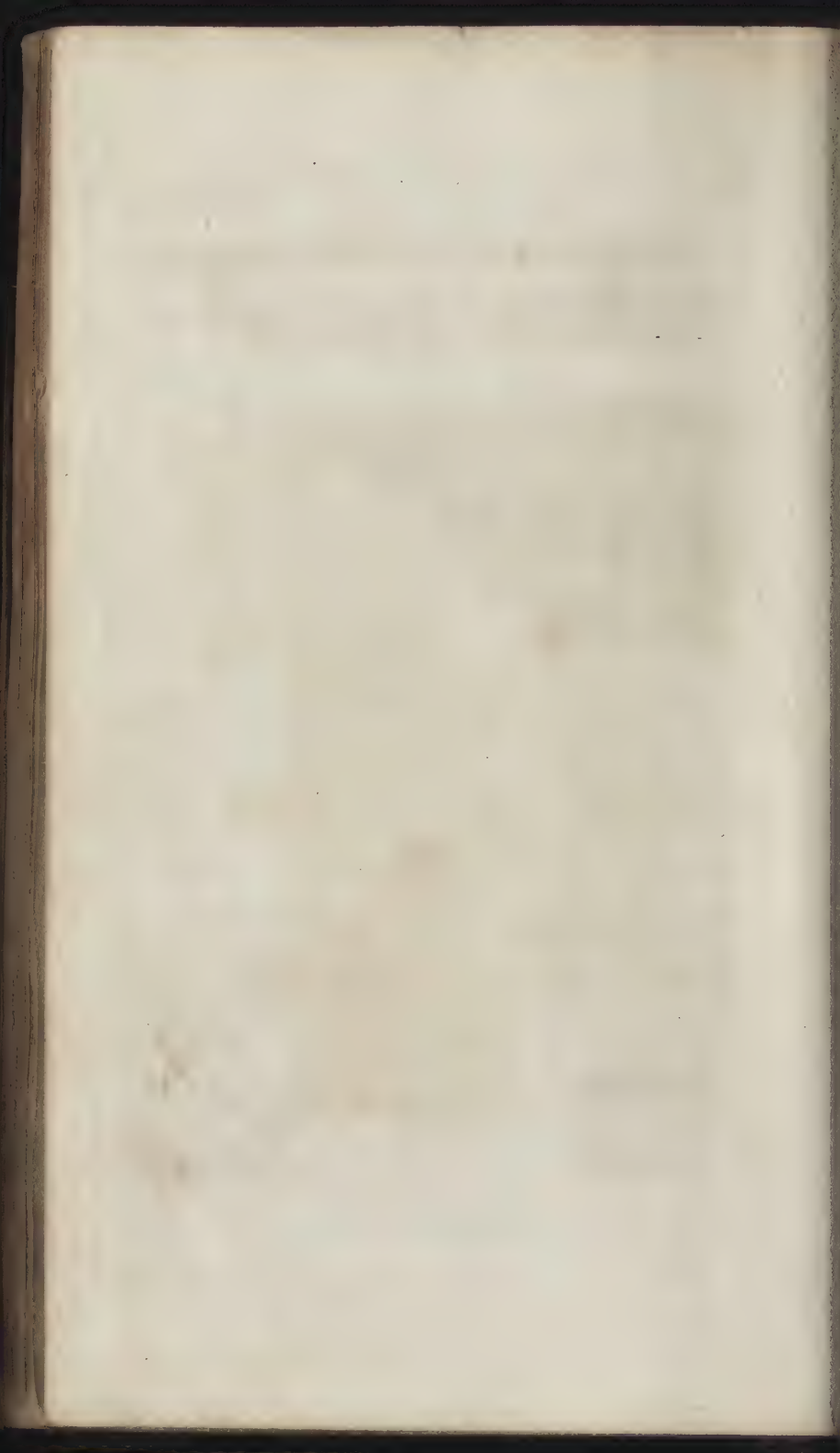


Plate XXXIV.

Composit Cap.

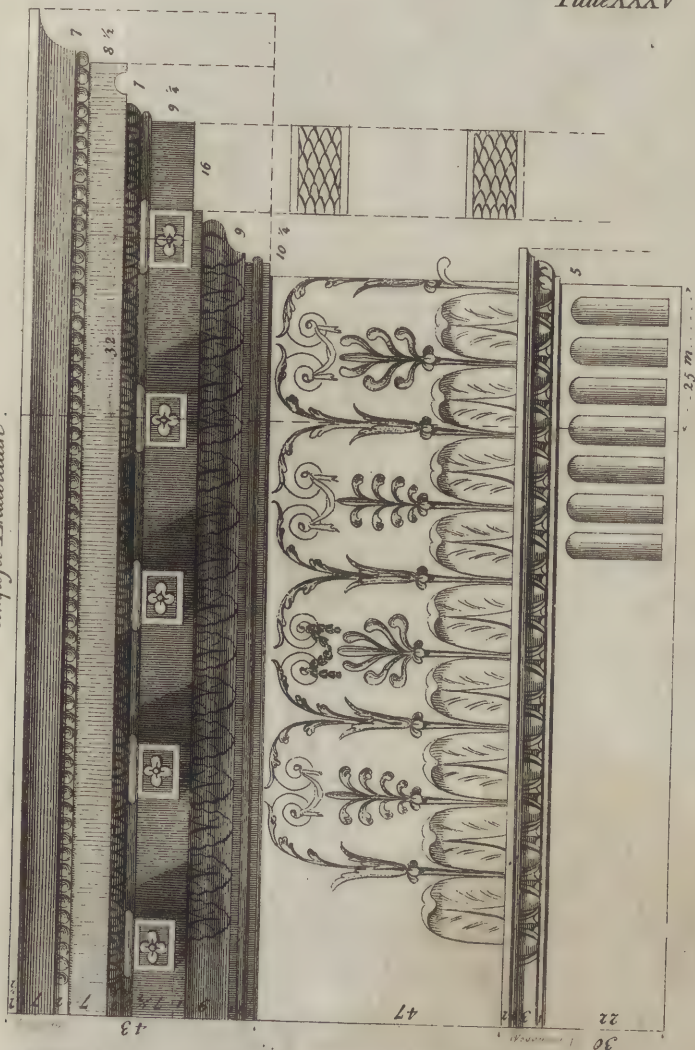


Published as the Act directs Aug<sup>r</sup> 8. 1780 for W. Pain by T. Woodman St. Nicholas Lane Lombard st.





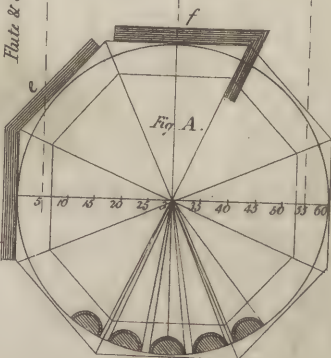
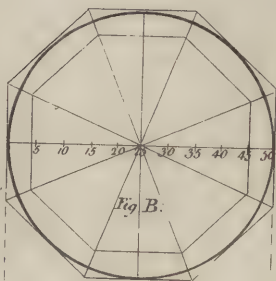
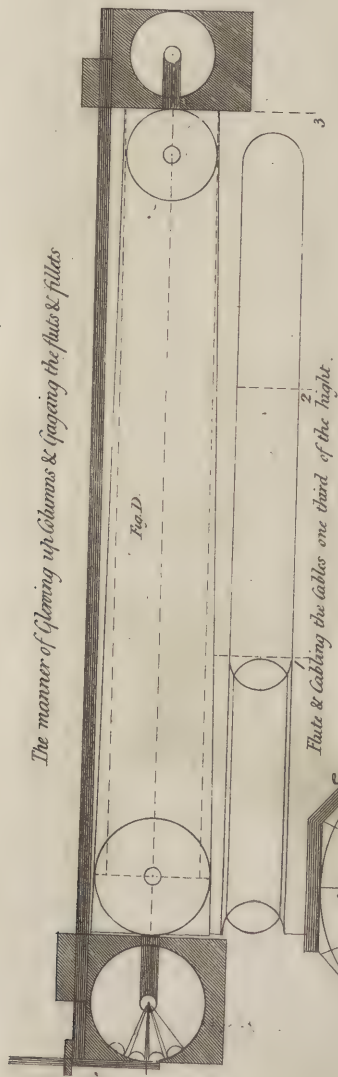
Composit Entablature



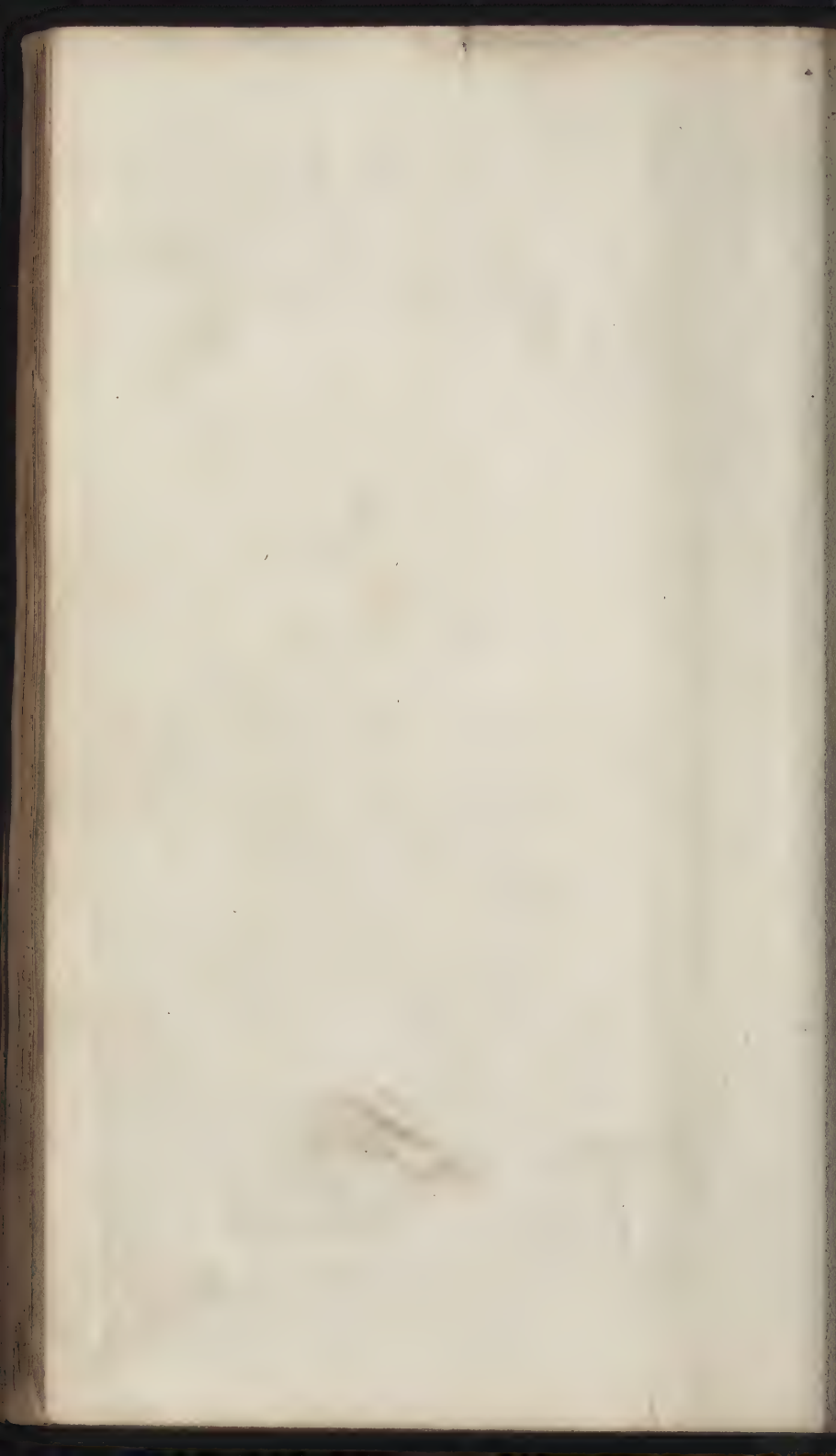
Published as the Act directs Sep'r 8 1760/70 By T. Woodman 31. Nicholas lane Lombard st.



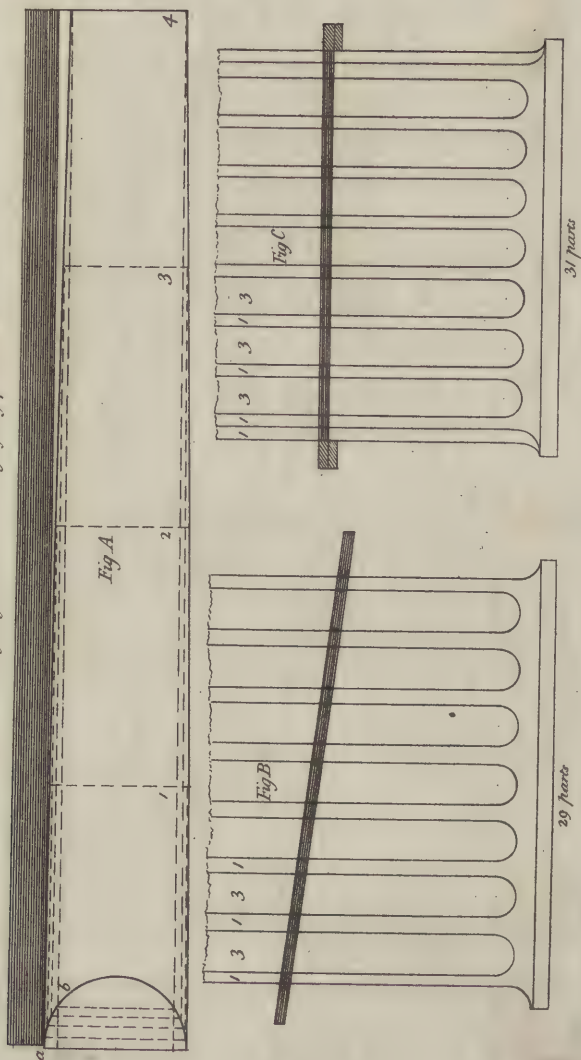
The manner of planing up Columns & Gauging the fluts & fillers



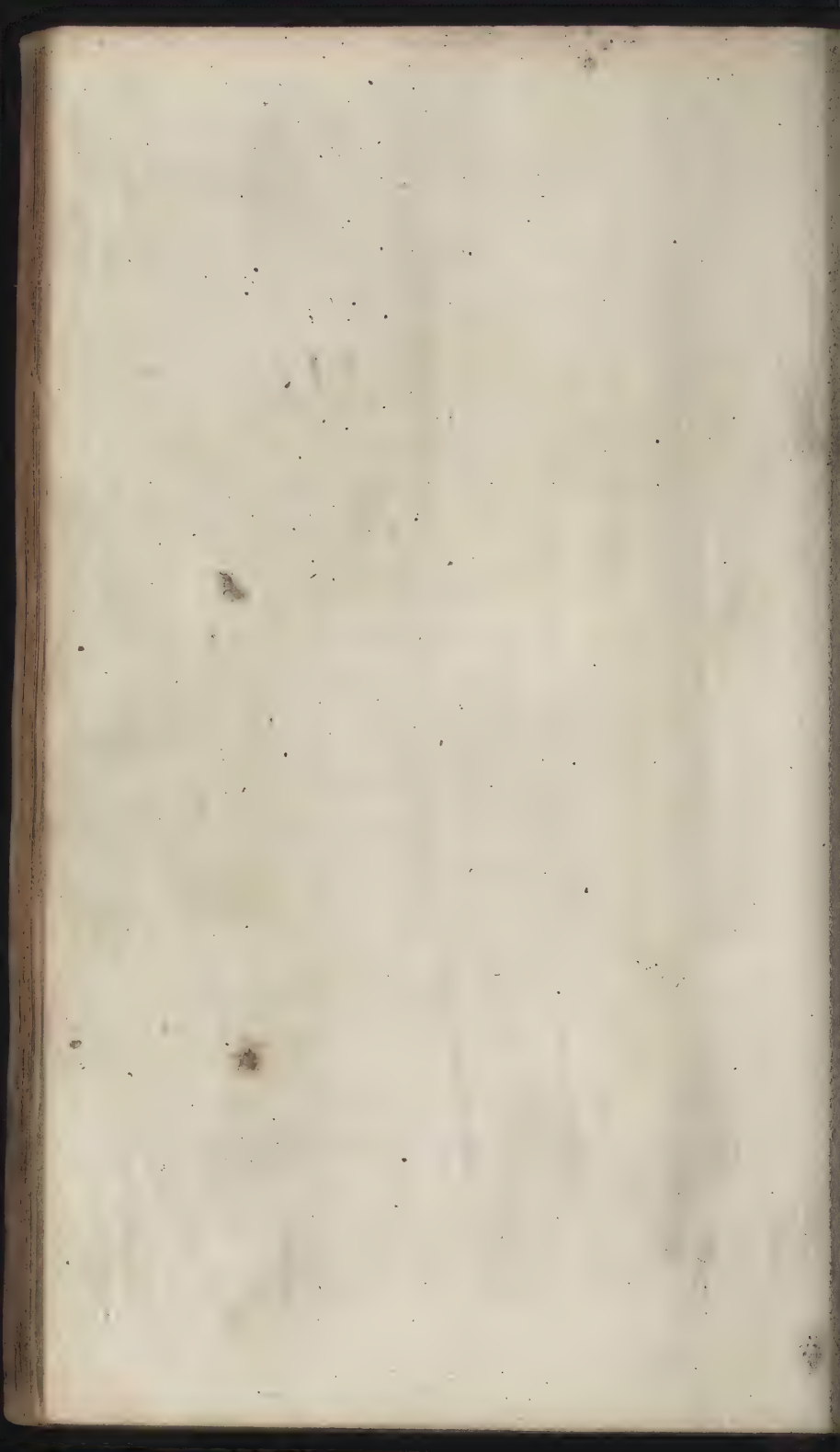




The diminishing of Columns & Gaging pullasters



Redrawn as the Art. under Sep. 8, 1780 for W. Pain by T. D. Woodman M. Nicholas Lane Lombard St.



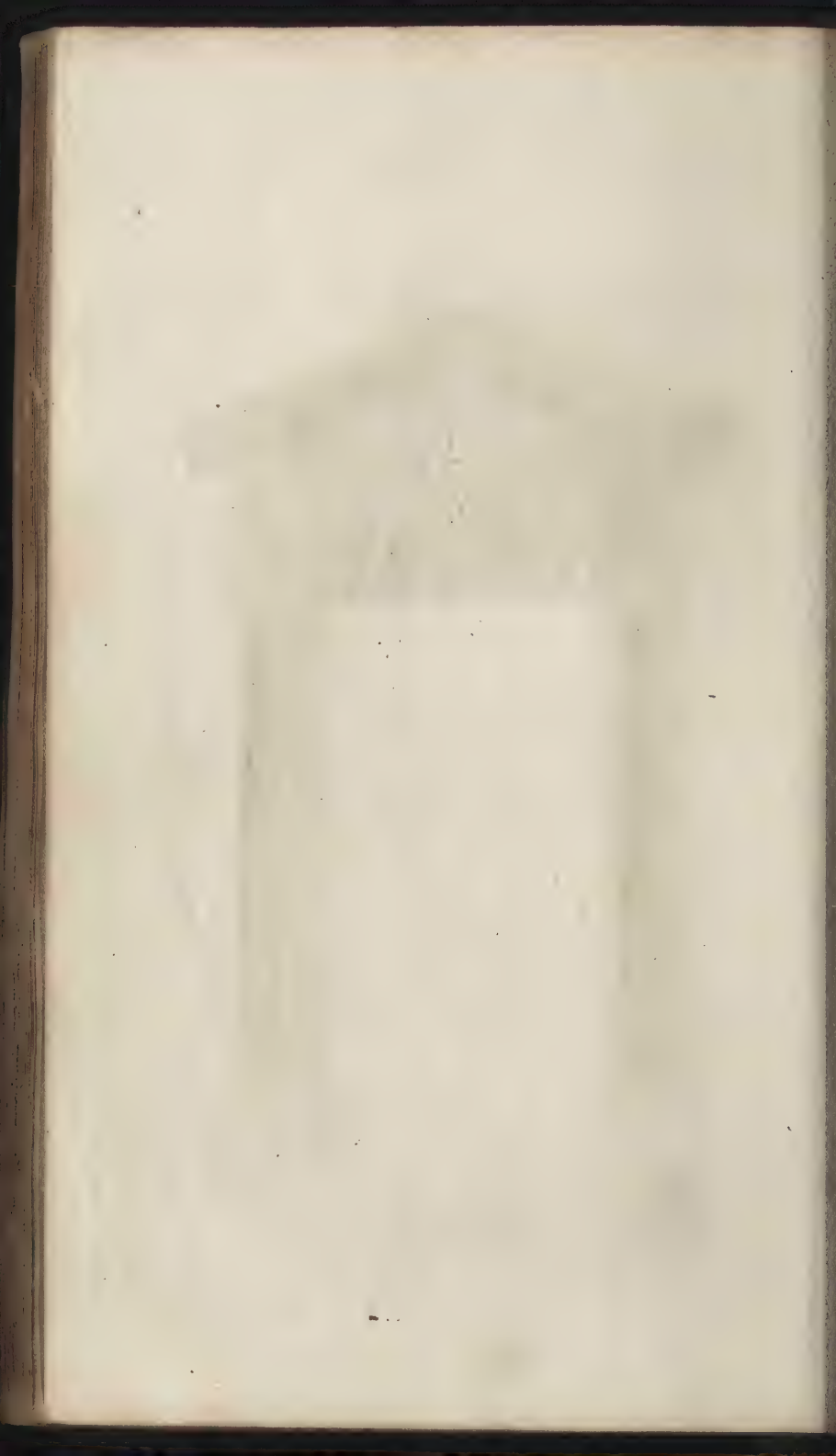
*Doric Front.*

*Plate XXXVIII*



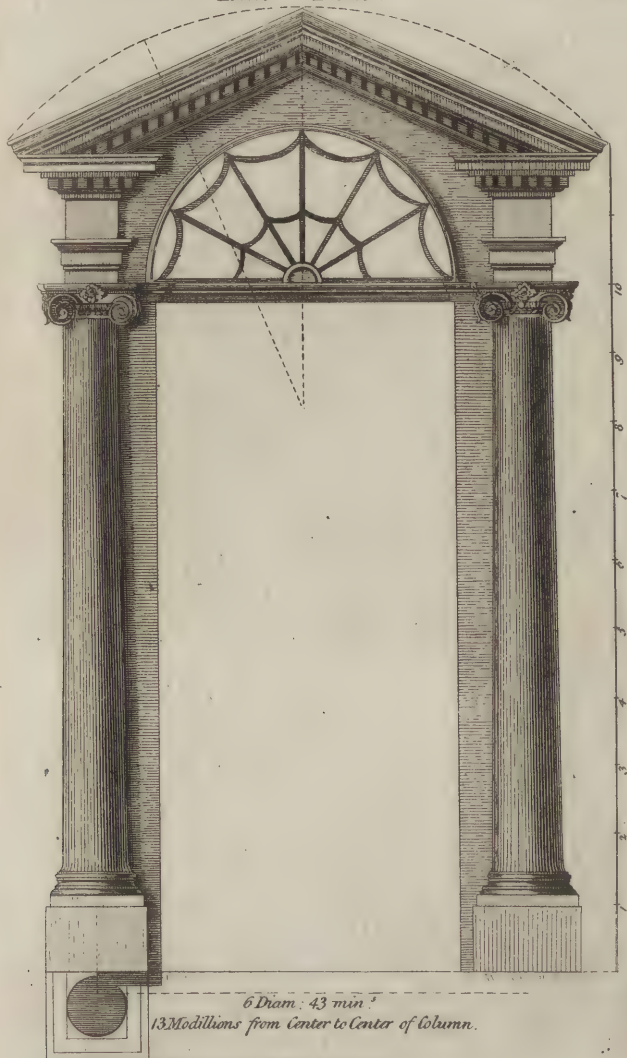
*Publ'd by J. B. as the Act directs Sep. 8 1780 for W. B. by J. D. Goddard.*





*Ionic Front.*

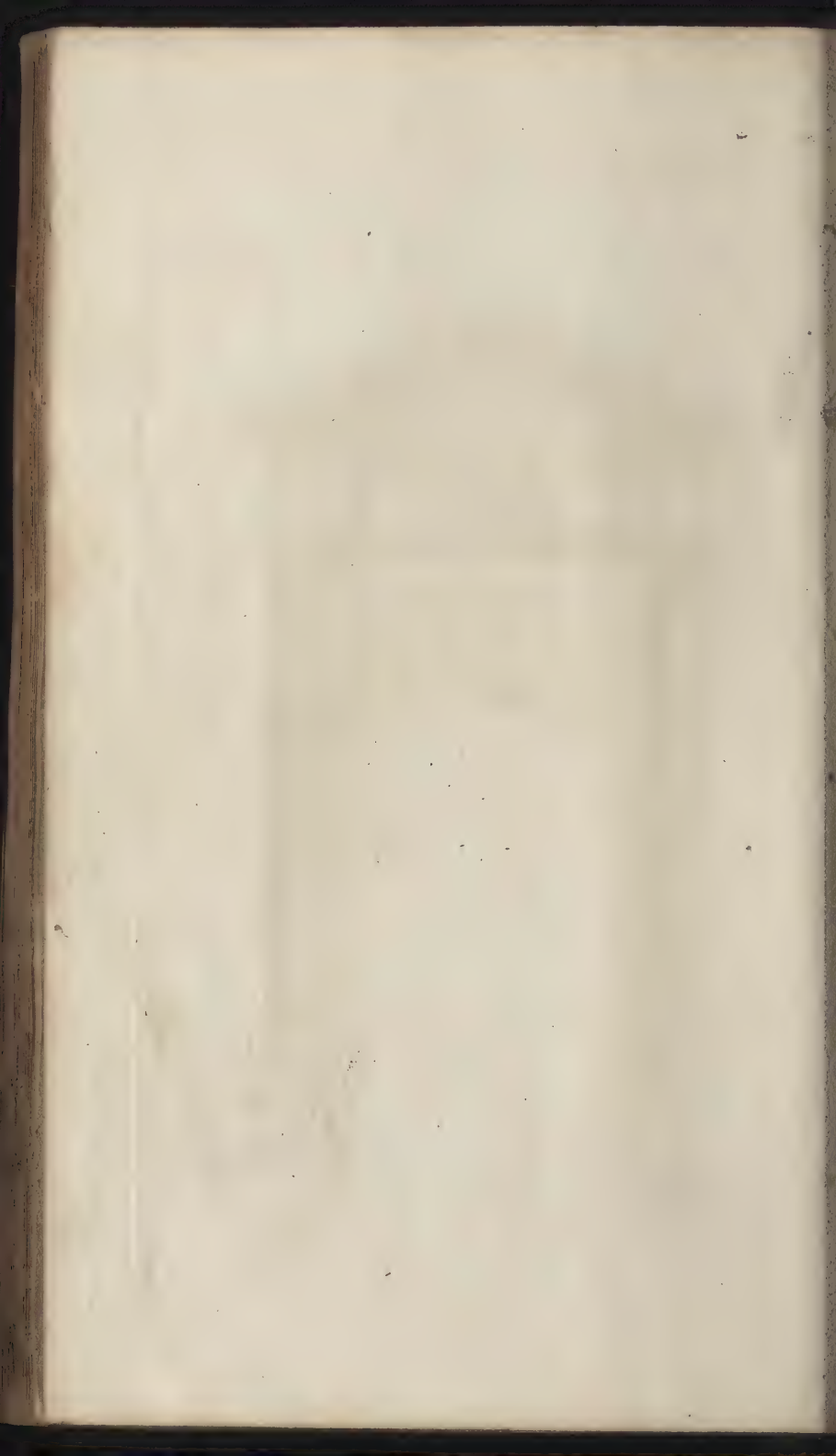
*Plate XXXIX*



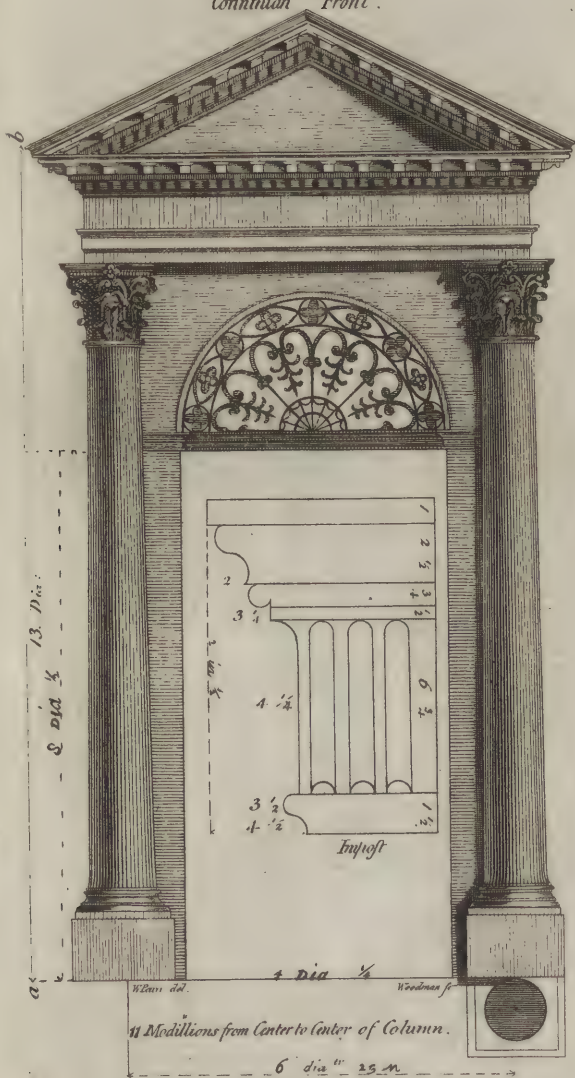
*6 Diam. 43 min.*

*13 Modillions from Center to Center of Column.*

*Published as the Act Direct. Sep. 8. 1780 for 5Dram by J. H. V. 2d. m. v.*

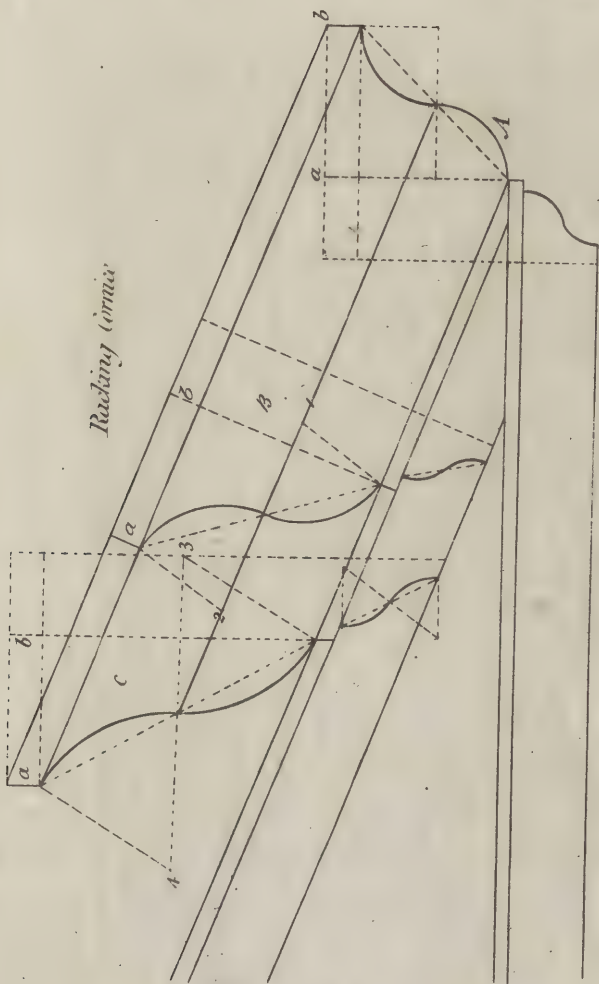


Corinthian Front.









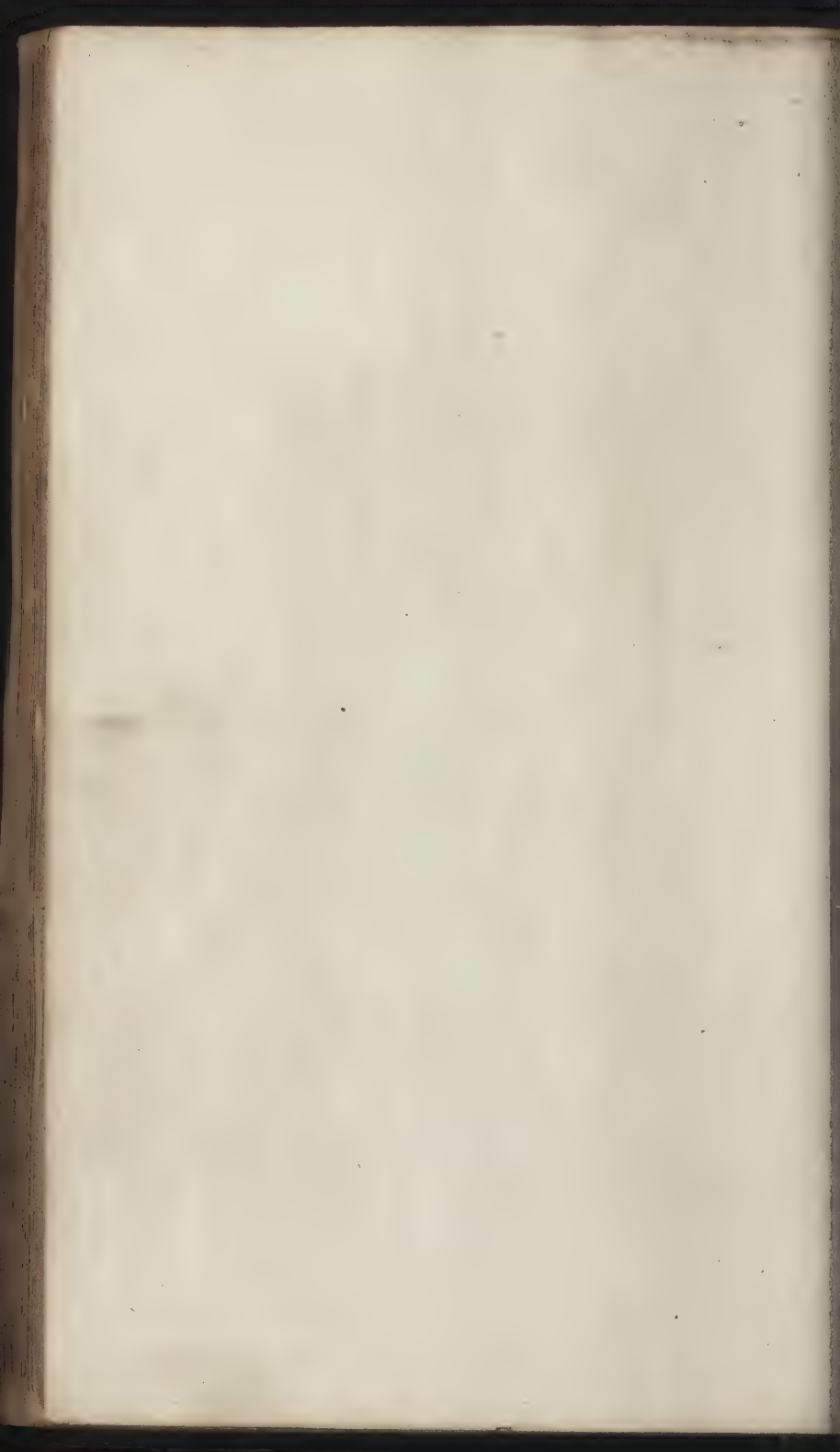
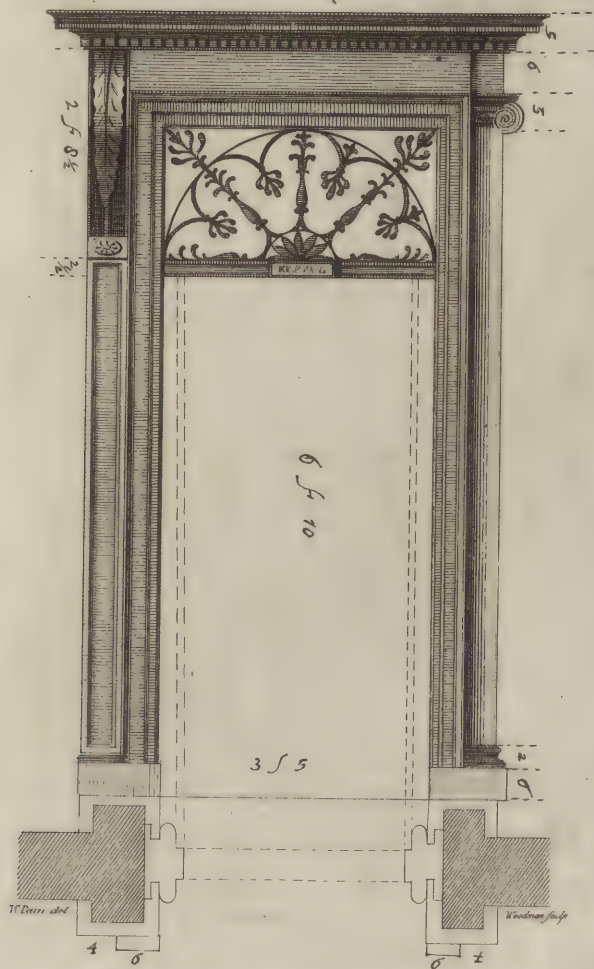


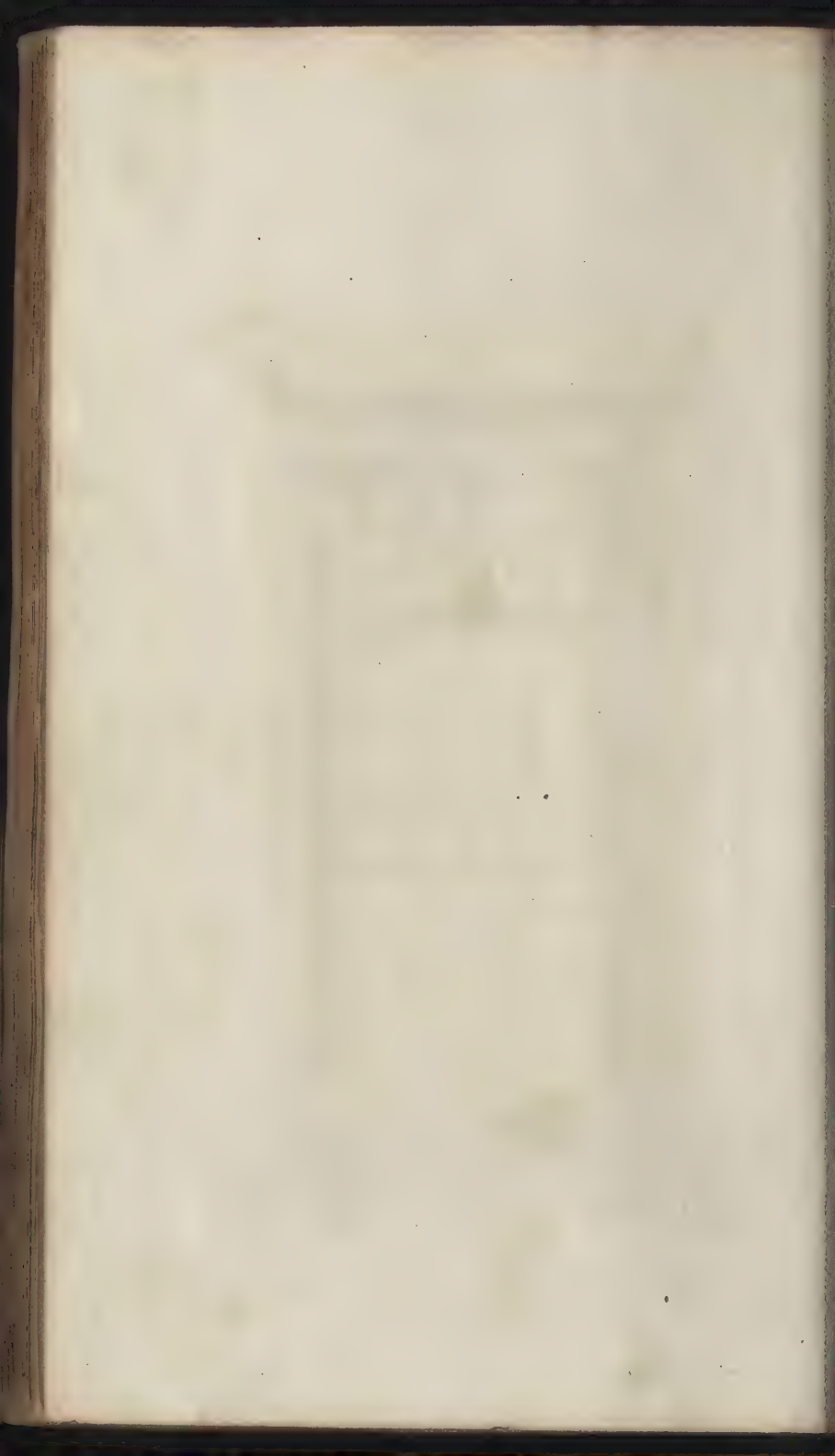
Plate XLII.

Frontispiece for outside front,  
or it may be used within  
by omitting the fanlight.

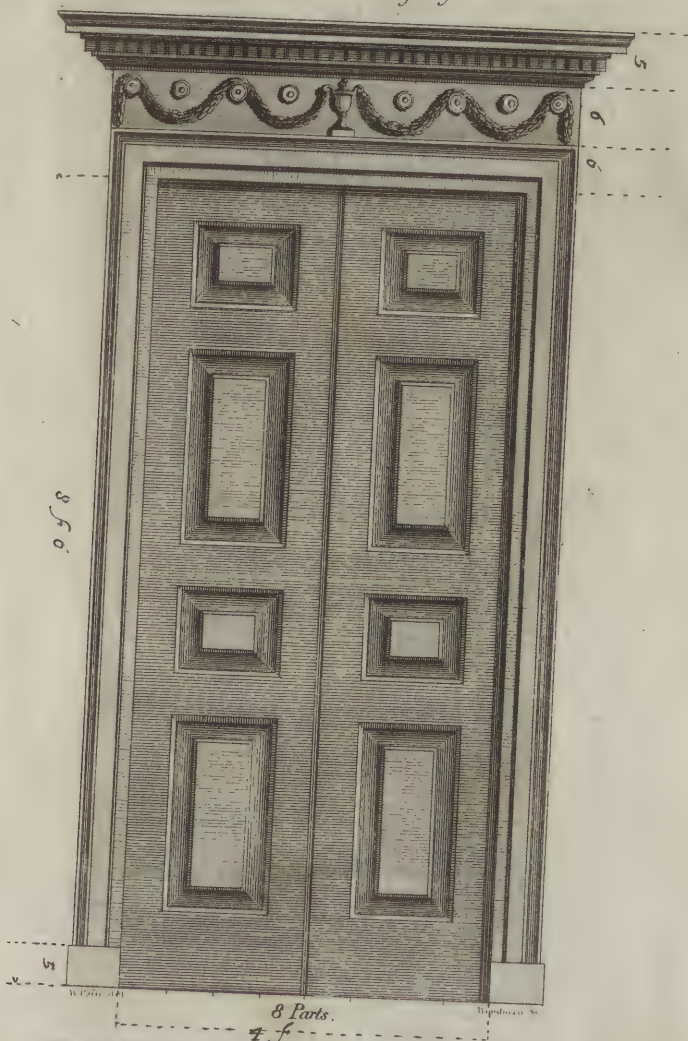


Published as the Act directs Sep<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1760 for W<sup>m</sup> Tait by T<sup>m</sup> Woodman, N. Nicholas, Linc. Lombard St.





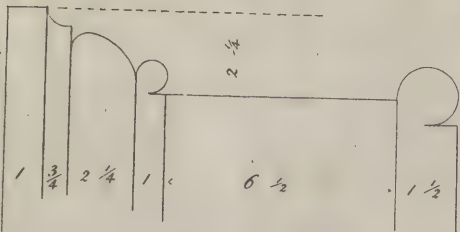
Inside door and Dressing.



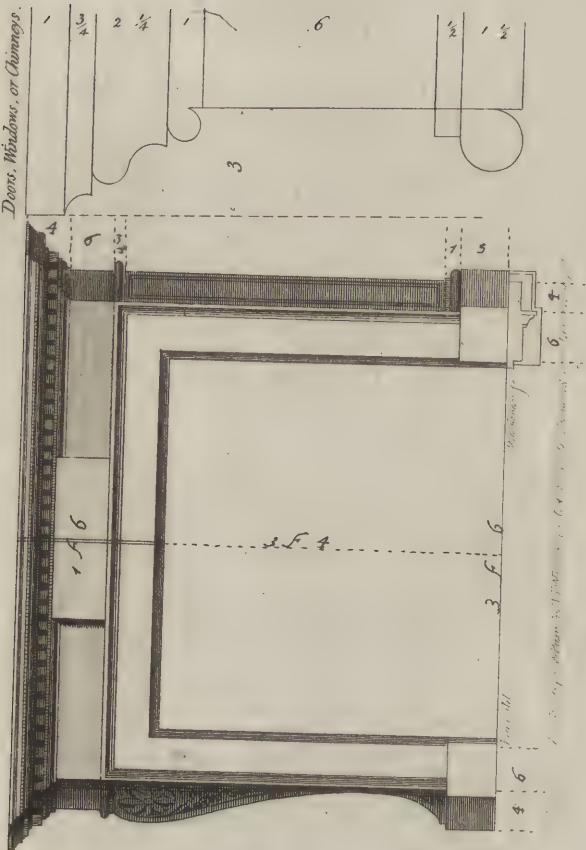
Ind. and as the Act directed Sep. 8 1780 for W. P. 10 1/2 by T. Woodman & Co. London.

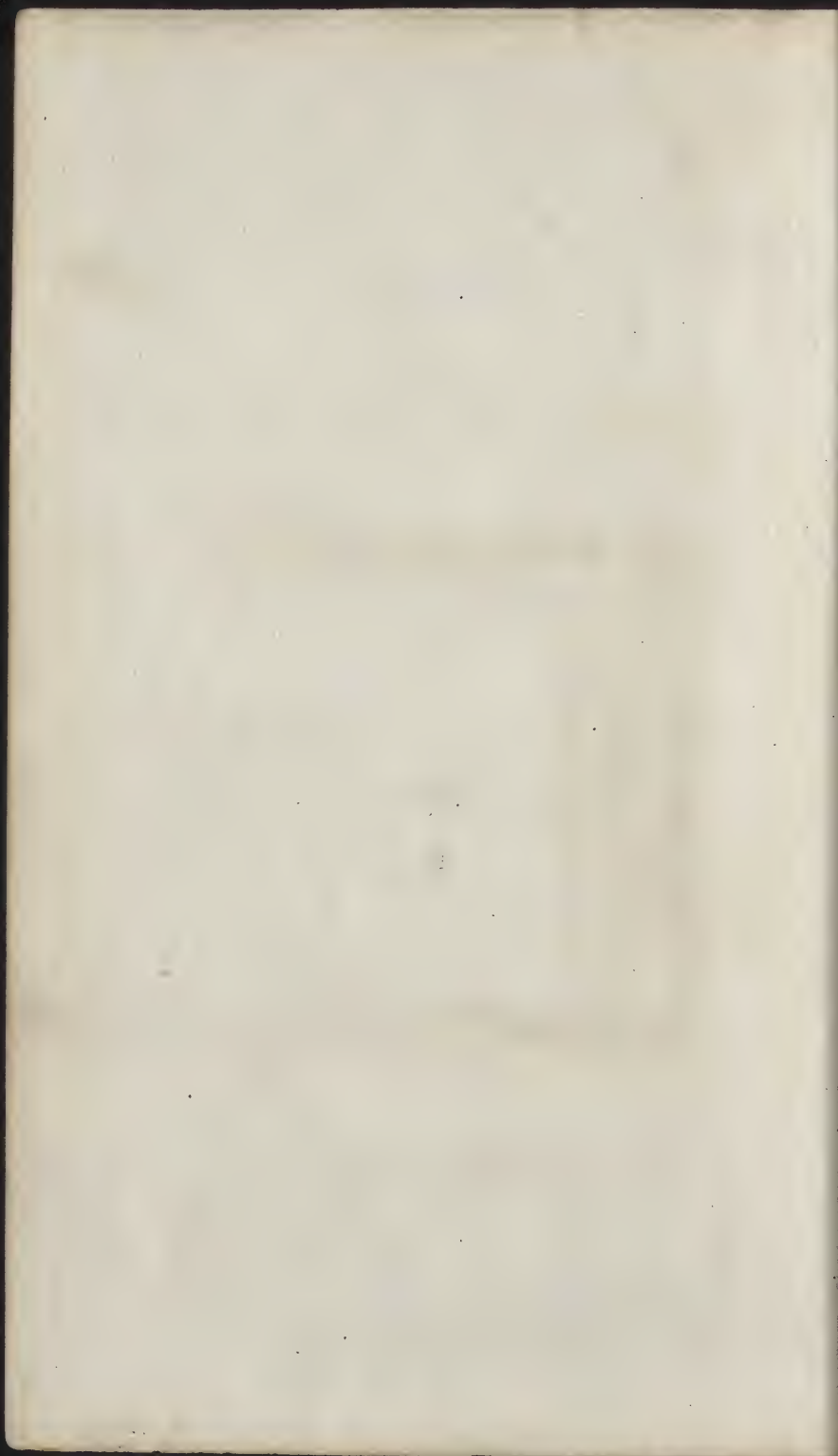


Architrave Mouldings for



Doors, Windows, or Chimneys.













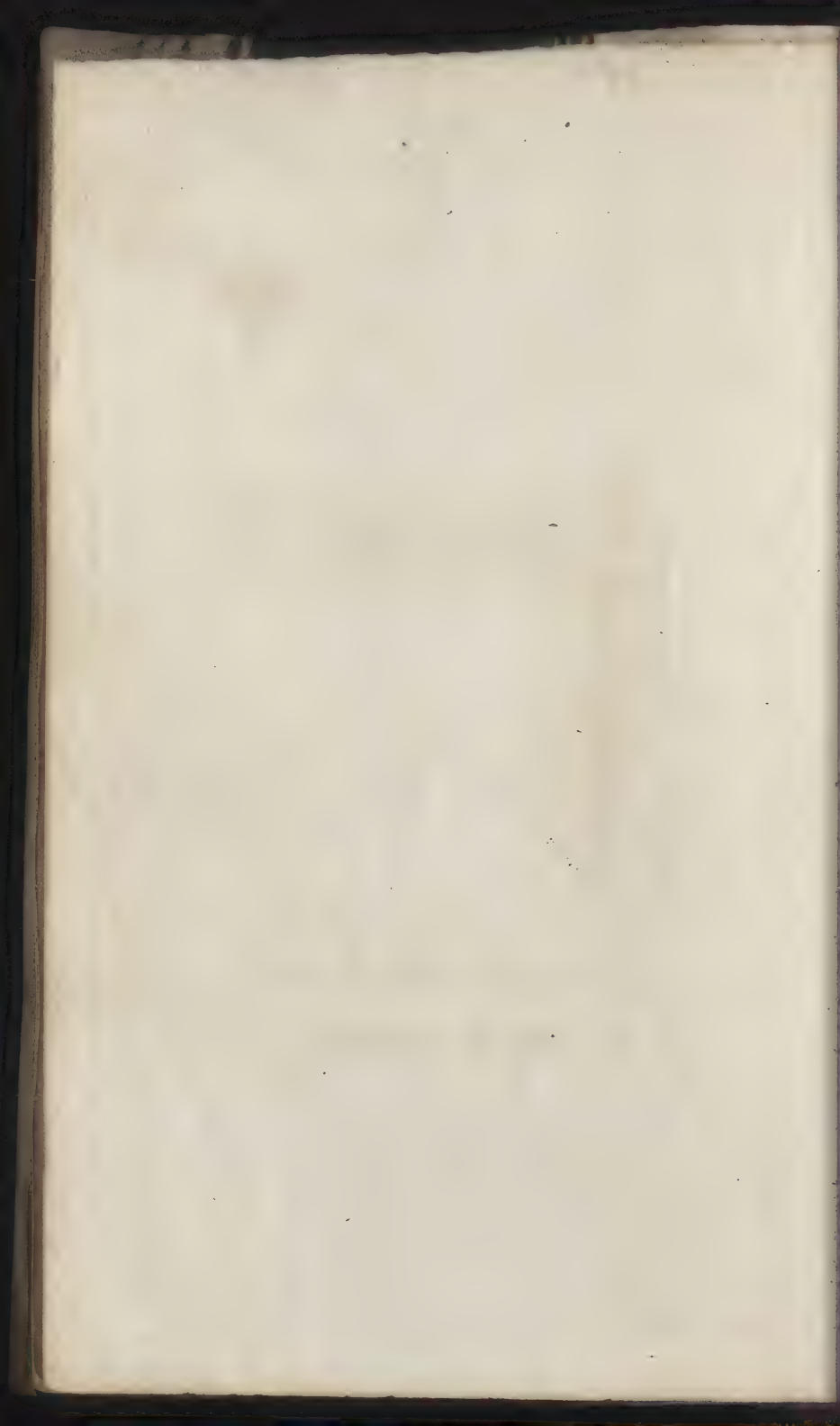
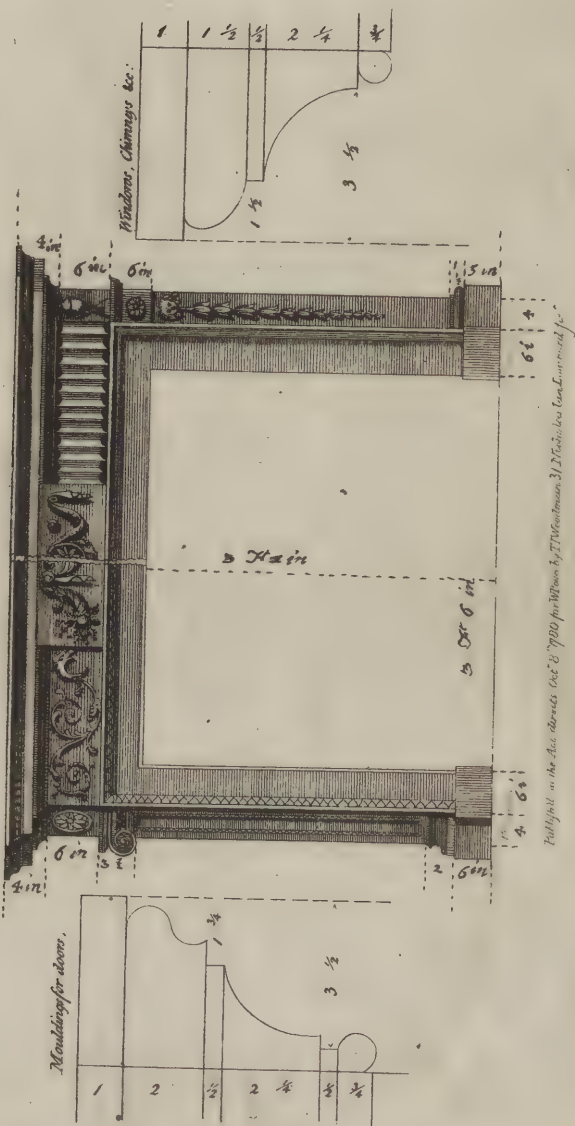
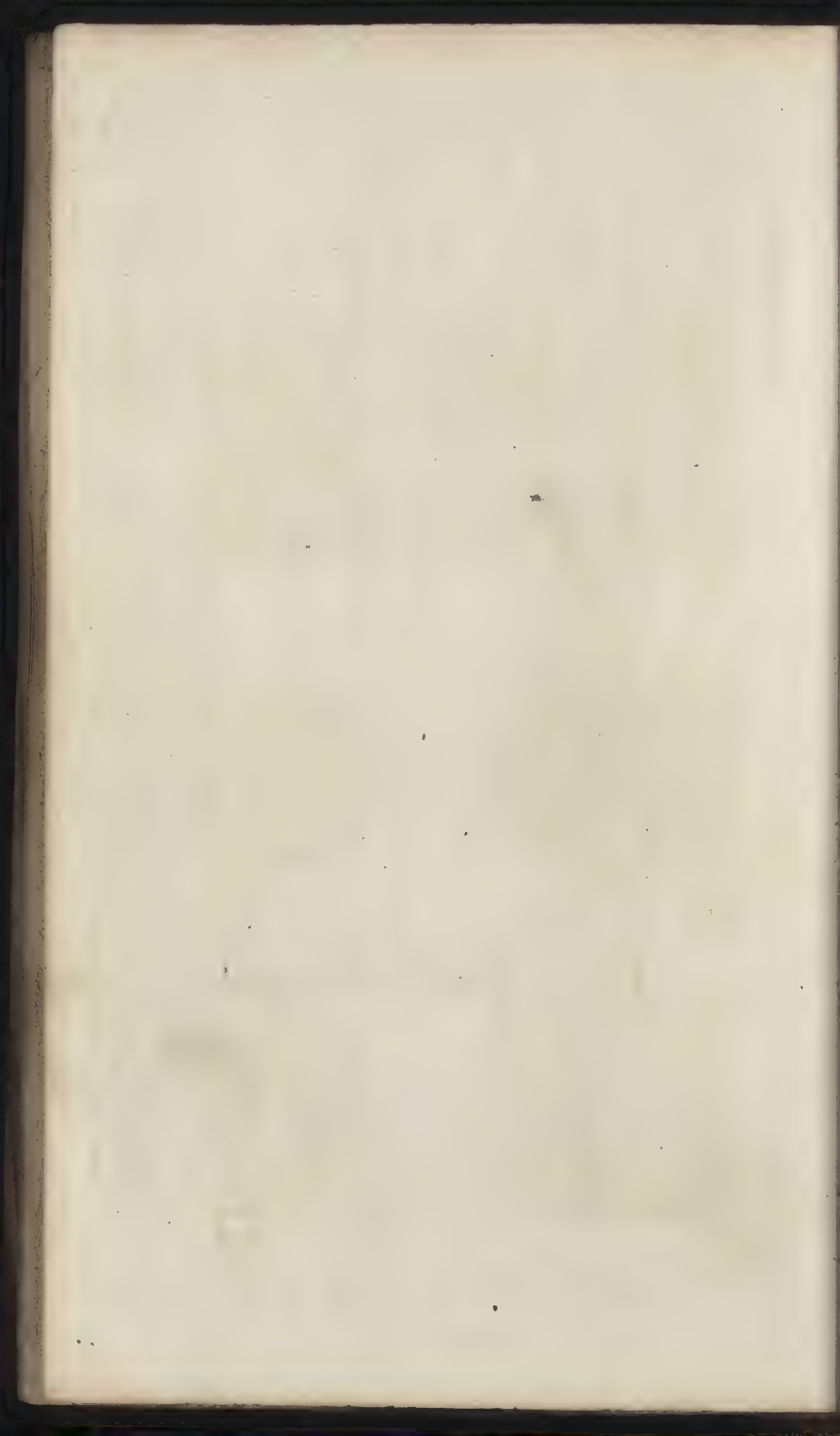
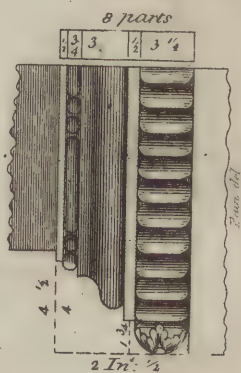
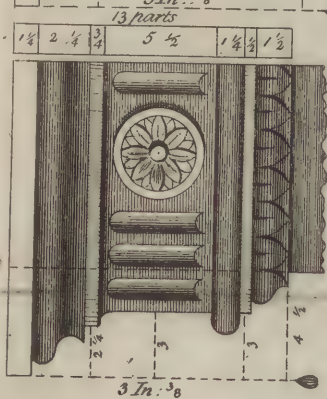
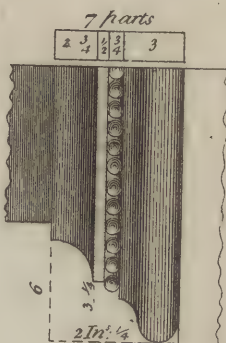
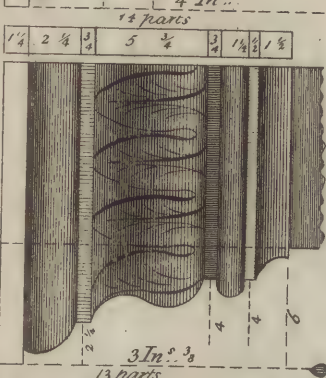
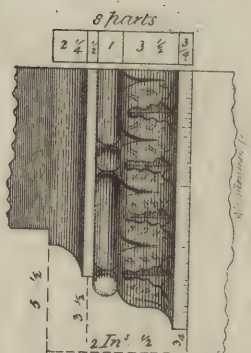
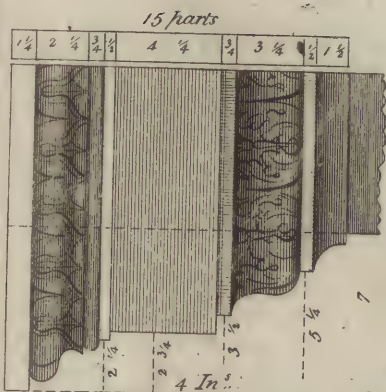


Plate XLVII.









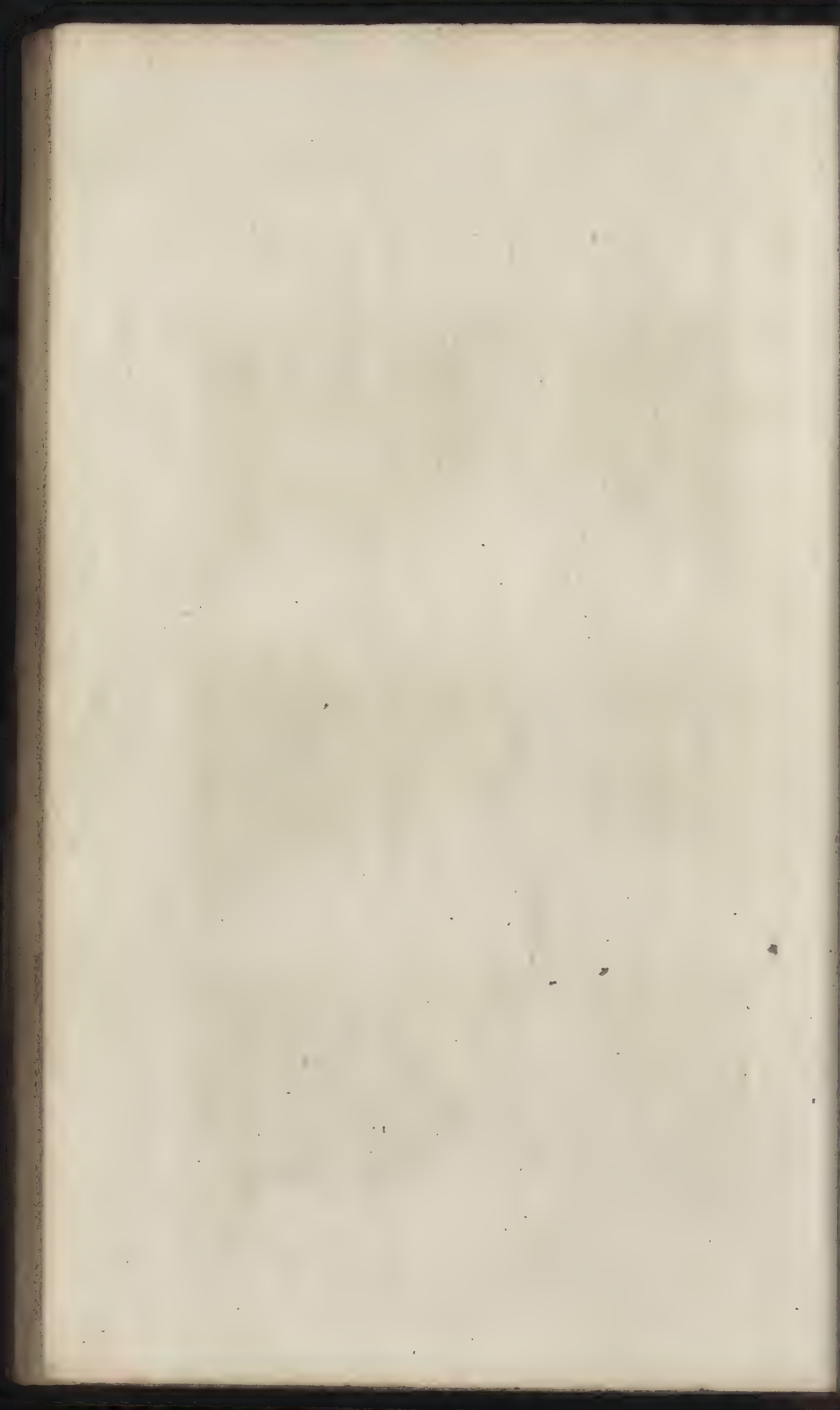


Plate XLIX.

Subase

9 parts

1	3	1/2	2	1	3	1/2	3	1/4
---	---	-----	---	---	---	-----	---	-----



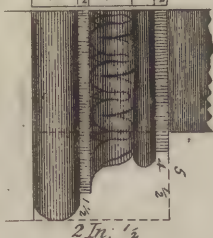
5 parts

2	1/2	2
---	-----	---



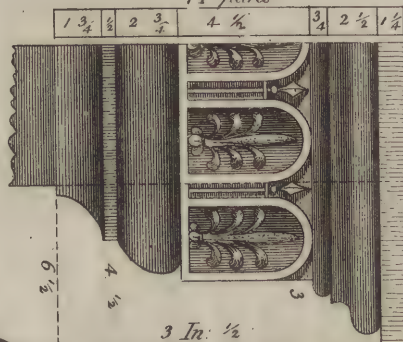
8 parts

3	1/2	3	1	1/2
---	-----	---	---	-----



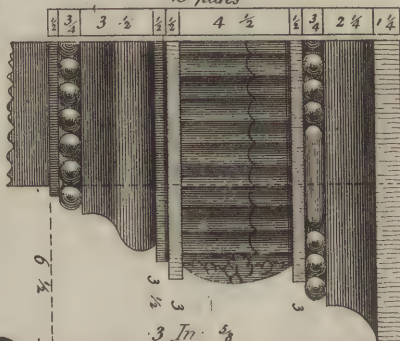
14 parts

1	3	1/4	1/2	2	3	1/4	4	1/2	3	1/4	2	1/2	1	1/4
---	---	-----	-----	---	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----



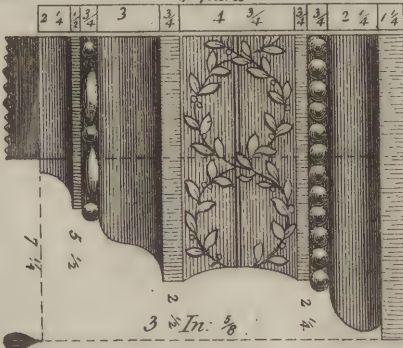
15 parts

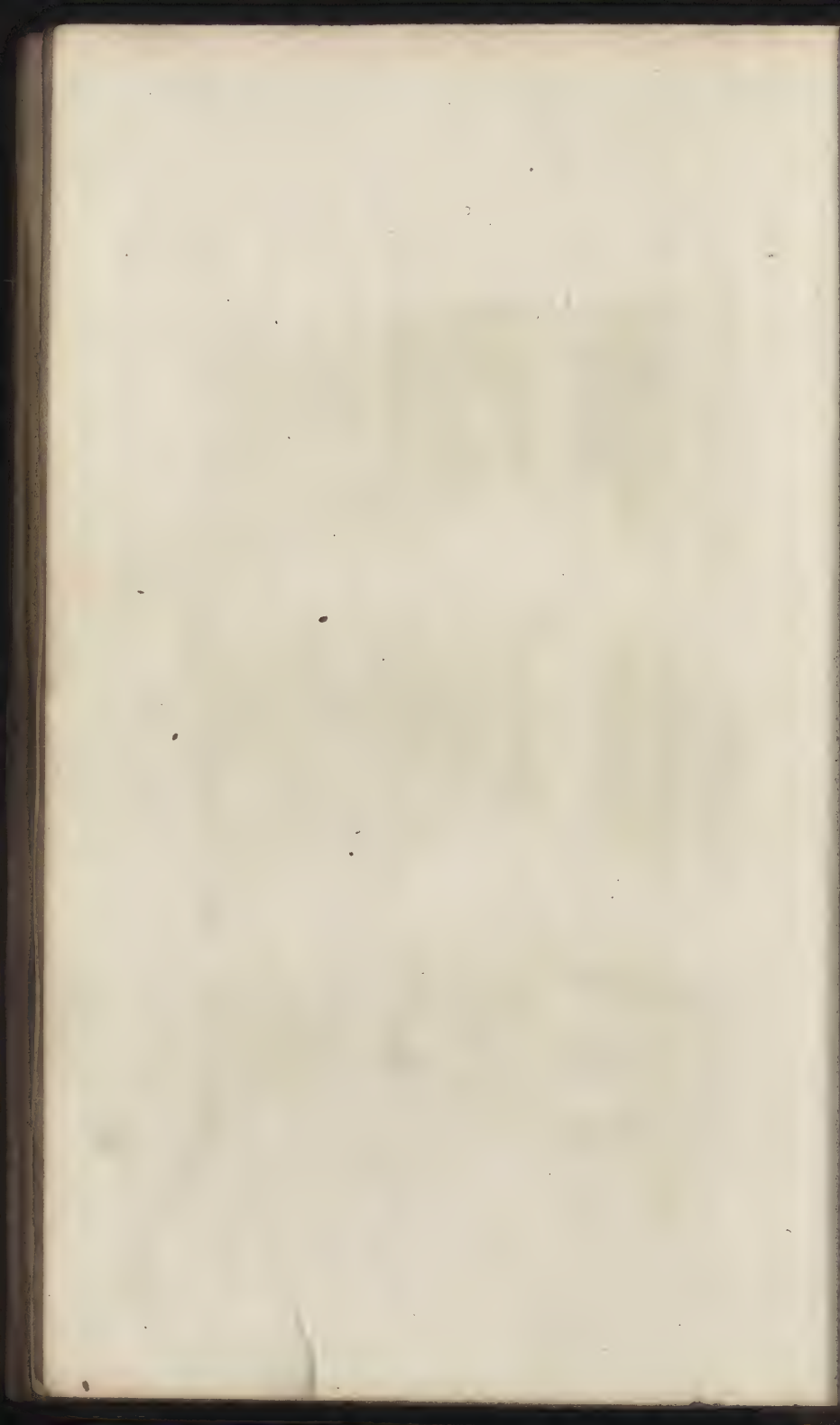
3	1/4	3	1/2	1/2	1/2	4	1/2	1/2	3	1/4	2	1/4	1	1/4
---	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----



17 parts

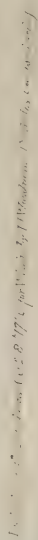
2	1/4	1	3	1/4	3	1/4	4	3	1/4	3	1/4	2	1/4	1	1/4
---	-----	---	---	-----	---	-----	---	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----



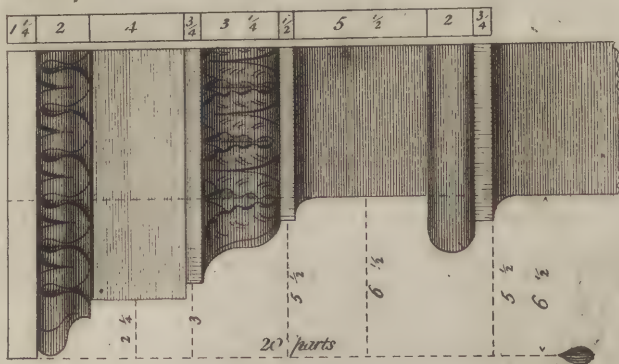
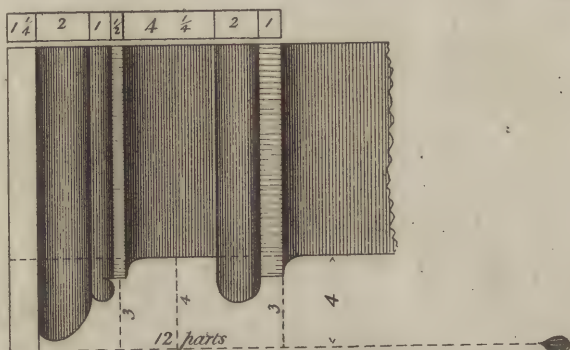
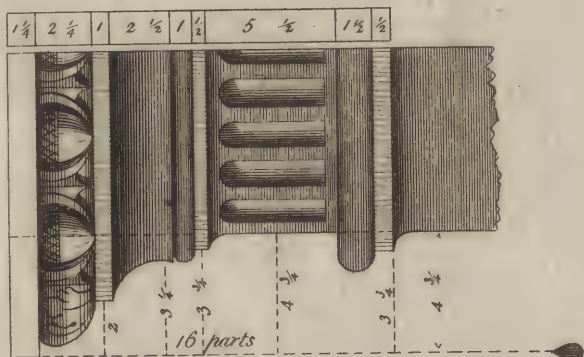




Impost



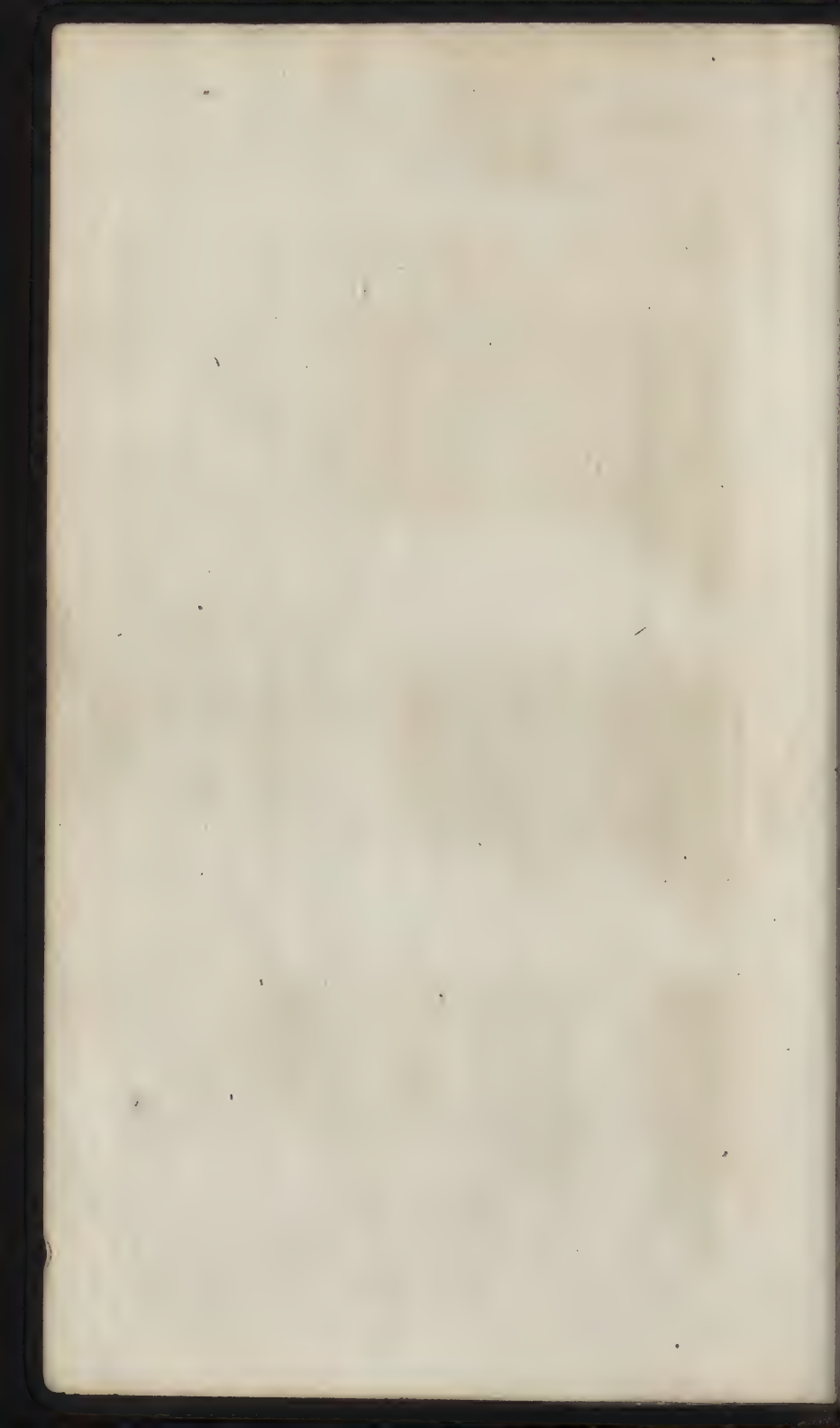


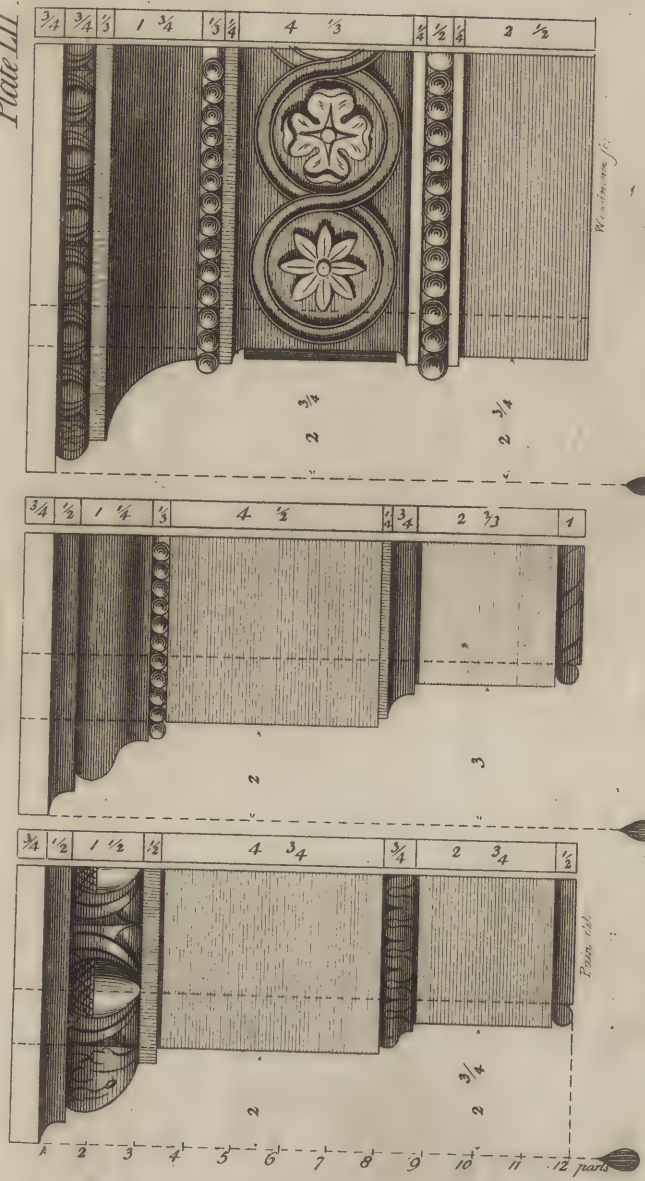


Modellus

Fig. 1. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. aa. bb. cc. dd. ee. ff. gg. hh. ii. jj. kk. ll. mm. nn. oo. pp. qq. rr. ss. tt. uu. vv. ww. xx. yy. zz. aaa. bbb. ccc. ddd. eee. fff. ggg. hhh. iii. jjj. kkk. lll. mmm. nnn. ooo. ppp. qqq. rrr. sss. ttt. uuu. vvv. www. xxx. yyy. zzz. aaa. bbb. ccc. ddd. eee. fff. ggg. hhh. iii. jjj. kkk. lll. mmm. nnn. ooo. ppp. qqq. rrr. sss. ttt. uuu. vvv. www. xxx. yyy. zzz.

Form del.

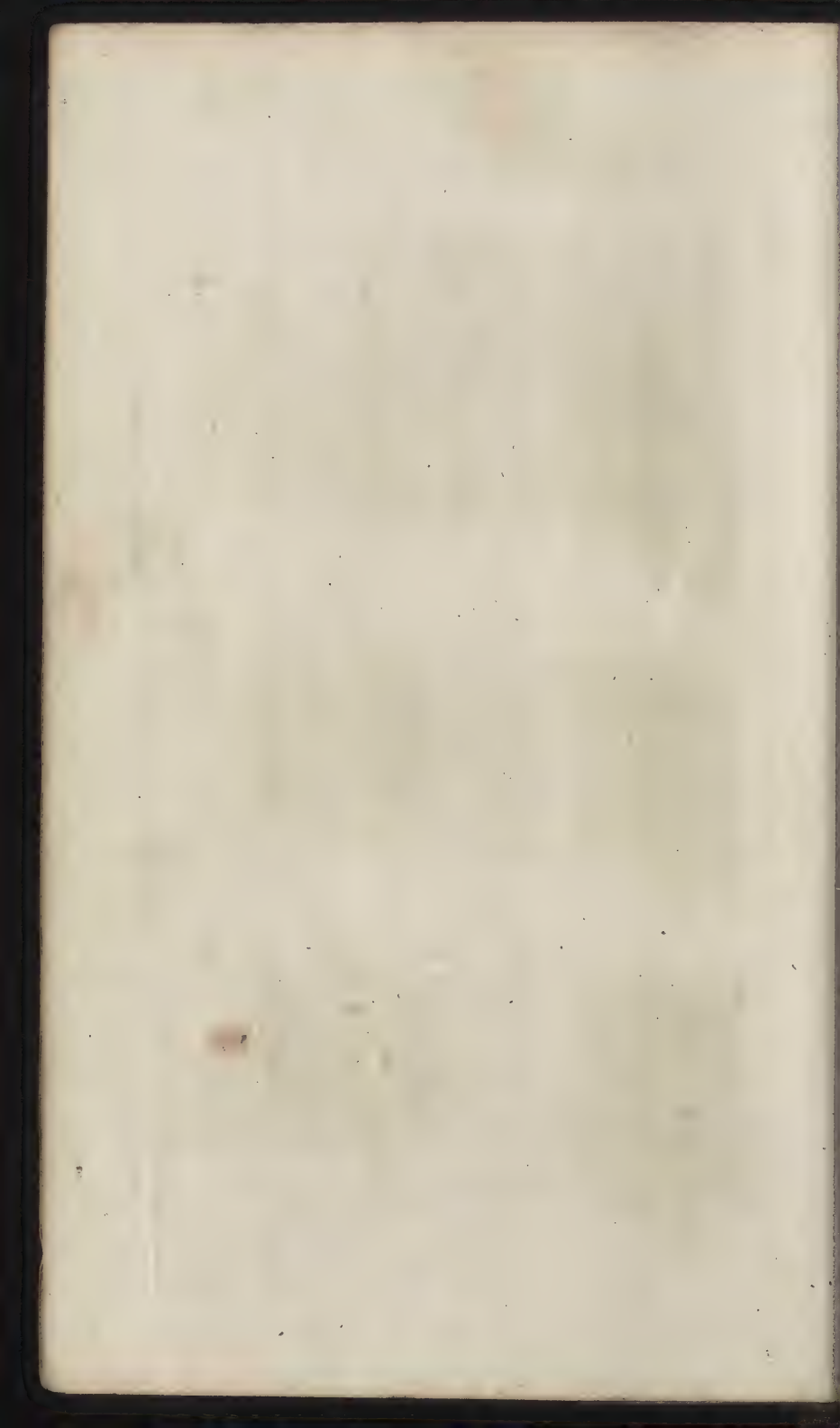


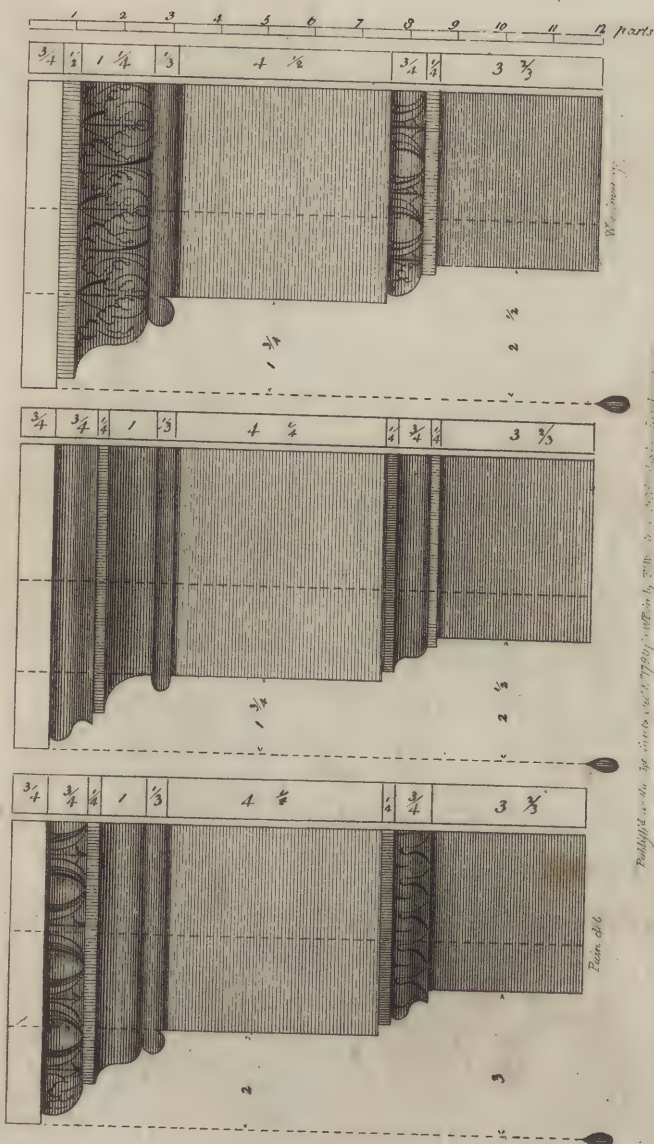


Wendell's

Architraves of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian Orders.









Composit Caps to plates 58, 60 or 61.

Plate LIV.



1	2 1/2
2	3
3	3 1/2
4	4

3
1 1/2



2	2 1/2
3	3 1/2
4	4

3
1 1/2

Base of A. P. 472 is the A. d. d. 17. 1/2. W. 1/2. 1/2.





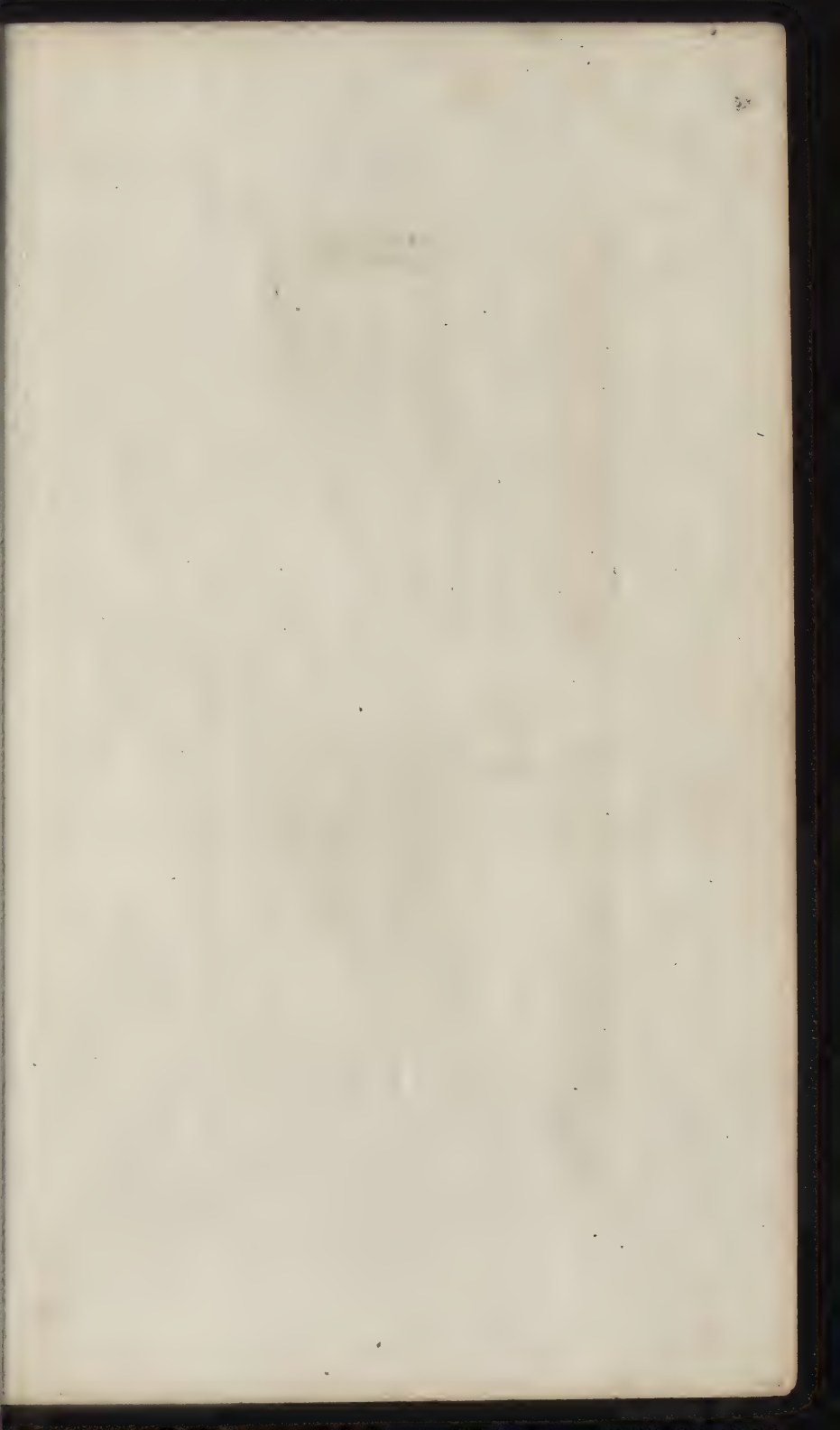
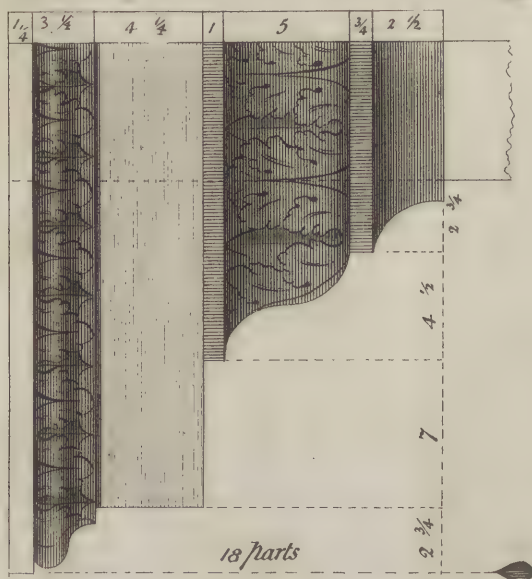
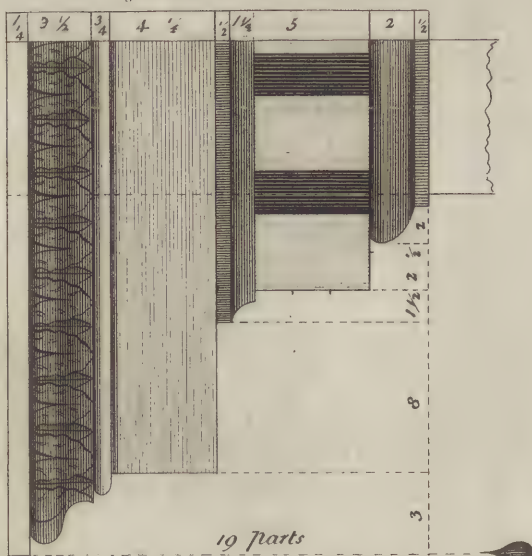


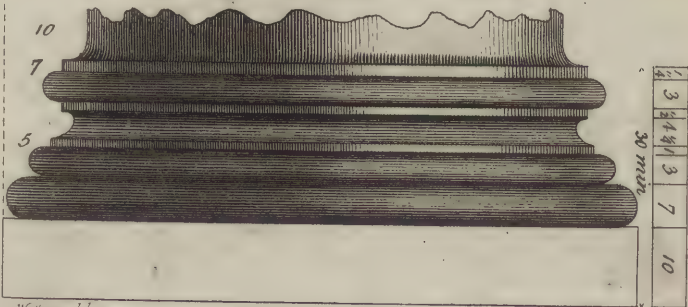
Plate LV







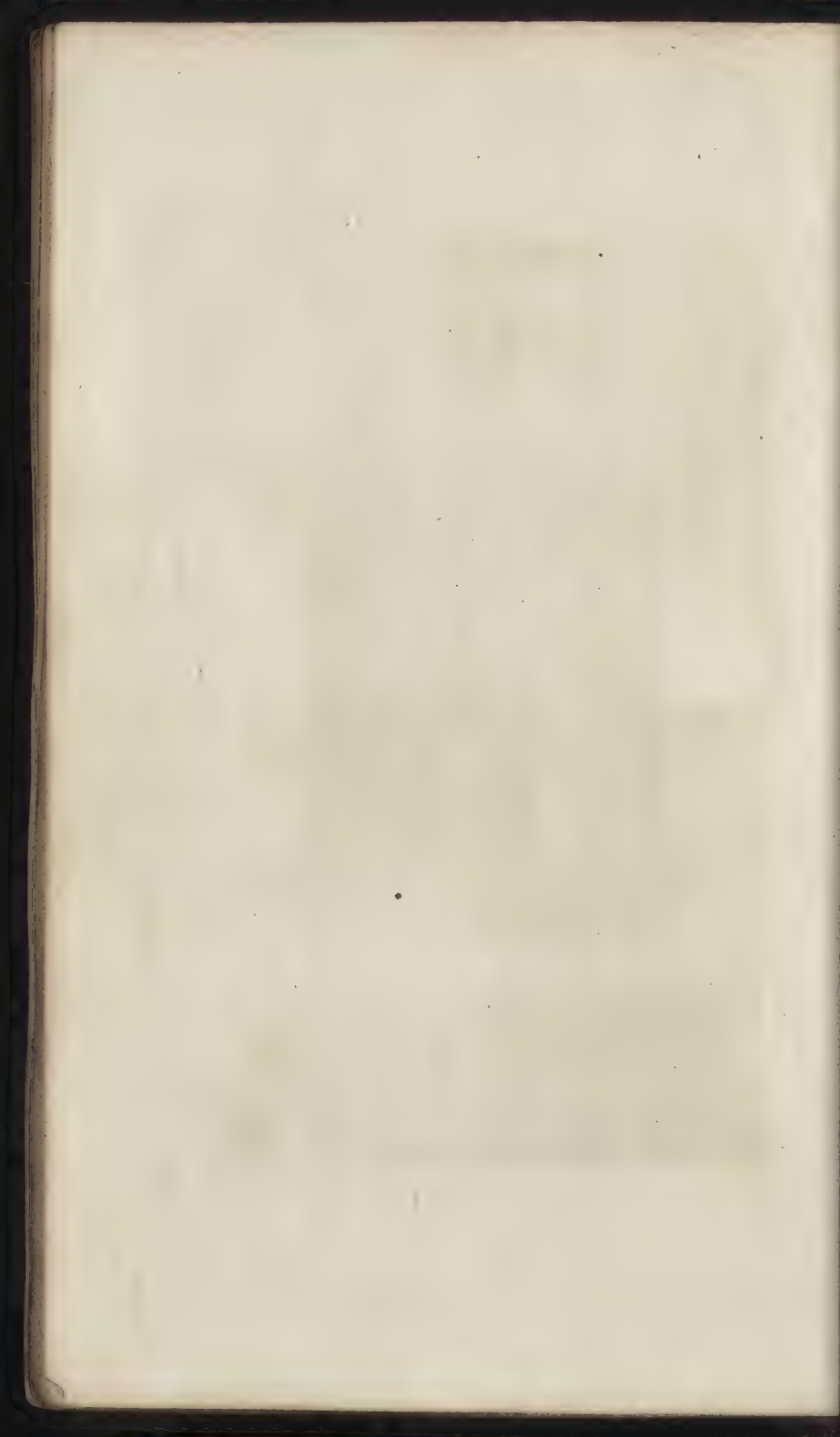
Composit Cap to plate 62.

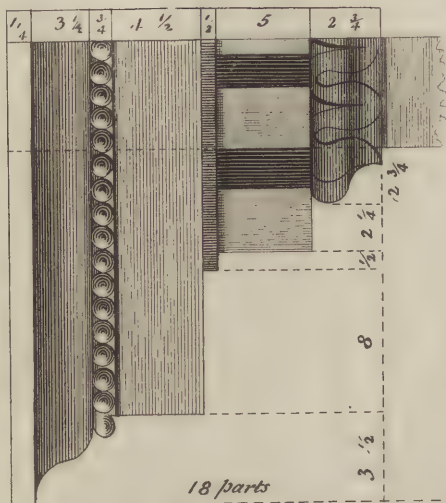


W. P. Smith del.

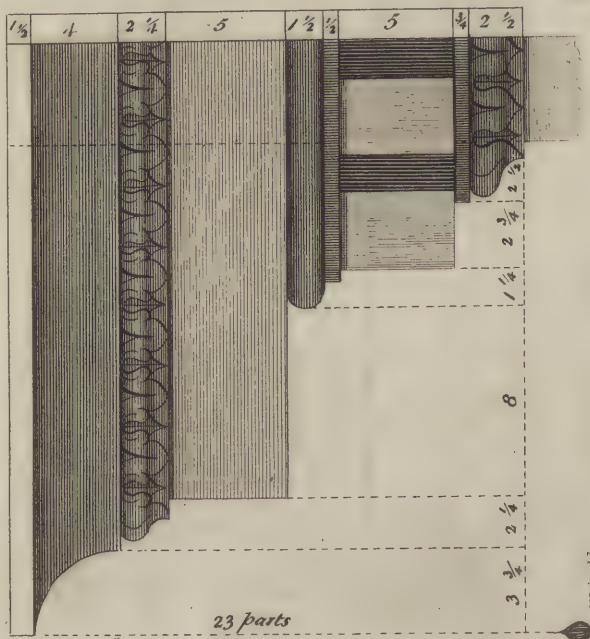
Woodman sculp.



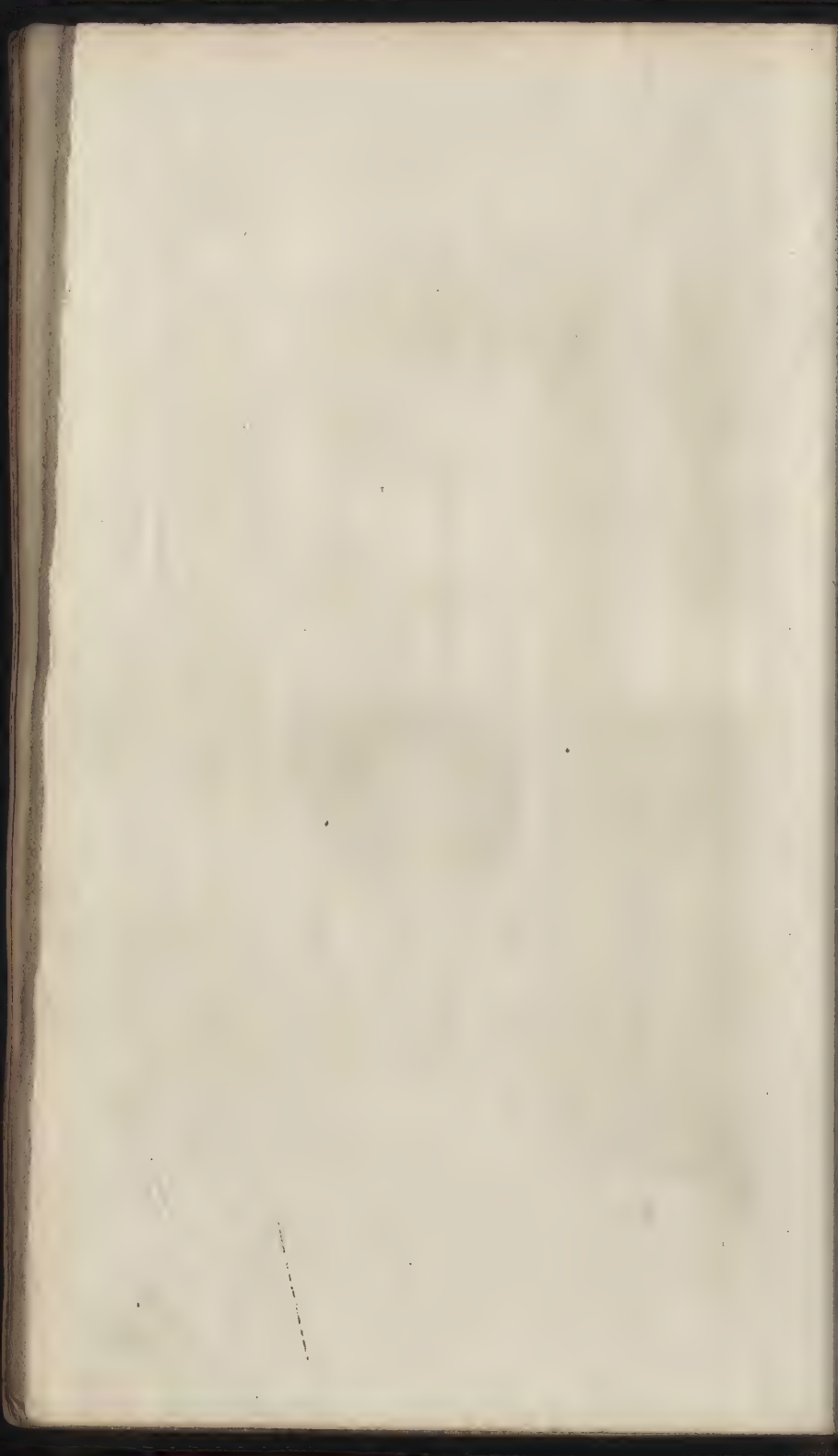




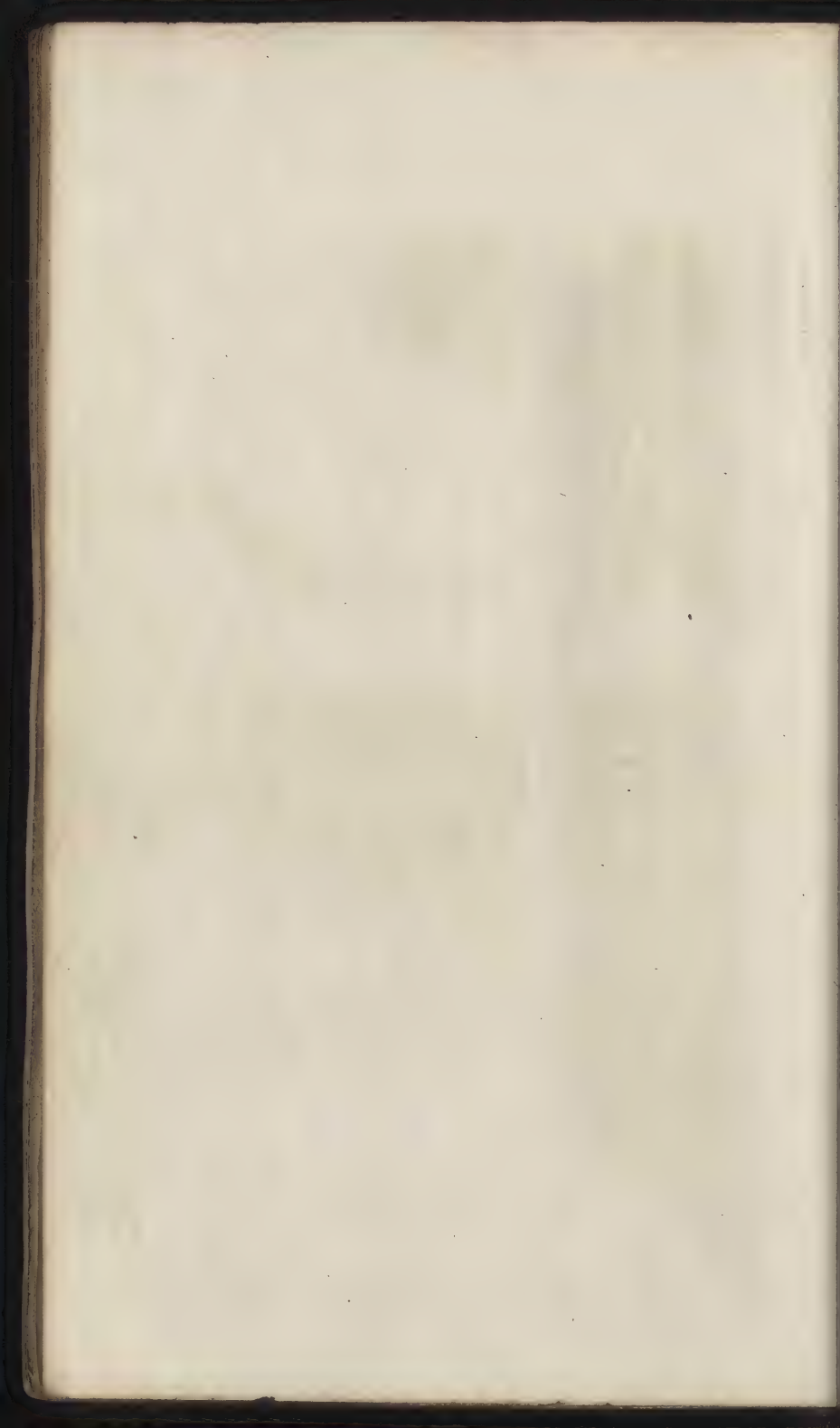
modurum



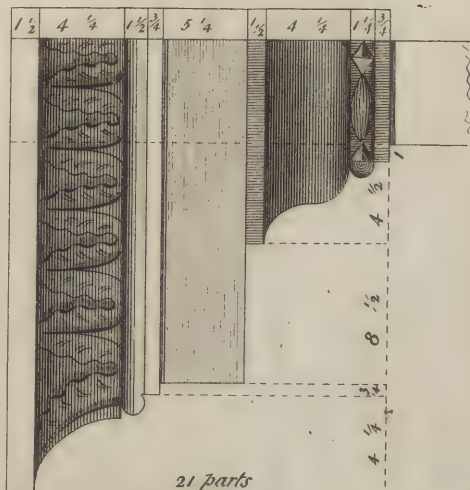
modurum



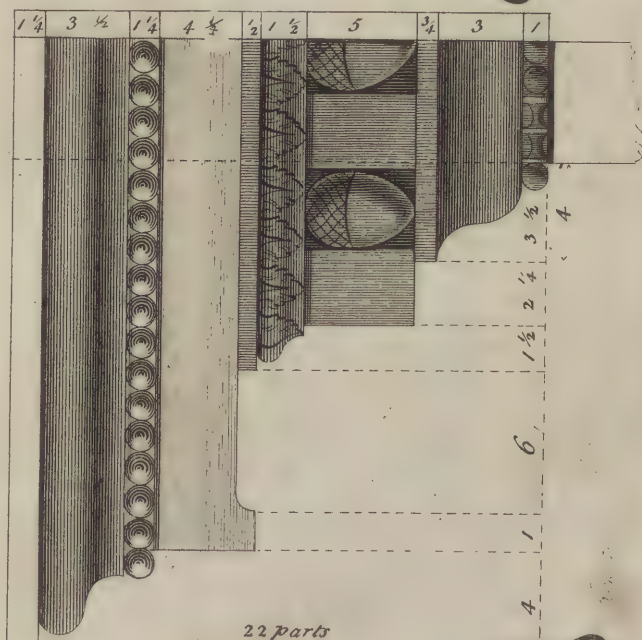




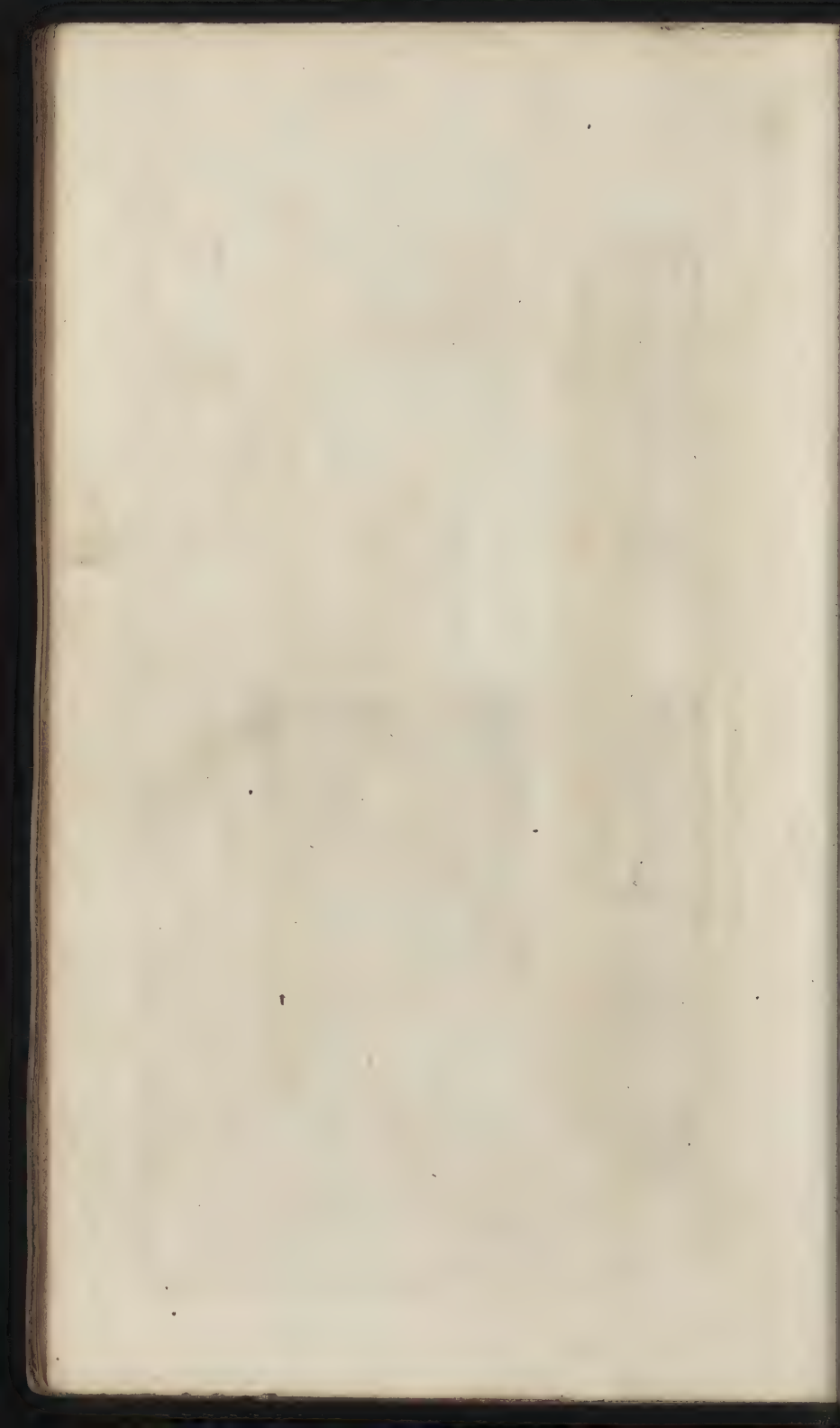


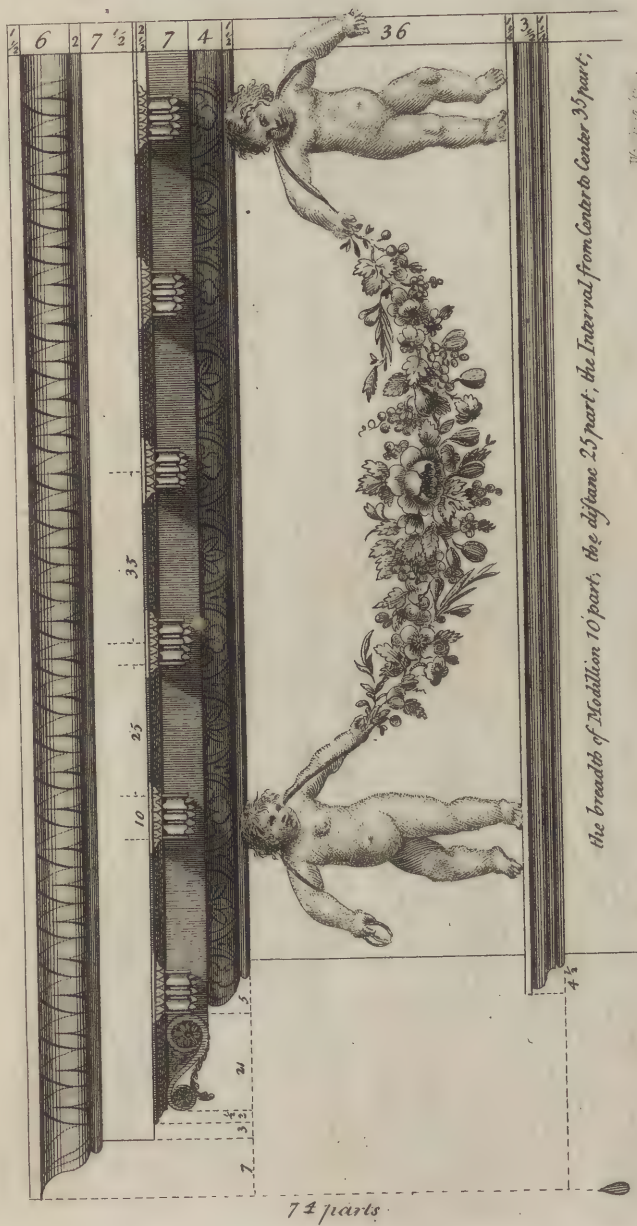


21 parts



22 parts





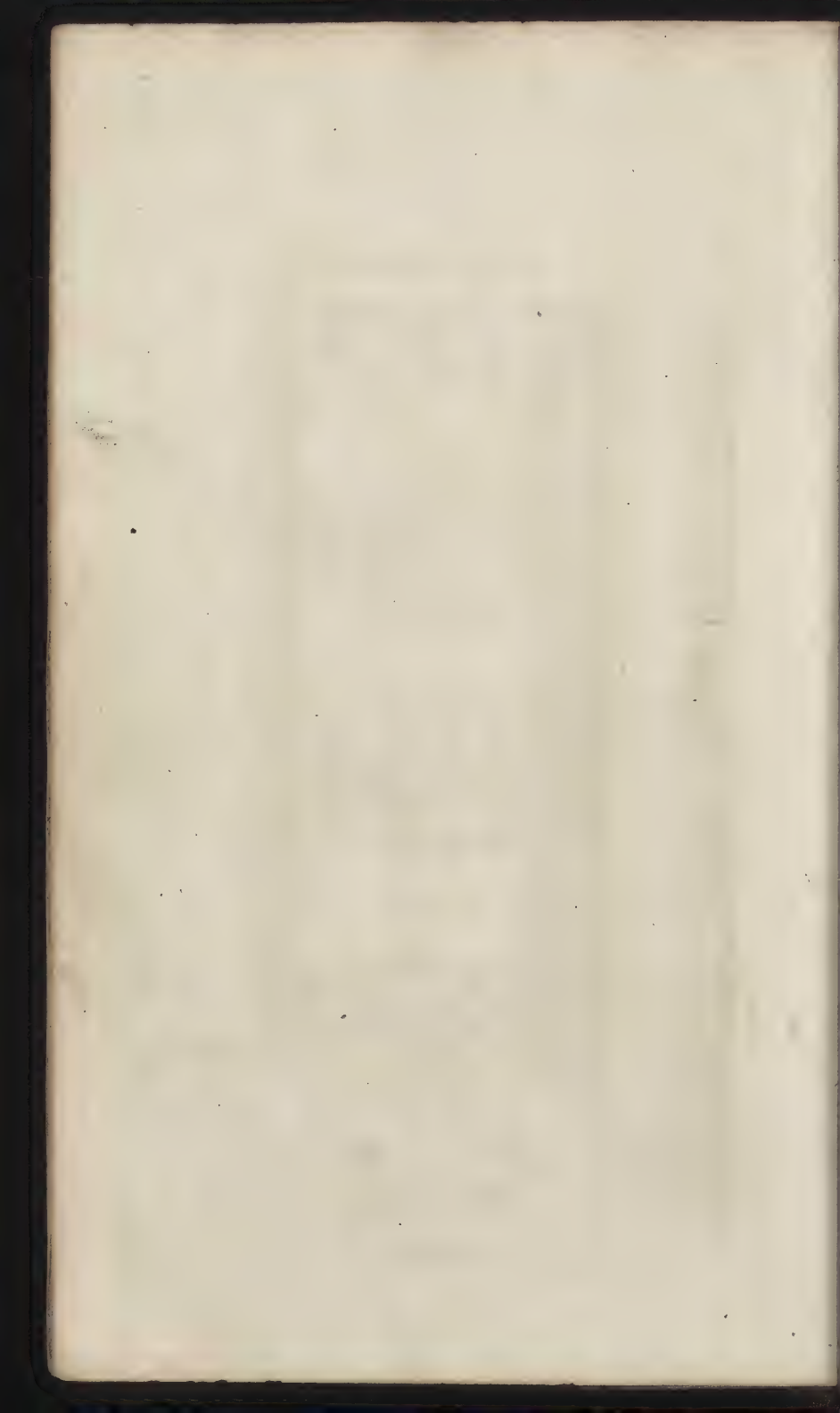


$\frac{1}{2}$  5  $\frac{3}{4}$  6 1 4  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$  22  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$

Soffit of Plancore

47 parts







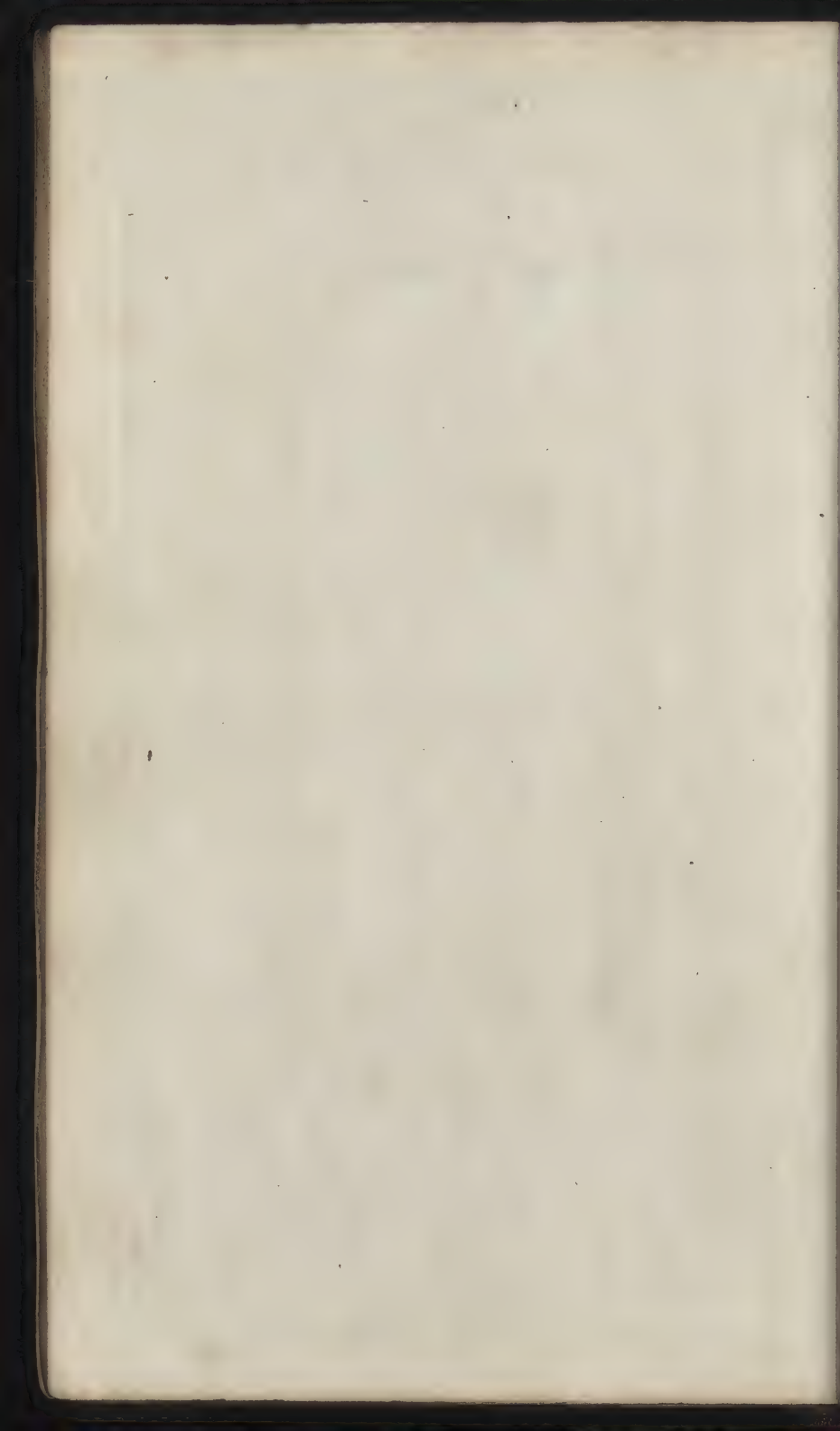
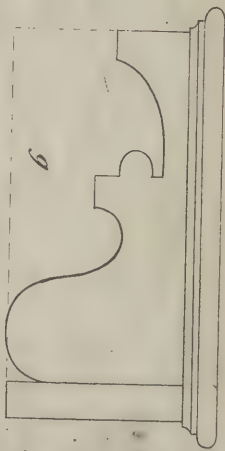
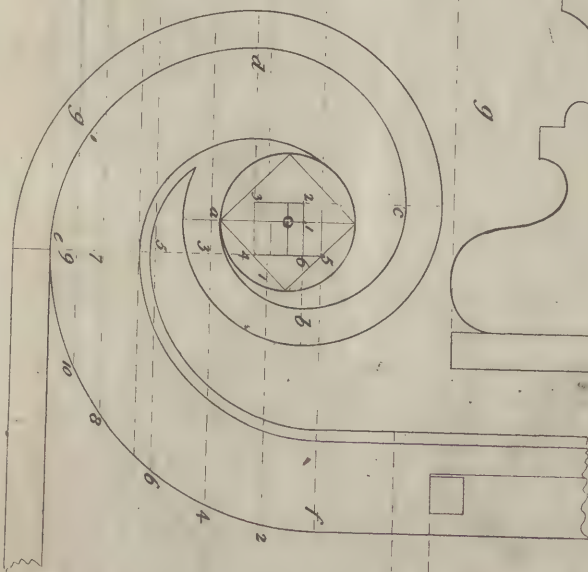
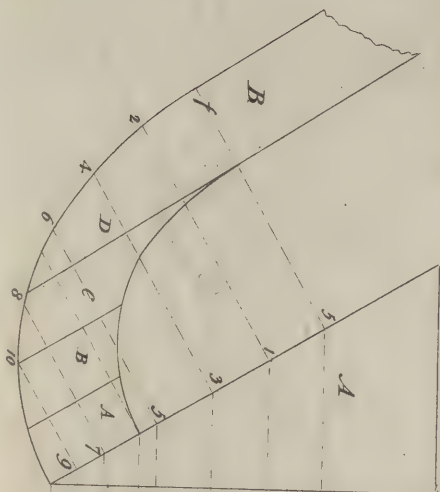
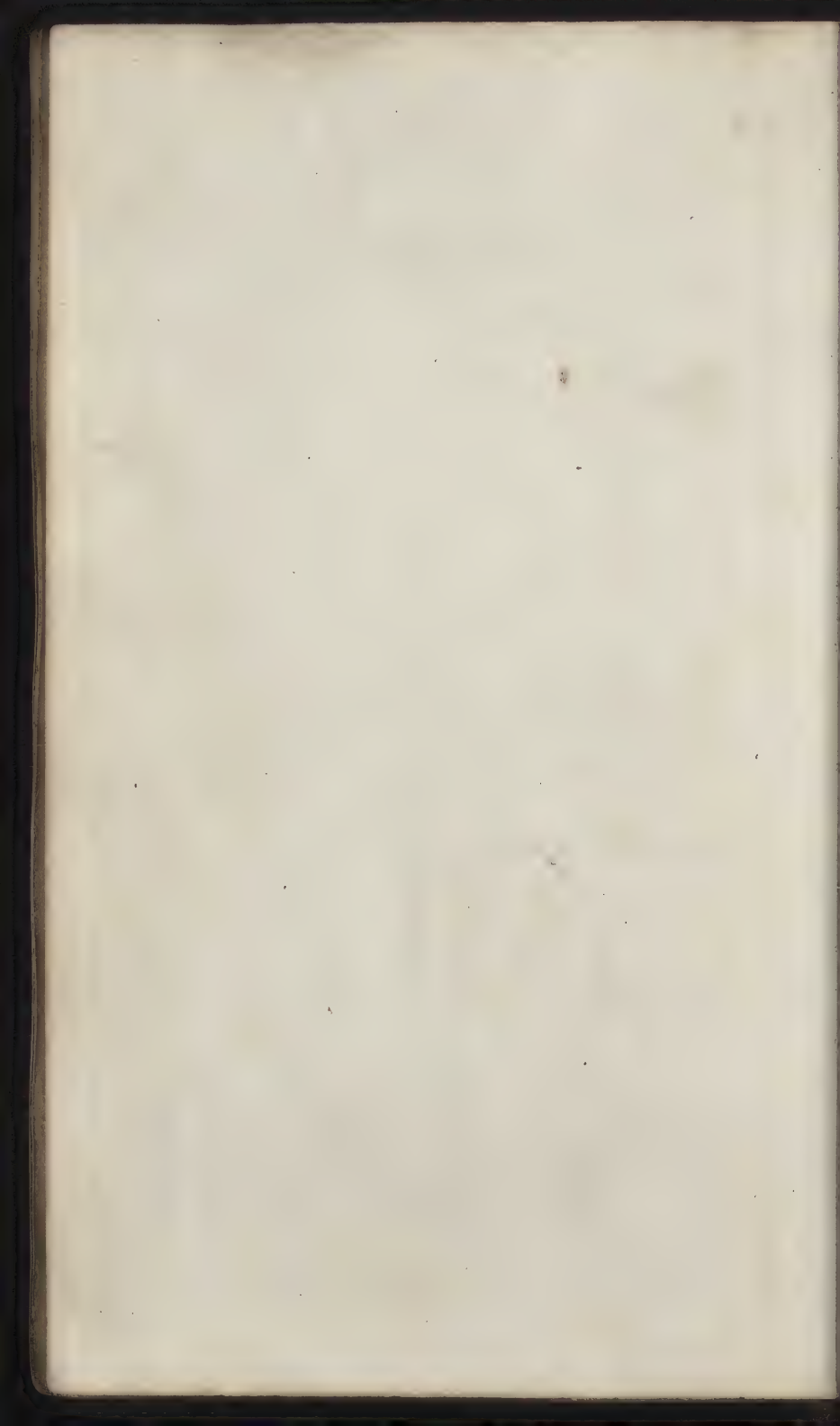


Plate LXIII.



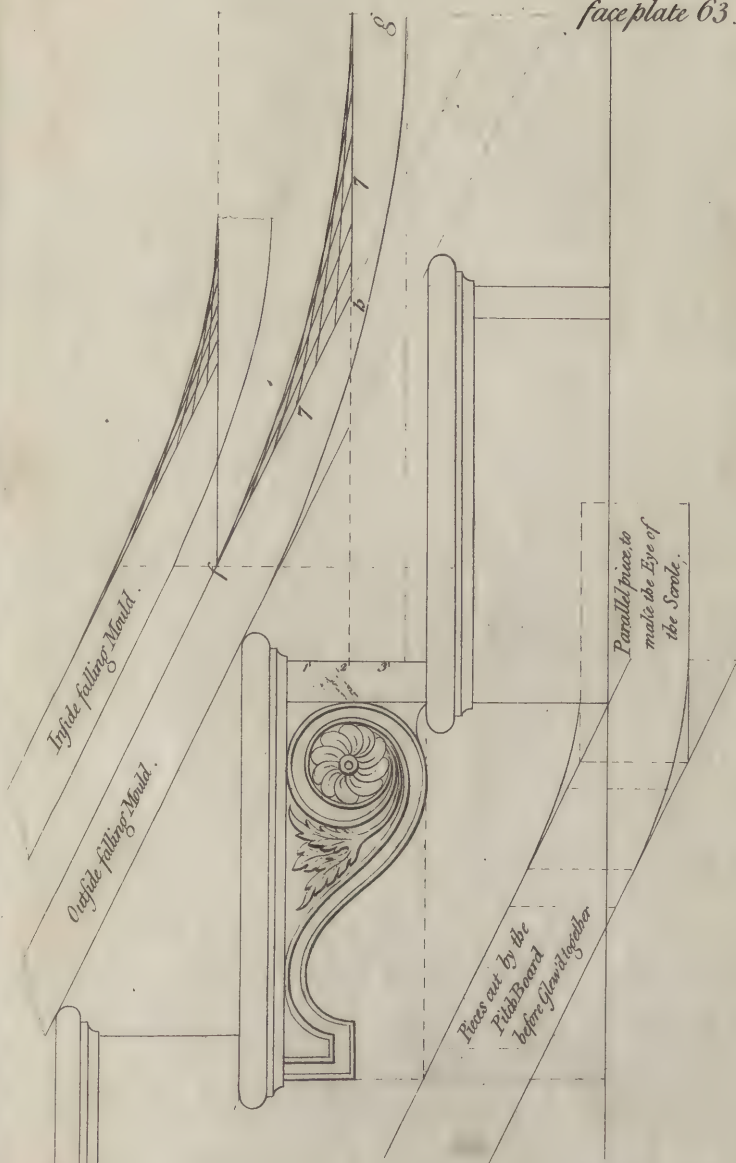
one Revolution & quarter  
for a circular step





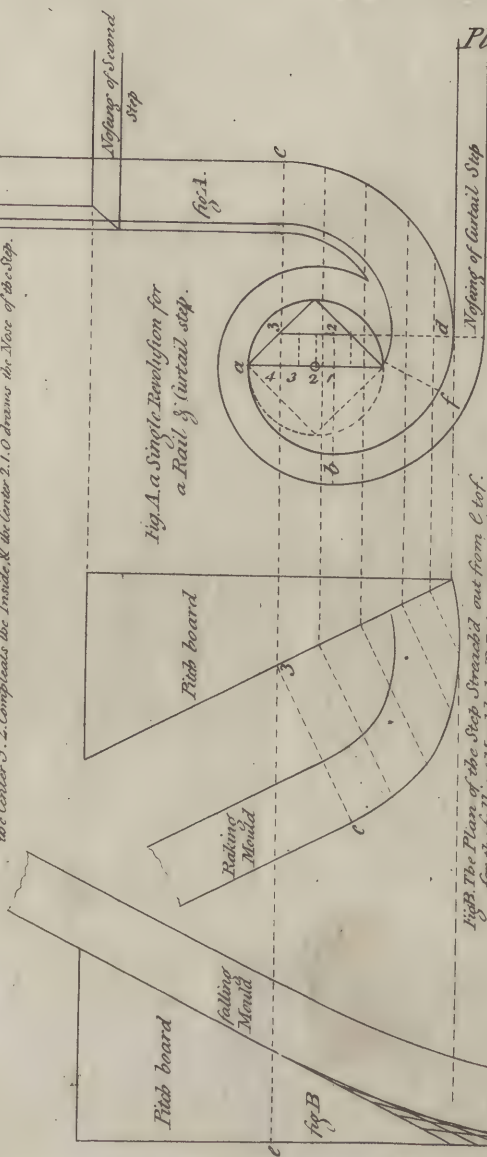


face plate 63.





To draw the Plan of the Rail Fig. A. draw a Circle 3 Inches's diameter & draw the Square within, & divide the side of the Square as at 3 & 2 then draw the line 3. d then divide that part of the line within the Square into 4 parts & draw the lines 2. 1. 3. 4. then set one foot of the Compass at 1 & draw the arch line a. b. then at 2 & draw the arch line of the Rail c. d. then at 3 & draw the arch line of the Rail d. c. which Compleats the outside of the Rail. the Center 3. 2. Compleats the Inside, & the Center 2. 1. 0 draws the Wave of the Step.



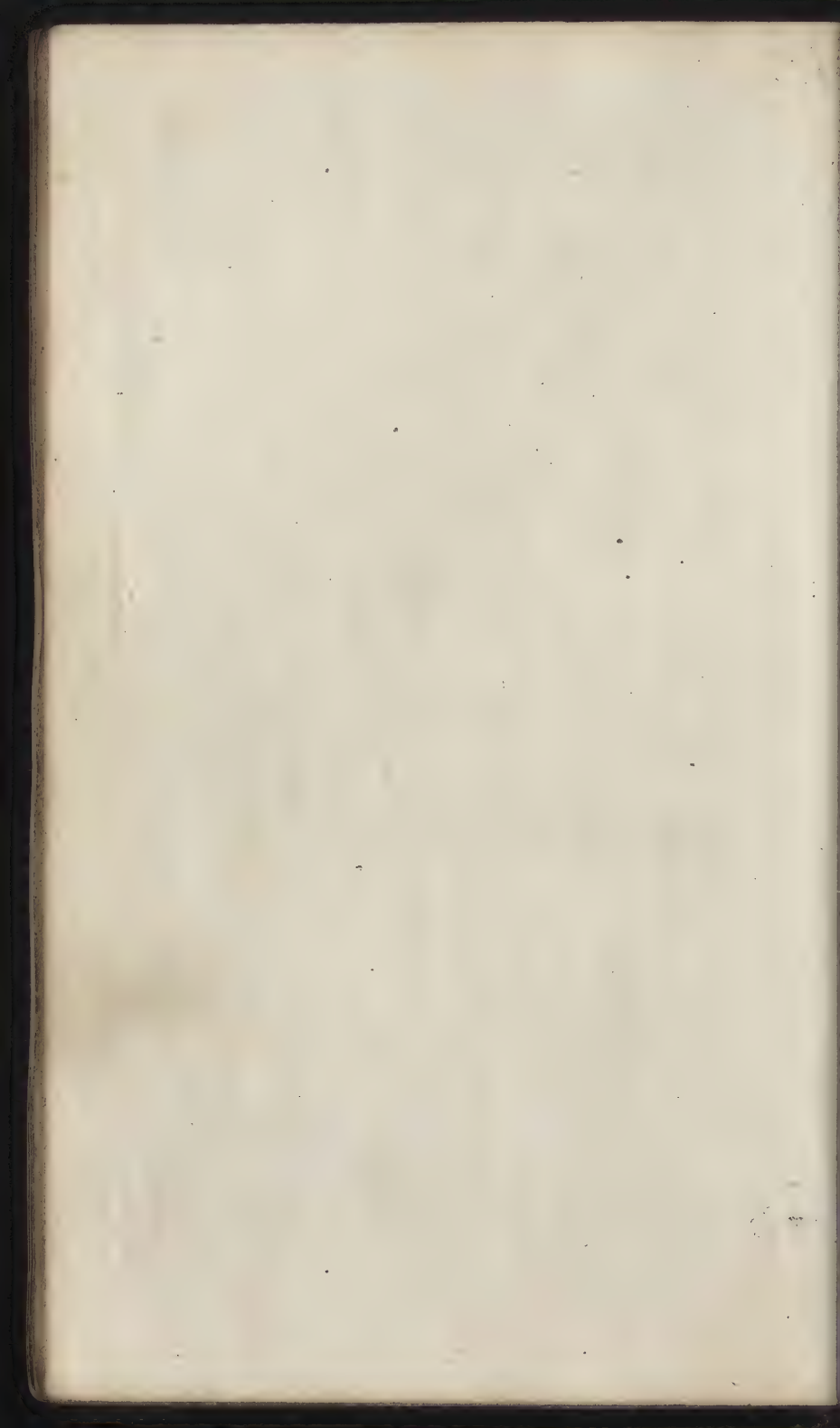
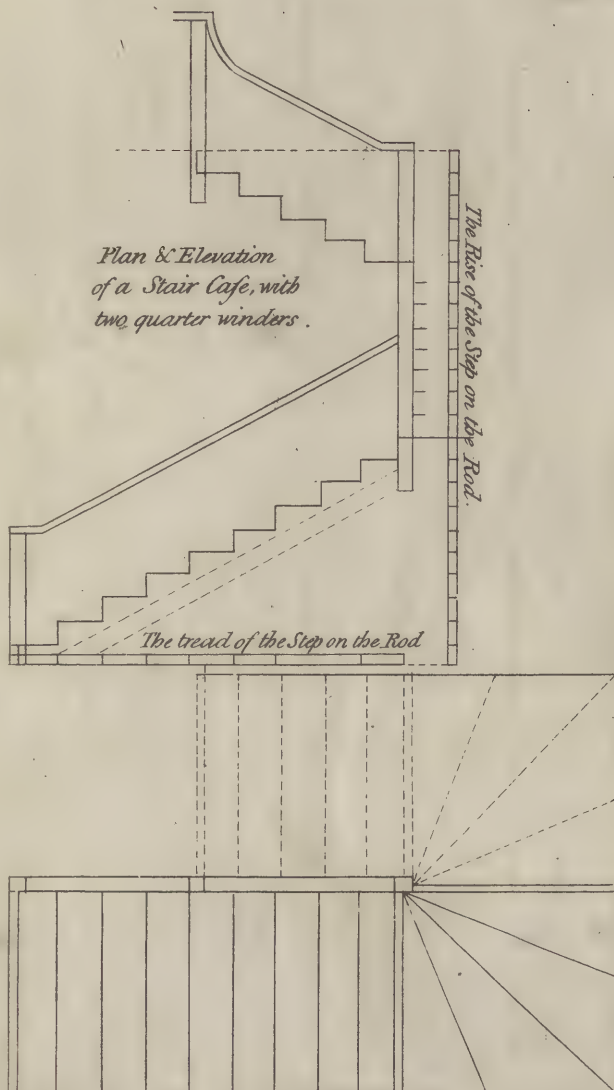
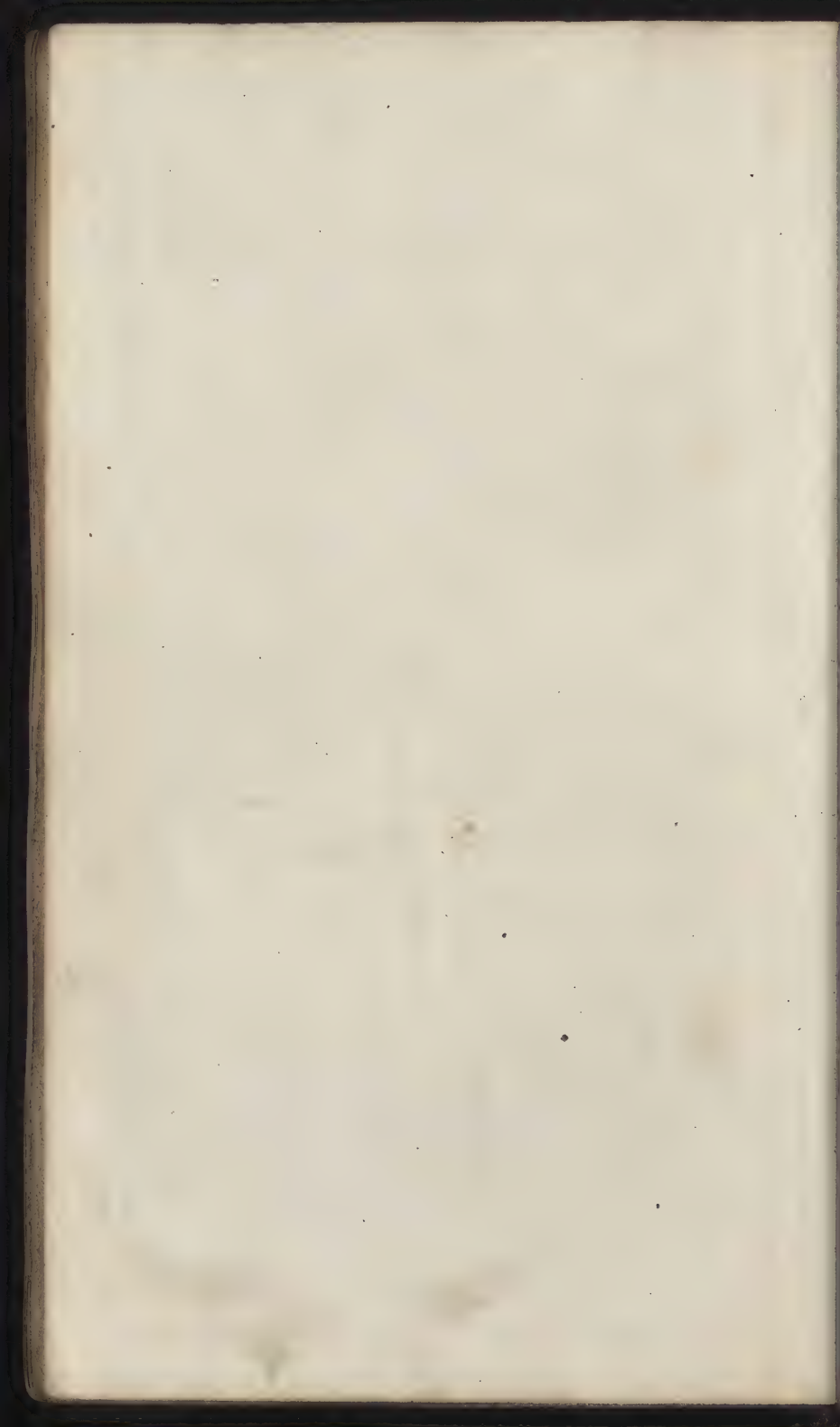


Plate LXV.

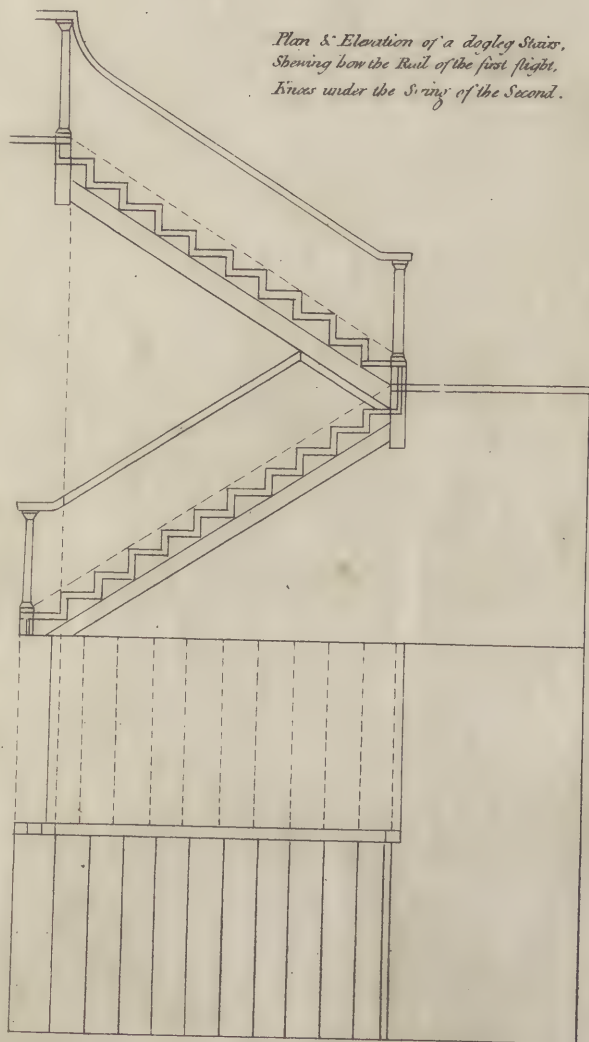






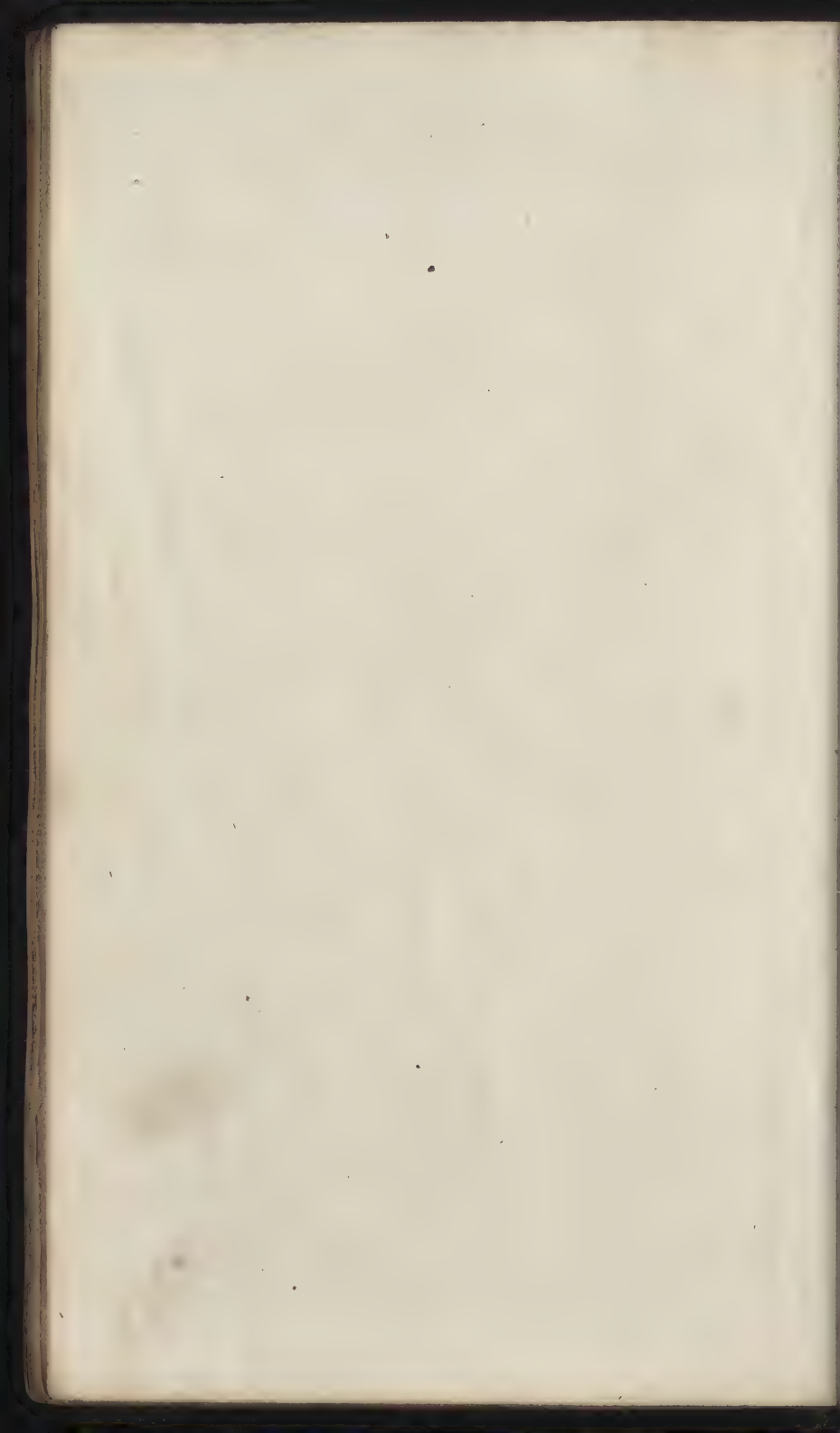
*Plate LXVI.*

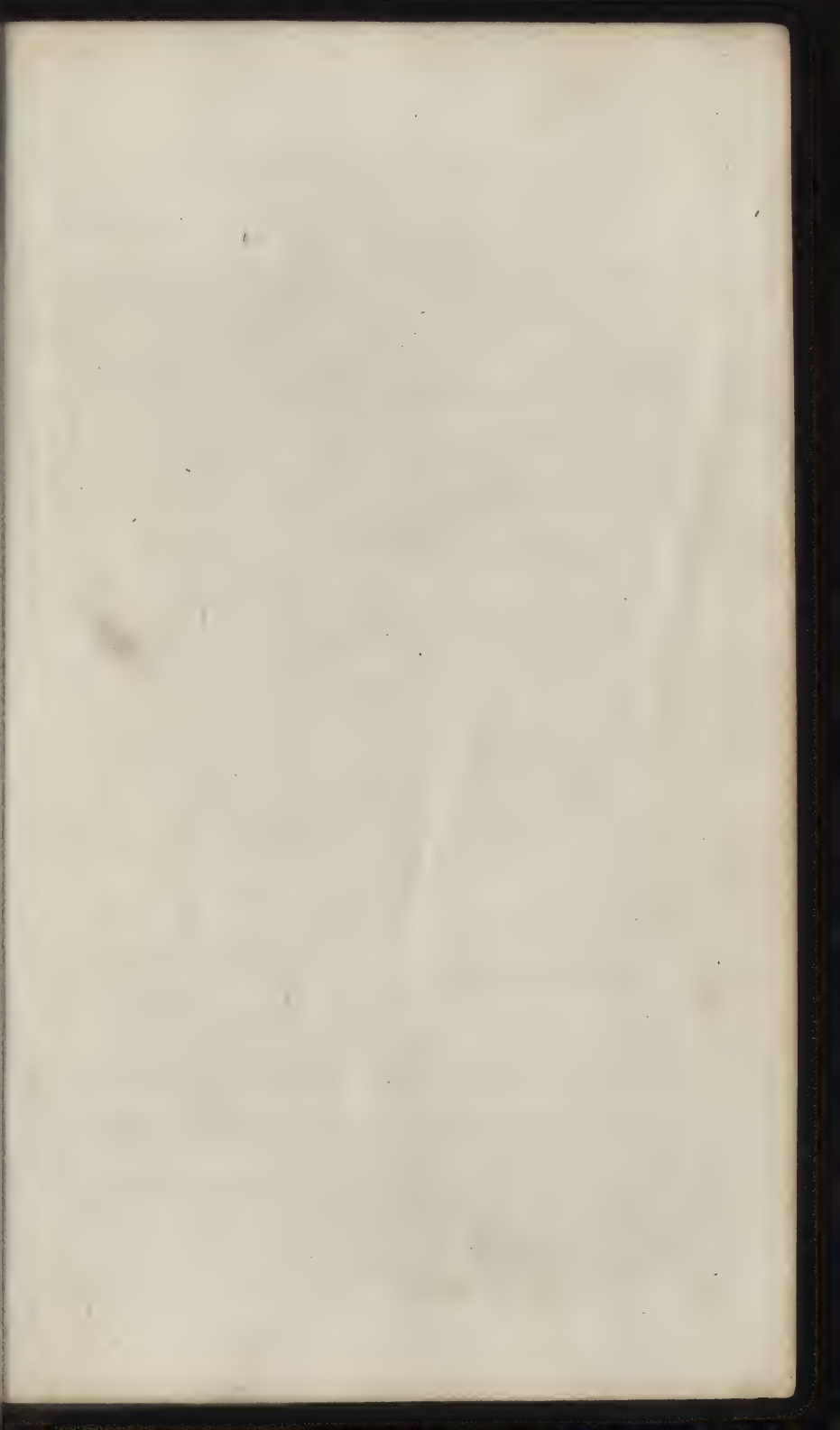
*Plan & Elevation of a dogleg Stairs,  
Shewing how the Rail of the first flight,  
Kneels under the Spring of the Second.*

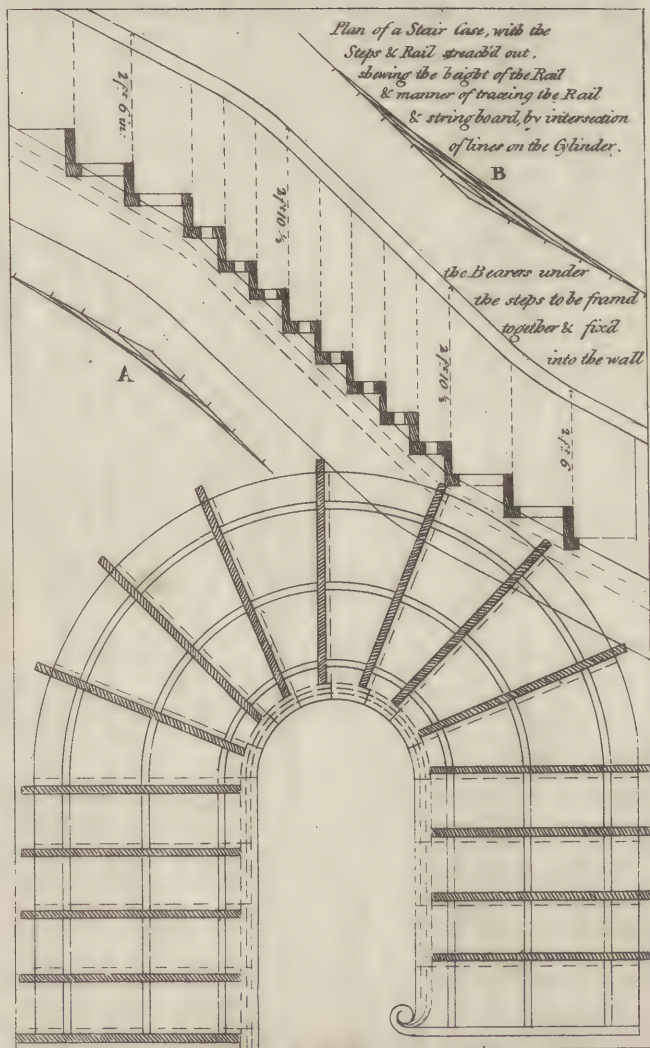


*Plan & Elevation*

*of a dogleg Stairs*

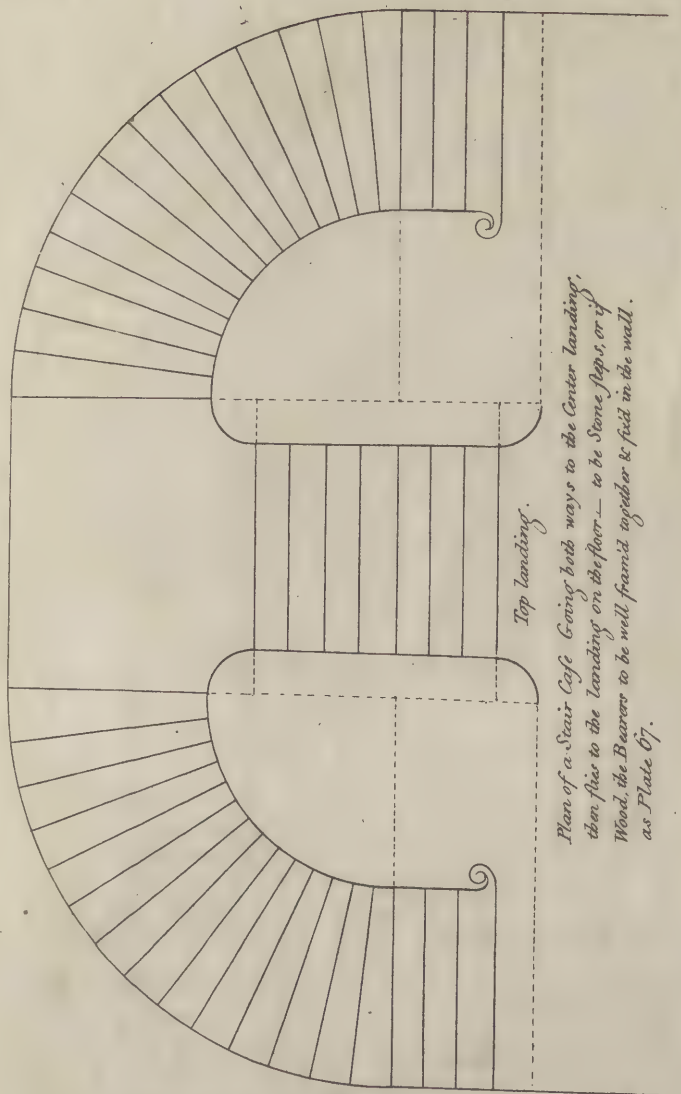






The Bearers to be fram'd true to the Bed of the step & Back of Risor & well fix'd in the wall.





Plan of a Stair Case Going both ways to the Center landing,  
then flies to the landing on the floor— to be Stone steps, or if  
Wood, the Deacons to be well framed together & fixed in the wall.  
as Plate 67.

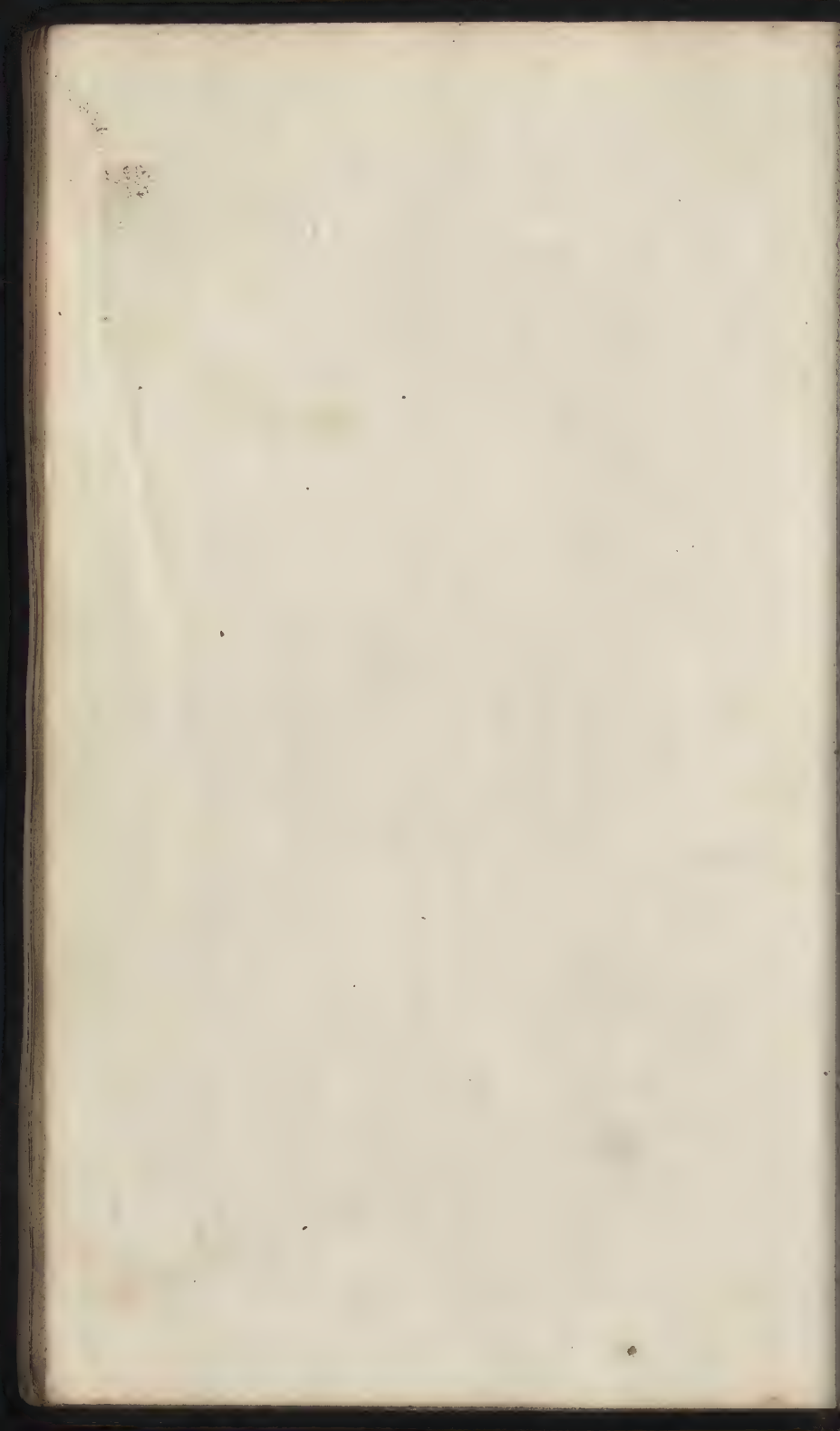
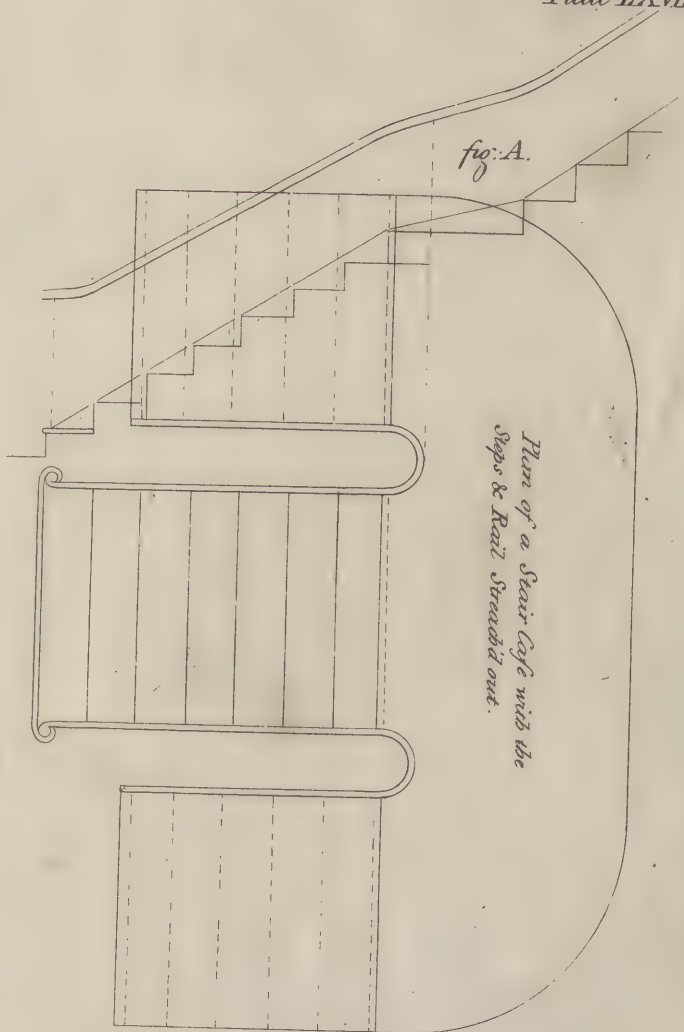
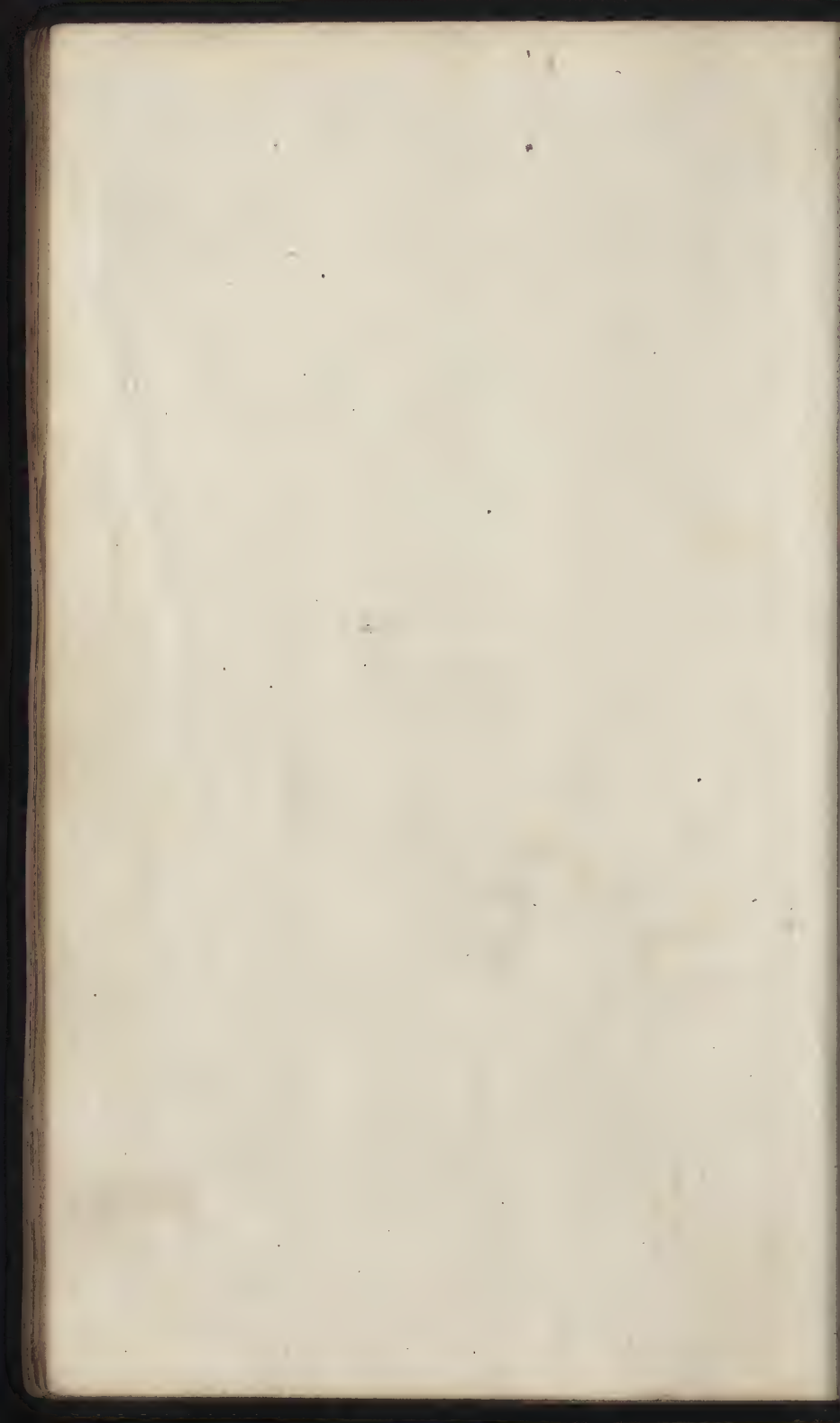


Plate LXVIII.

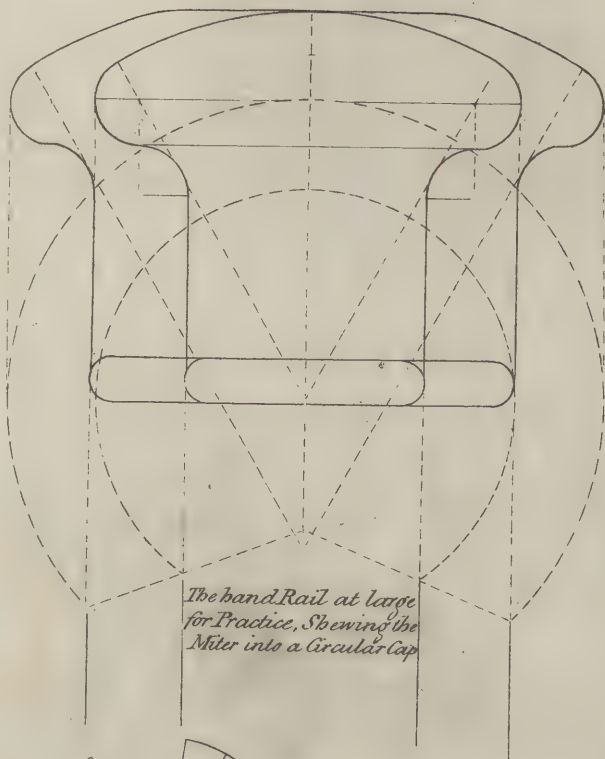
fig. A.

Plan of a Stair Case with the  
Steps & Rail Struck out.

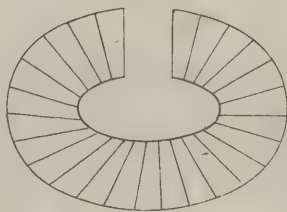
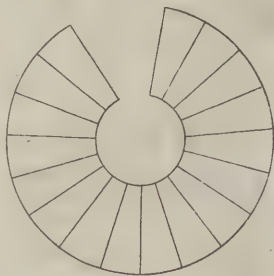




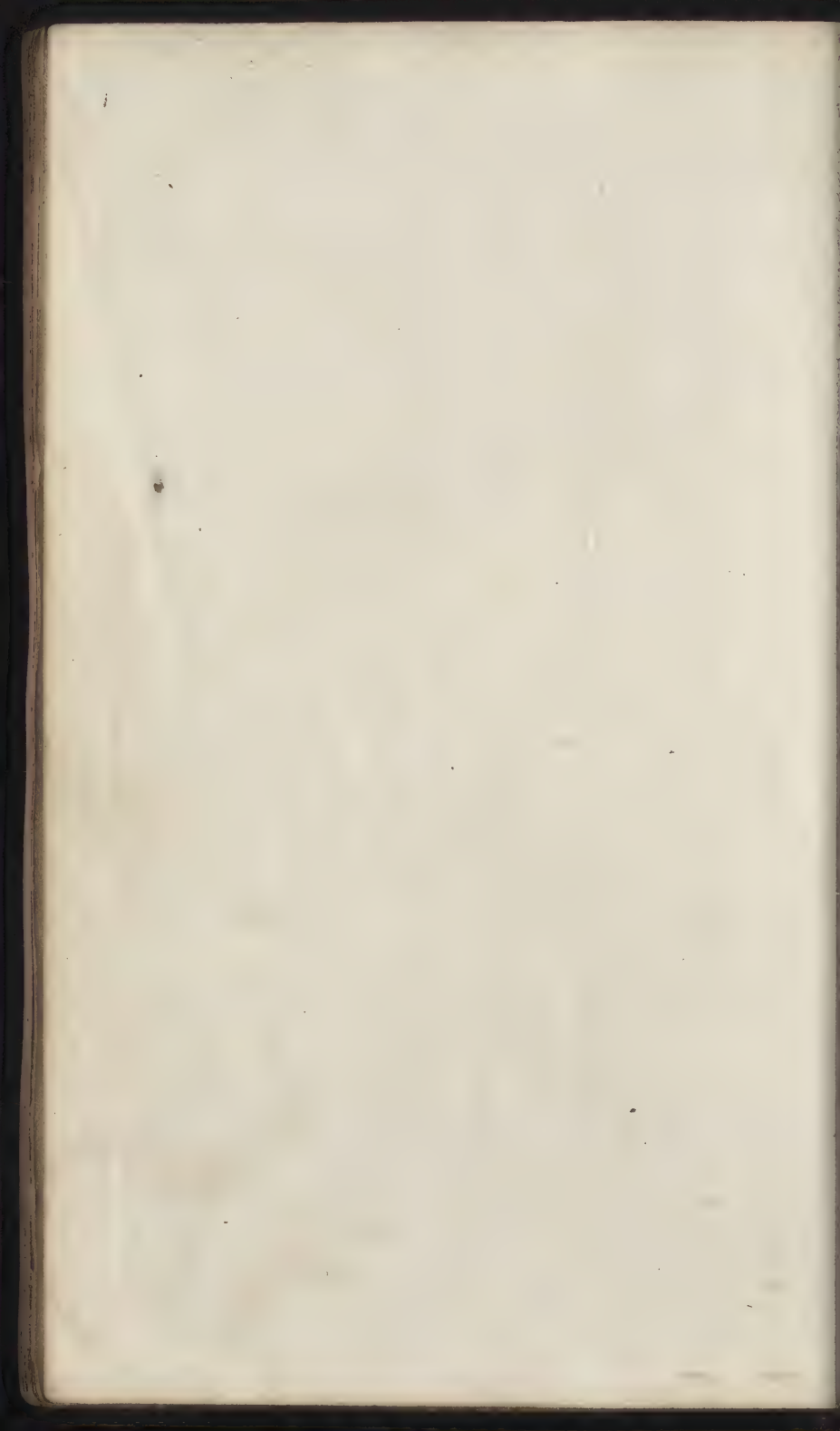
*Plate LXIX.*

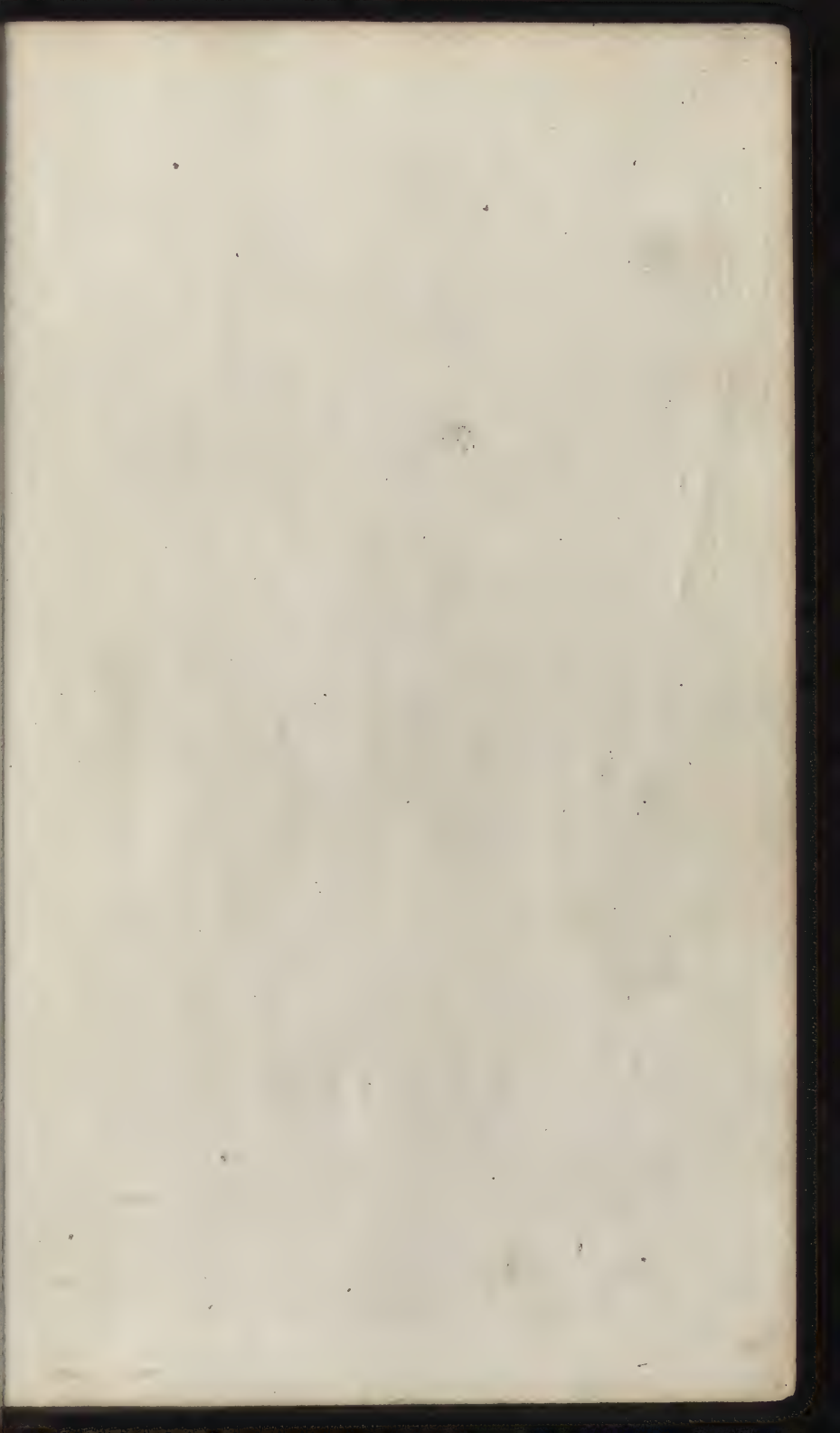


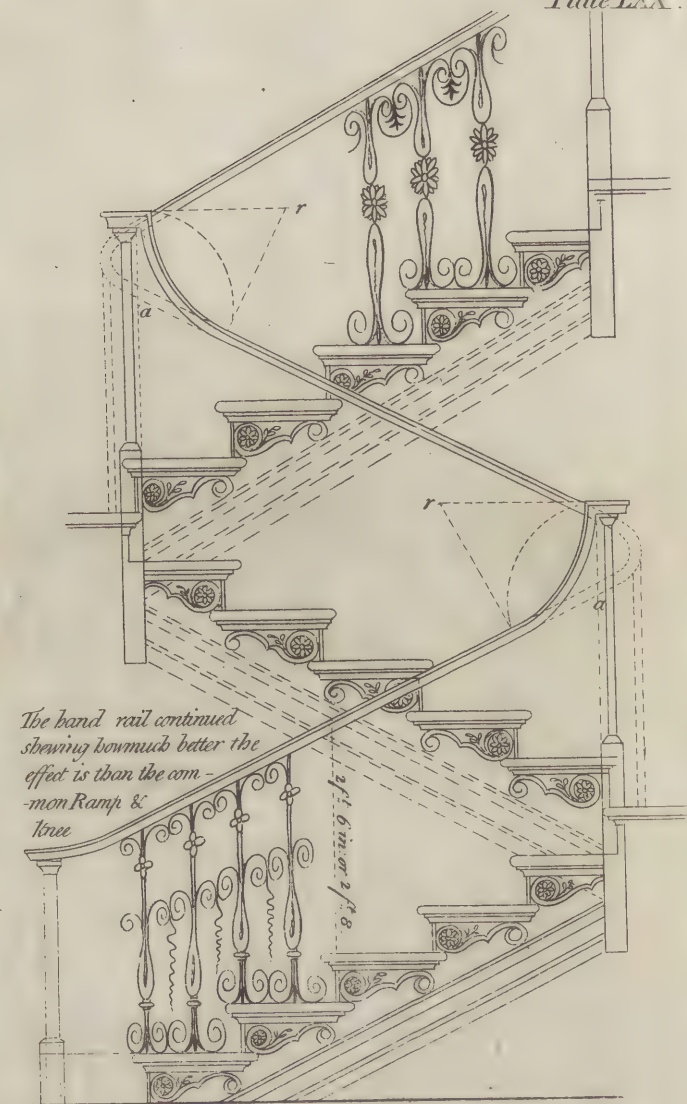
*The hand Rail at large  
for Practice, Shewing the  
Miter into a Circular Cap*





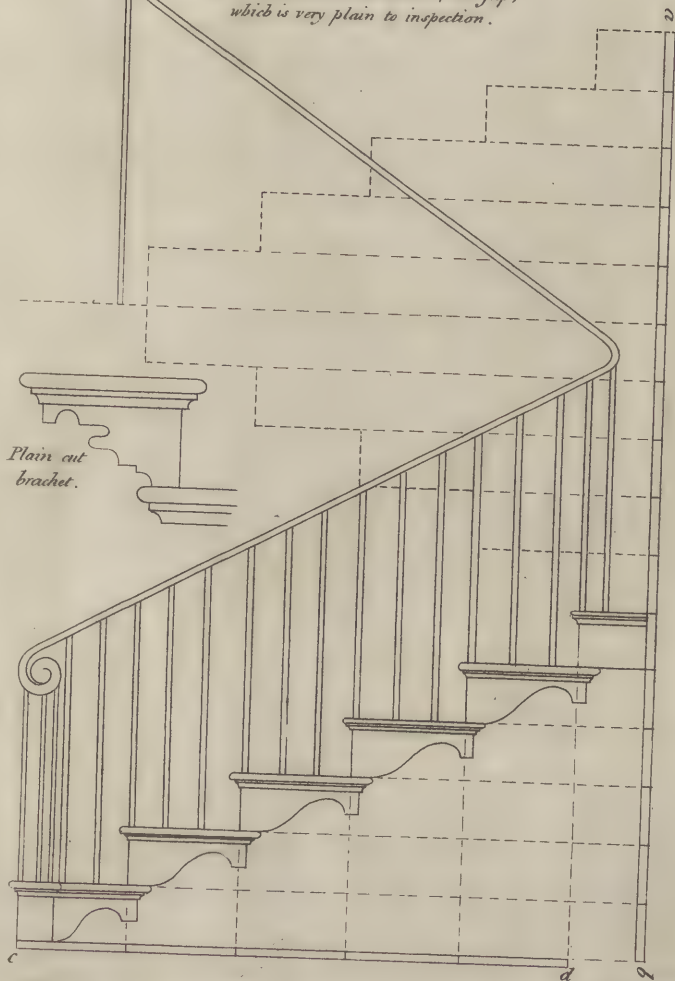






to face Plate 70.

The Scale *a.b* shows  
the Rod for dividing the rise of the steps.  
*c.d* the division of the tread of the step,  
which is very plain to inspection.



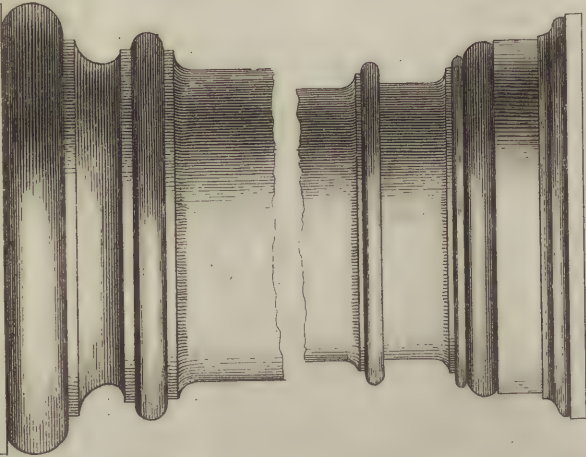
W. J. ...

W. J. ...





Plate LXXI.



a the driving piece  
b the taking part  
c the spring piece  
d the binding point  
for the landing of the spring

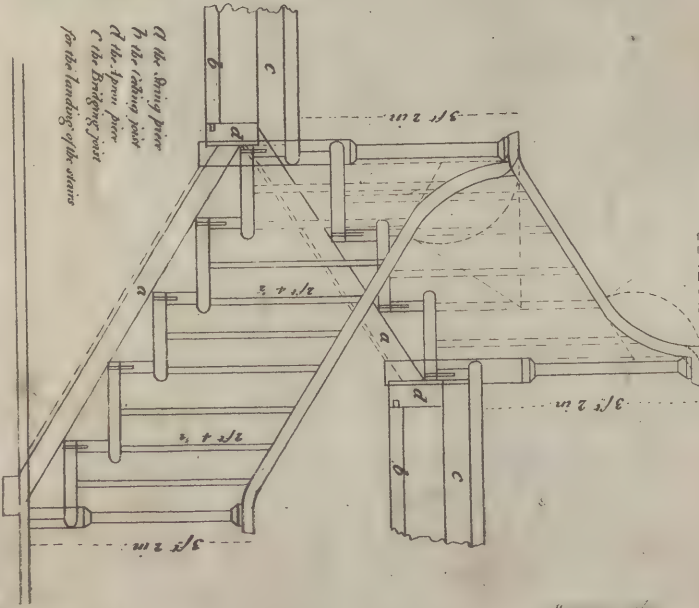
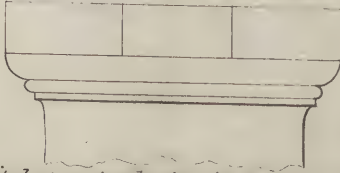


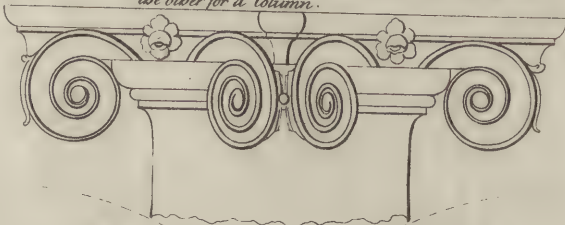


Plate LXXII.

*Body of the Cap of a Column, with the Mouldings  
turned, before the horns are Glued on.*

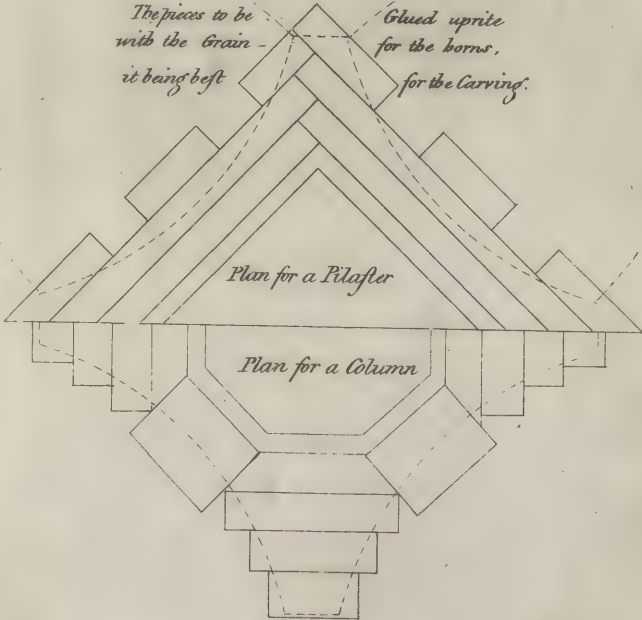


*The Ionic Capital at an Angular view, with the plan shewing the man-  
ner of Gluing and preparing for the Carver, one half for a Pilaster,  
the other for a Column.*



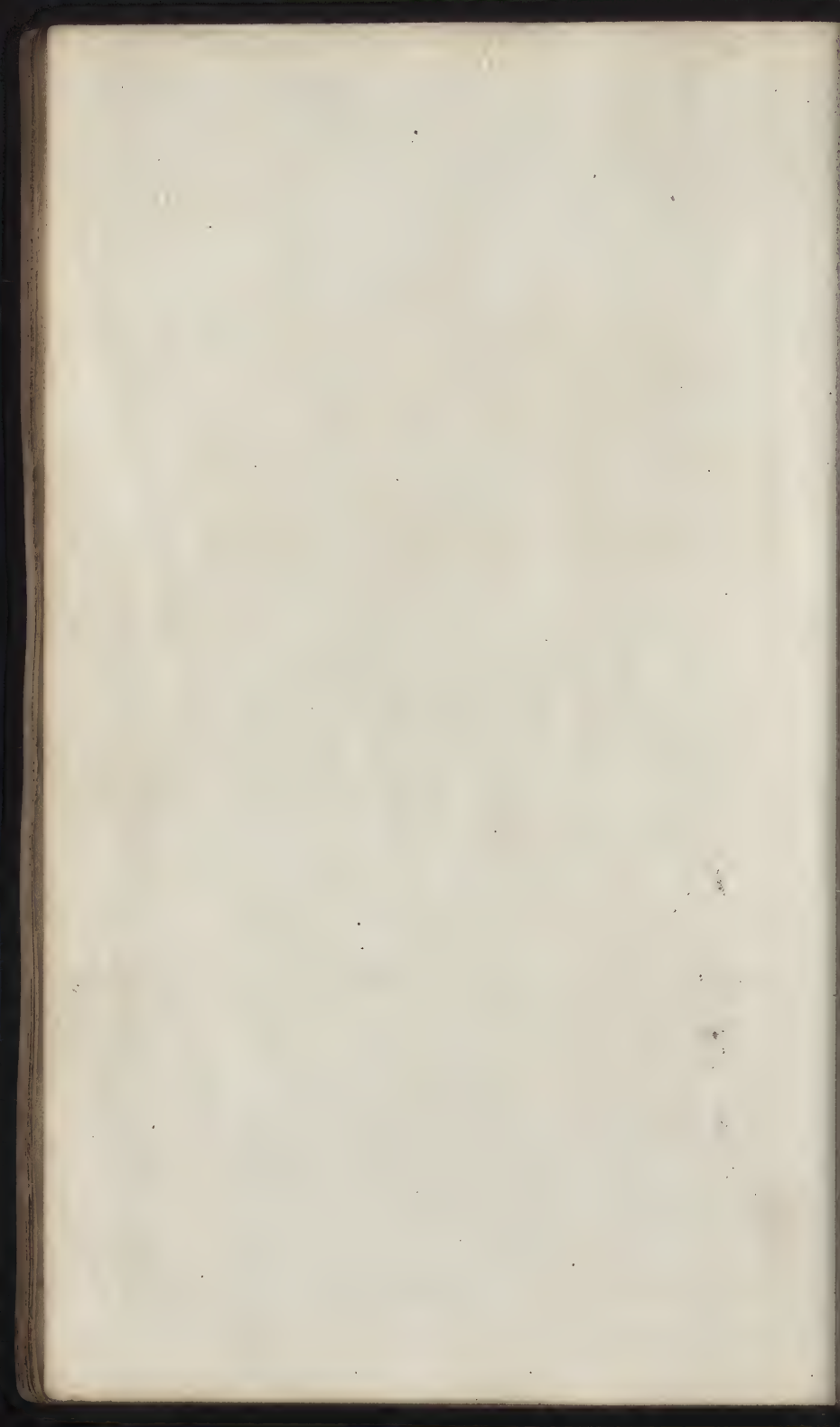
*The pieces to be  
with the Grain -  
it being best*

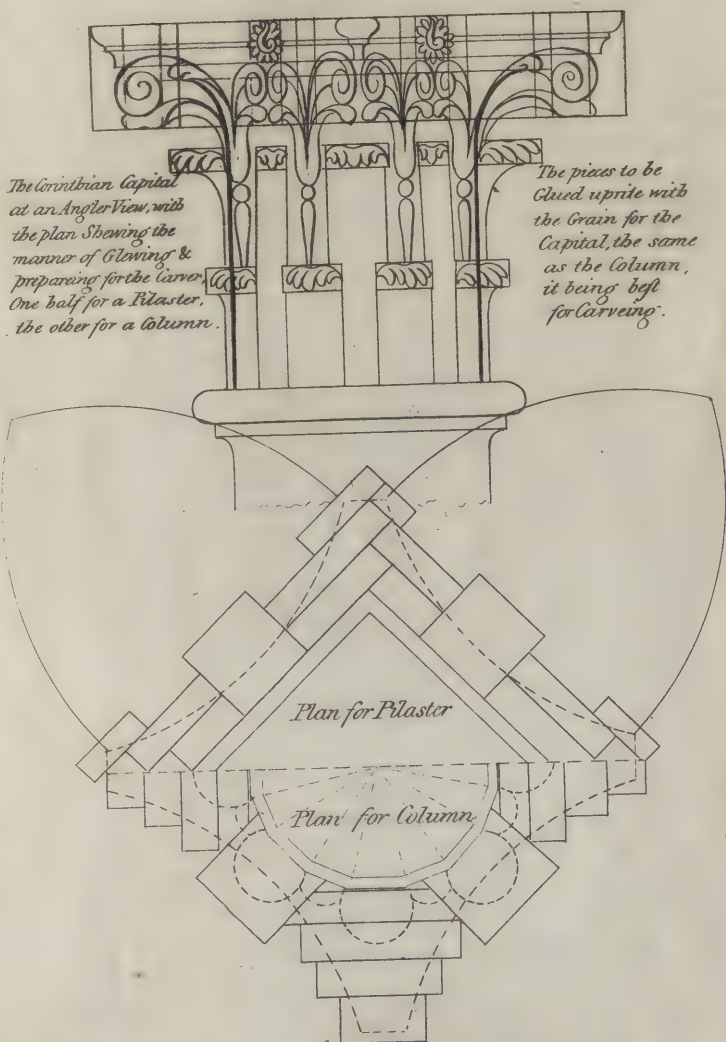
*Glued uprite  
for the horns,  
for the Carving.*



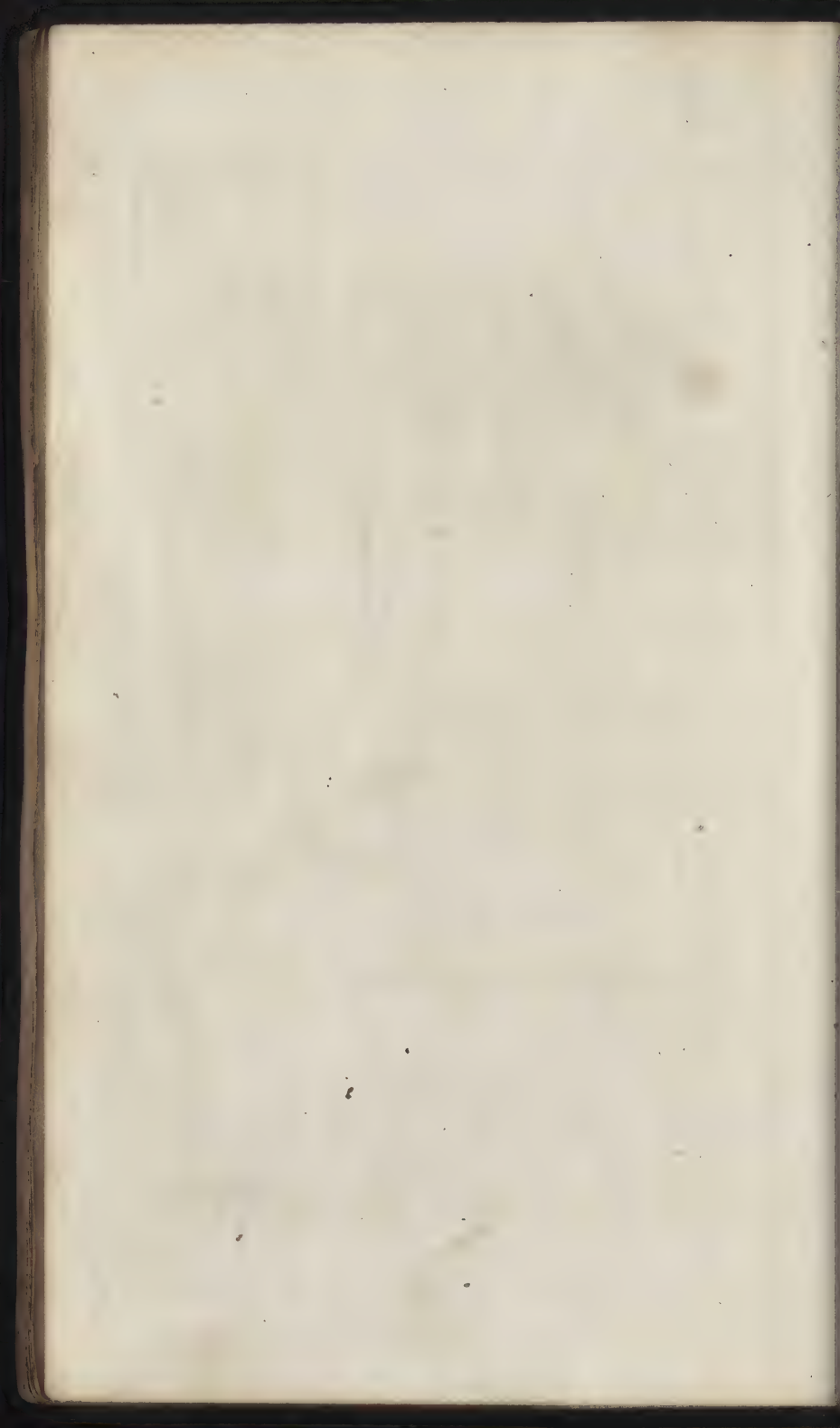
*Plan for a Pilaster*

*Plan for a Column*



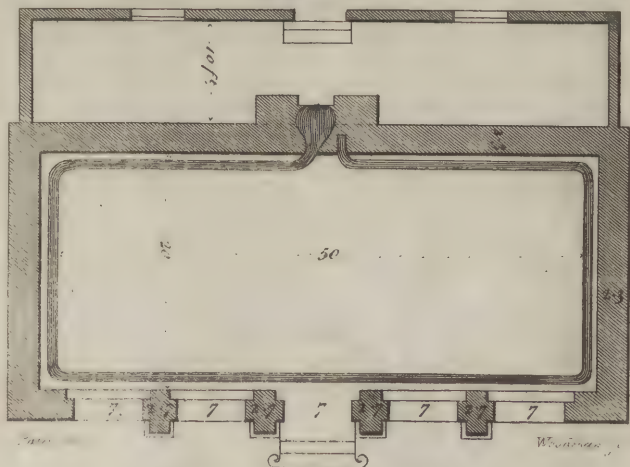
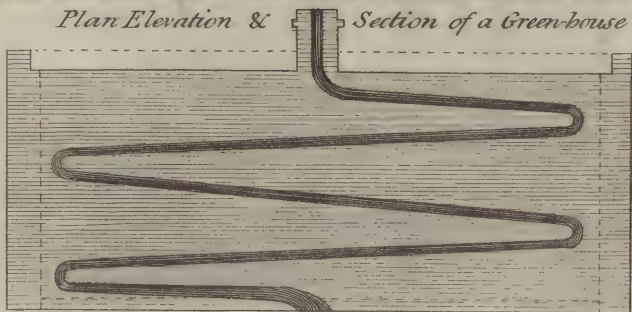




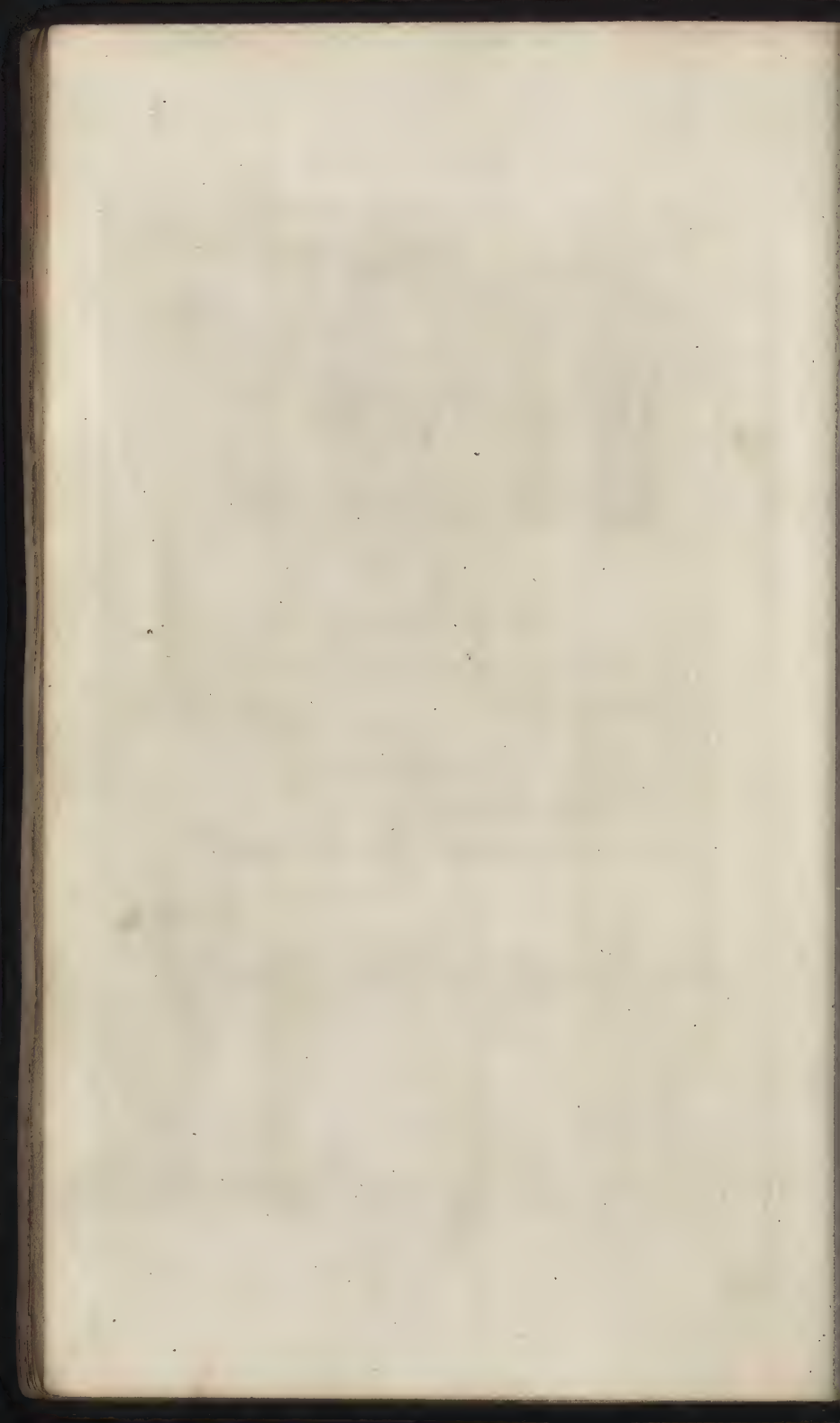




Plan Elevation & Section of a Green-house



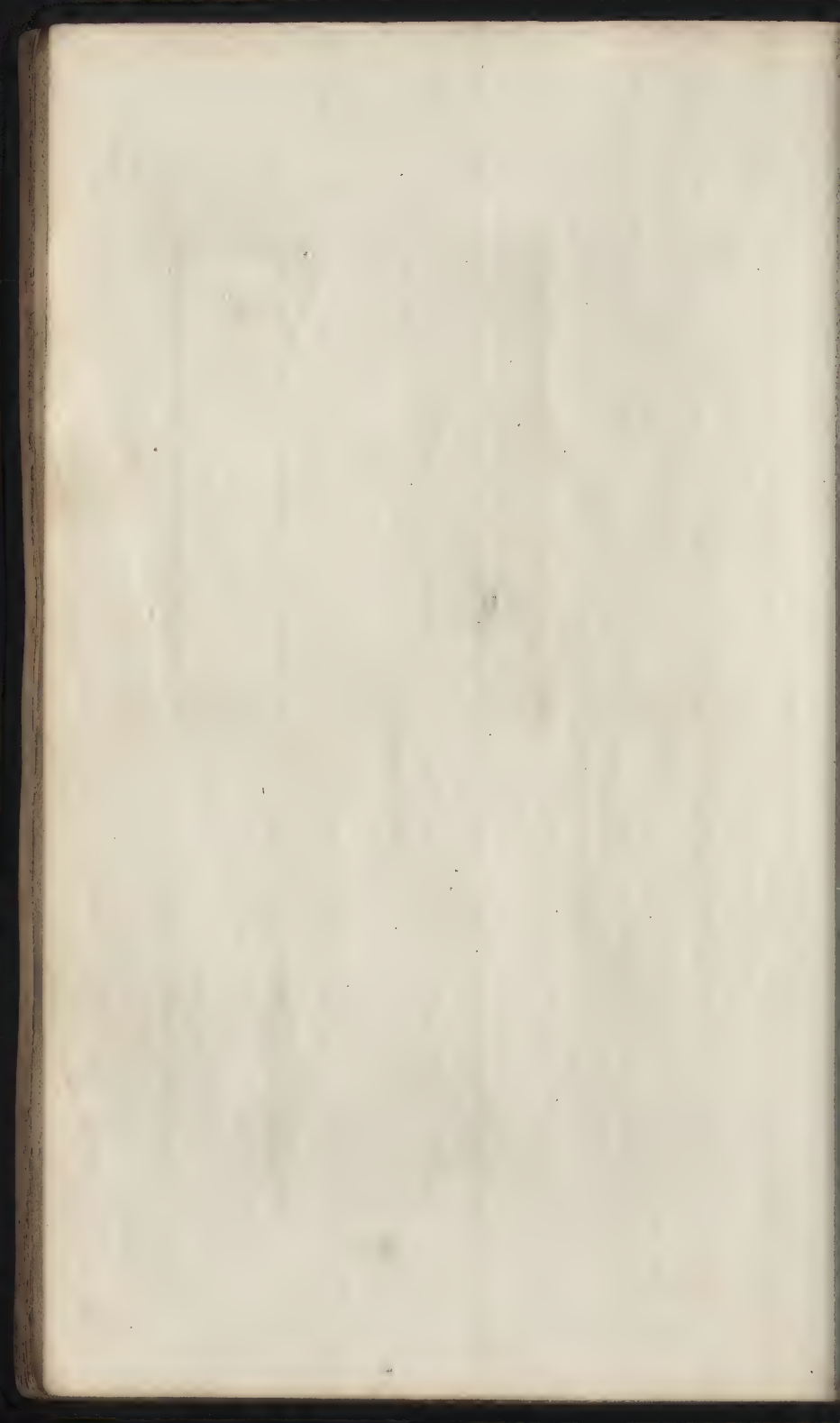
Designed in the Act done for W. P. 1800



Plan Elevation and Section, of a Hot-house.

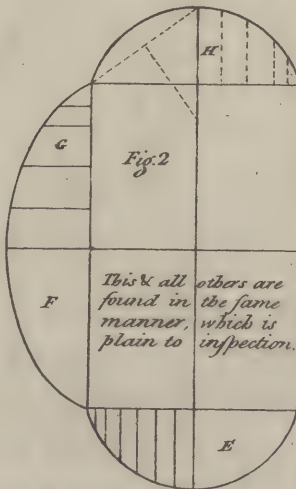
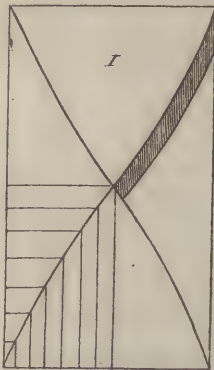
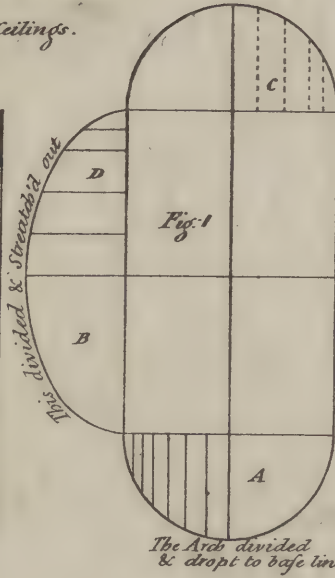
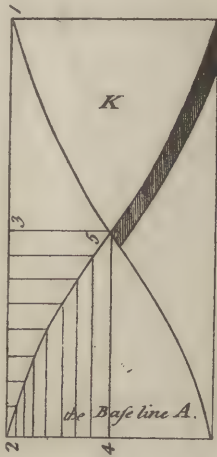


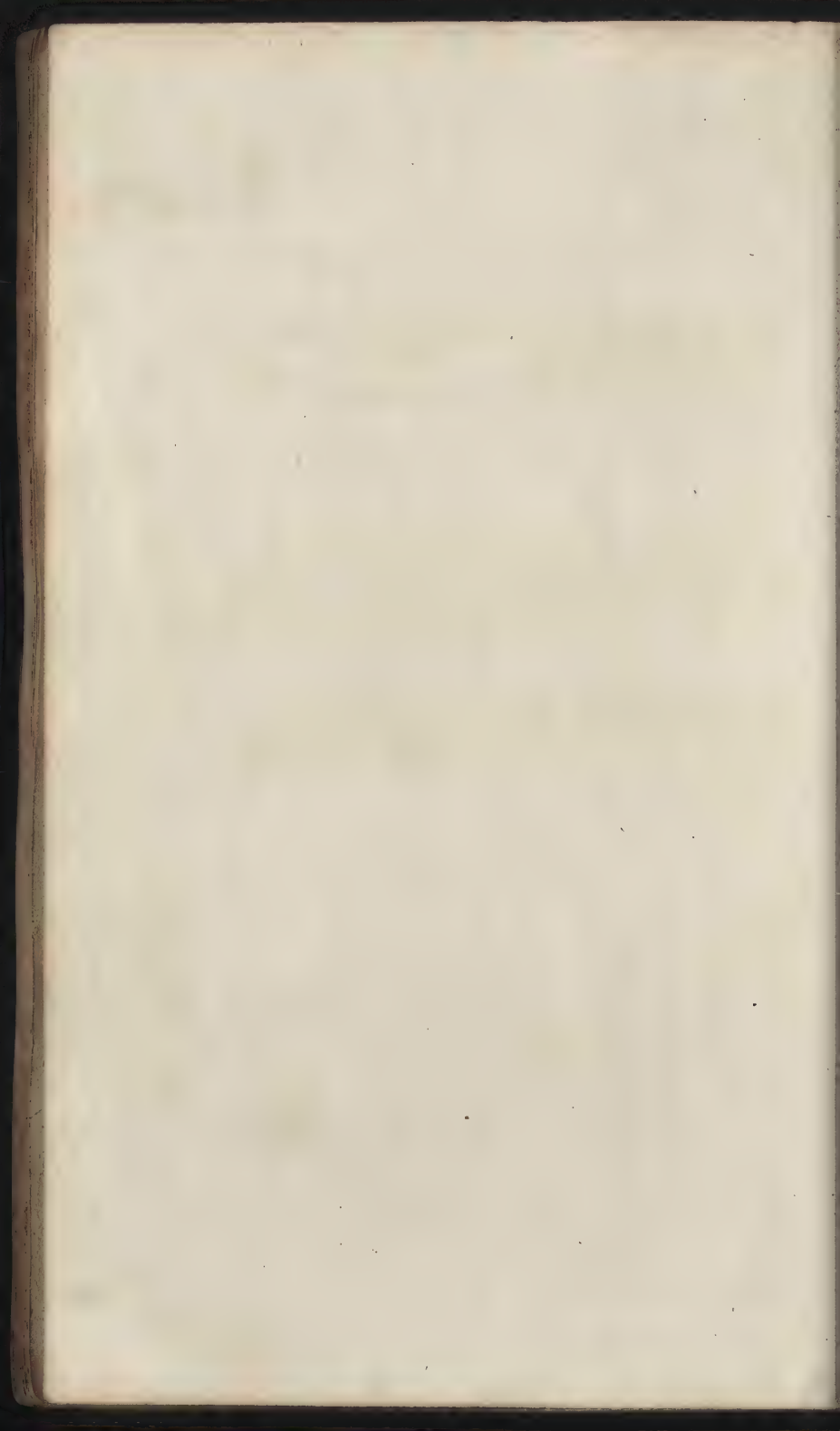
Printed at the Act directed for W. P. H. in

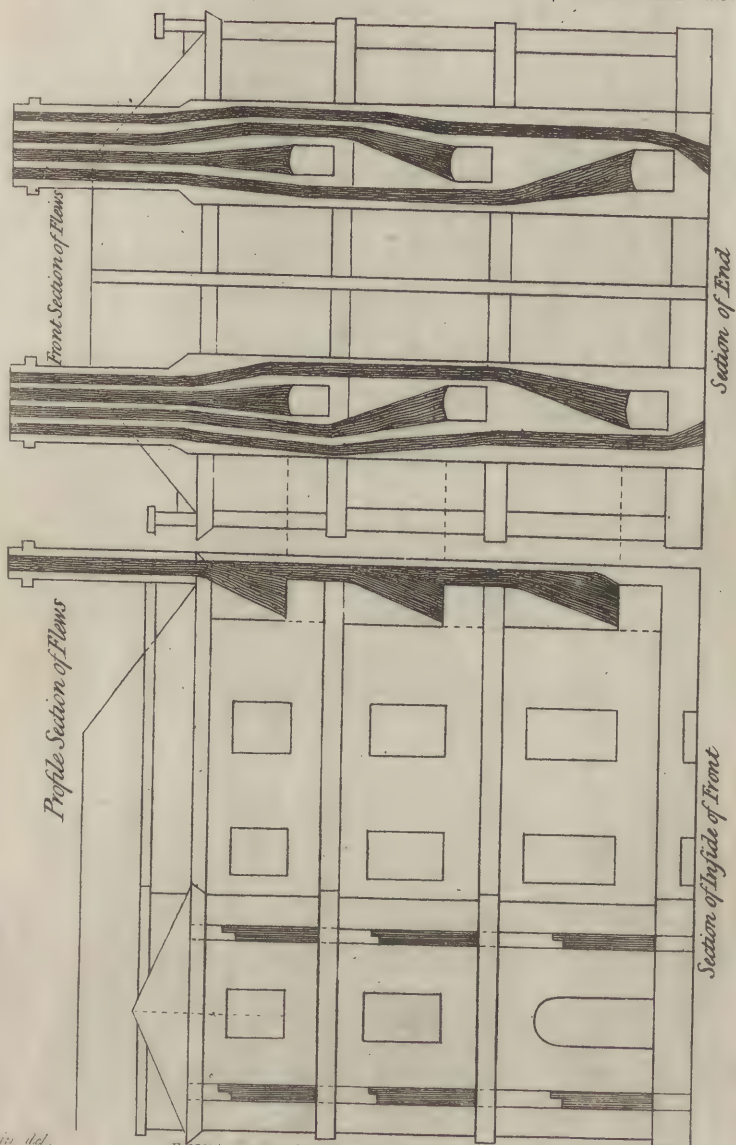




Groin Ceilings.



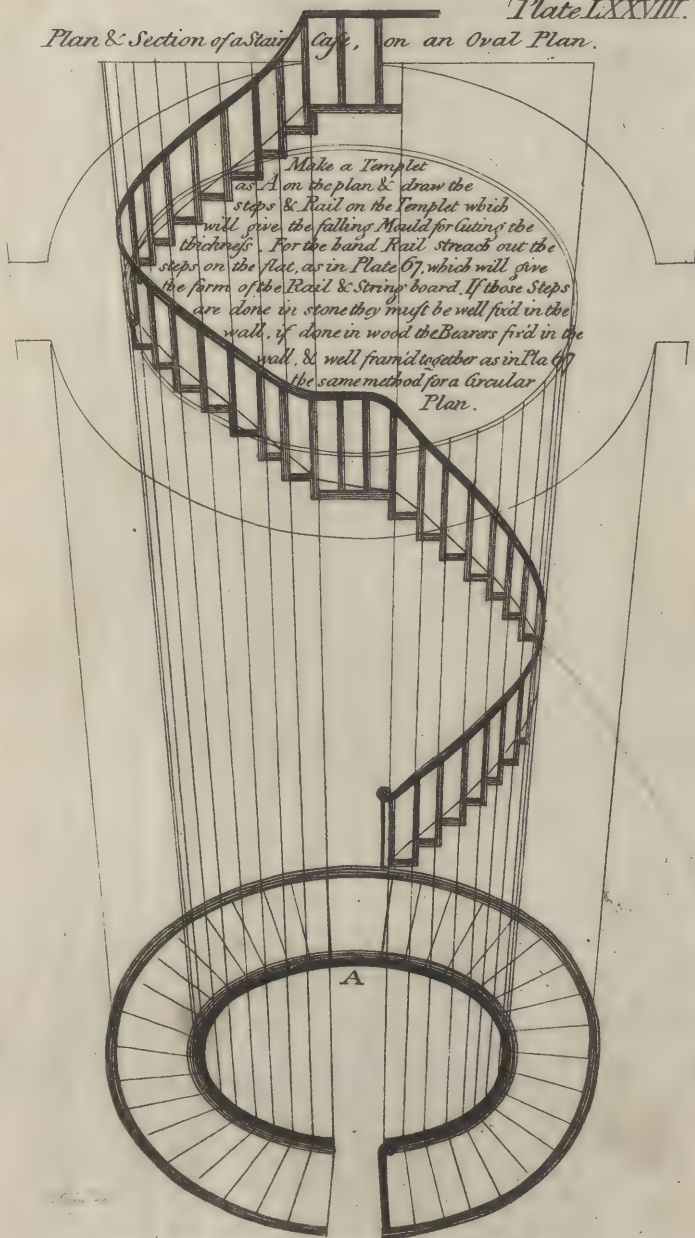




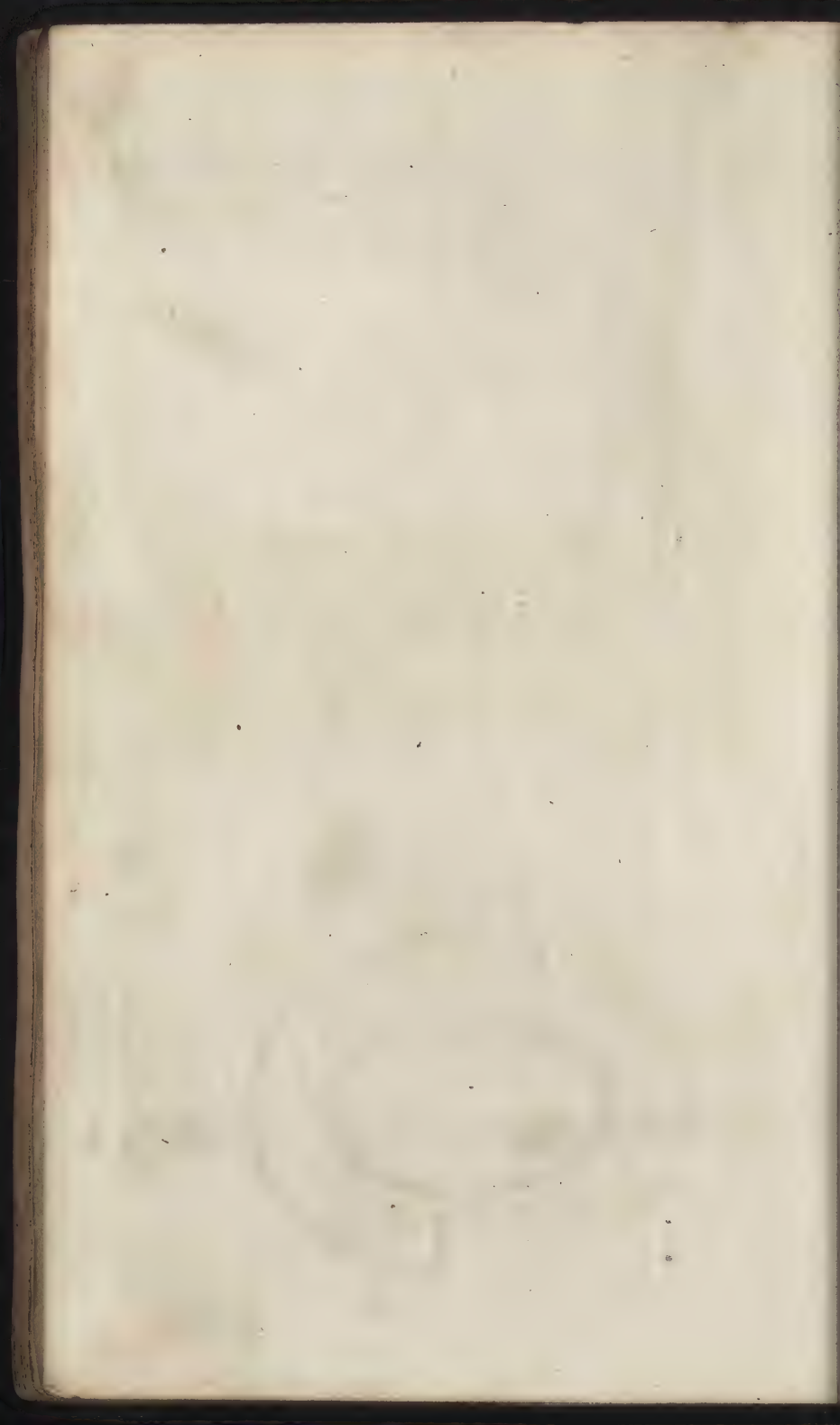
Publ'd as the Act directs for W. Pain



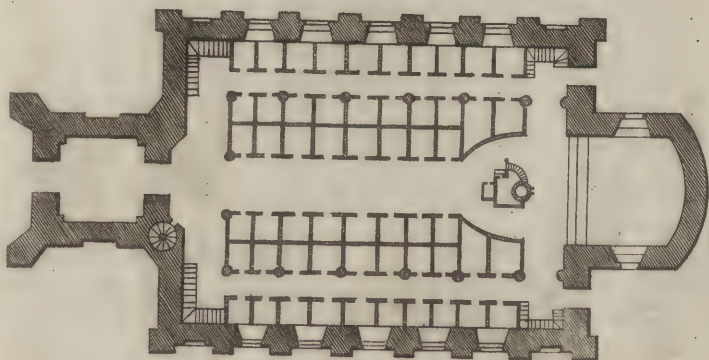
Plan & Section of a Stair Case, on an Oval Plan.





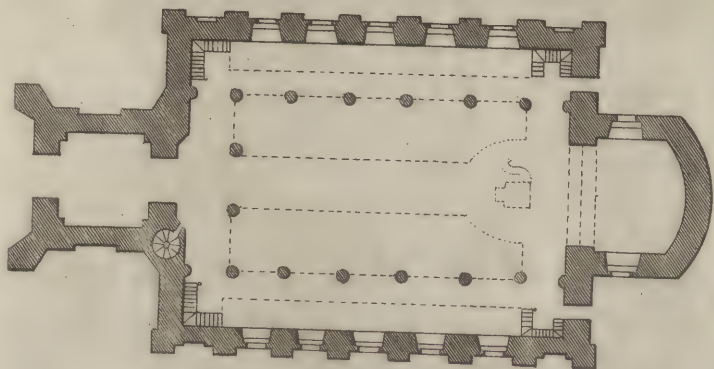


*Plan & Elevation of a Church.*





*Plan & Section of a Church.*



*From a drawing by Mr. J. G. Thompson, 1847.*

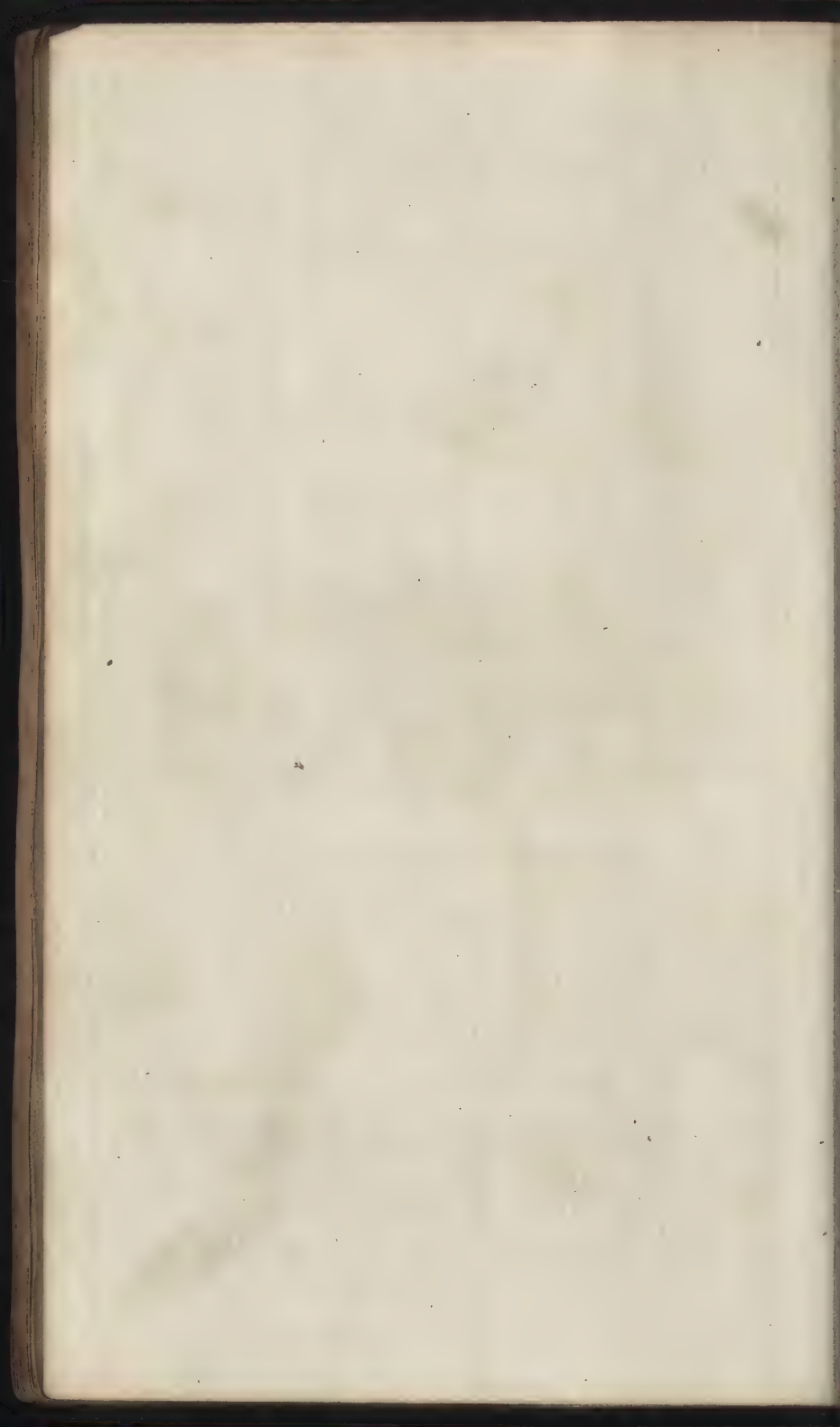
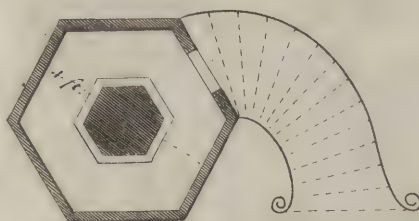
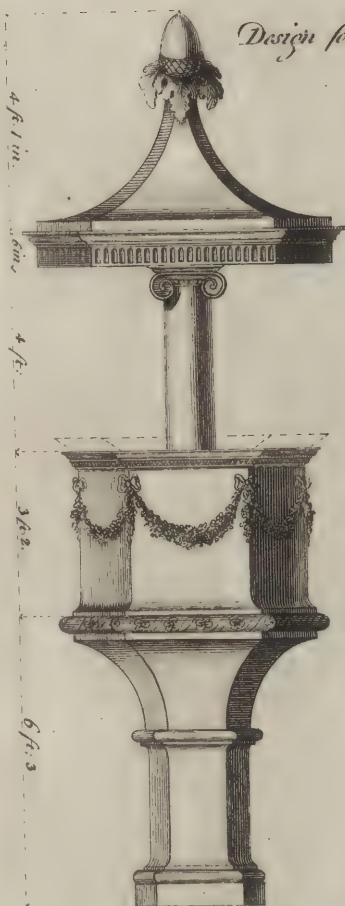




Plate LXXXI.

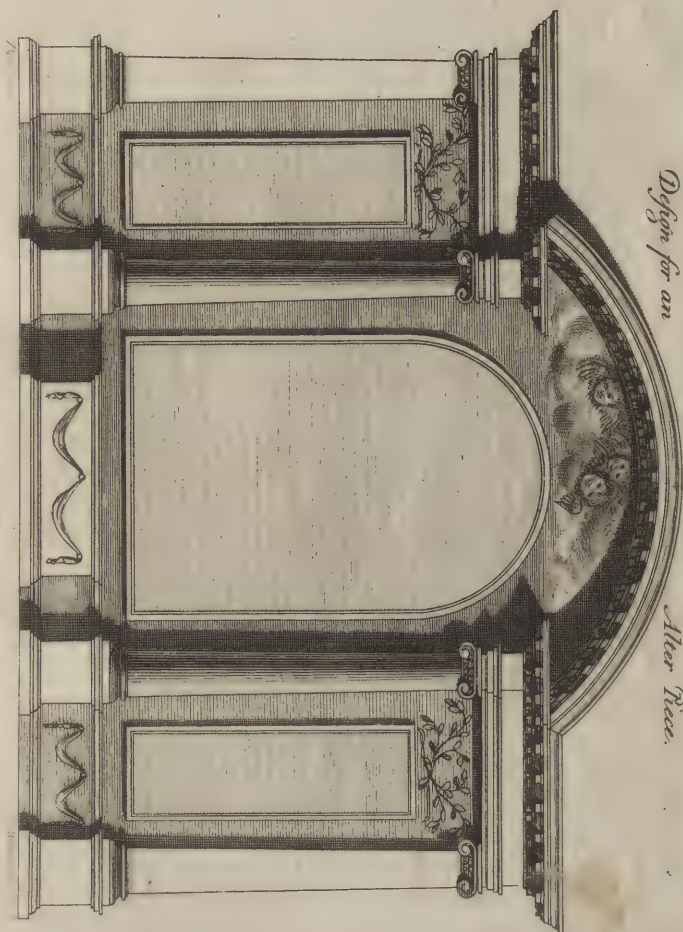
*Design for a Pulpit.*





Design for an

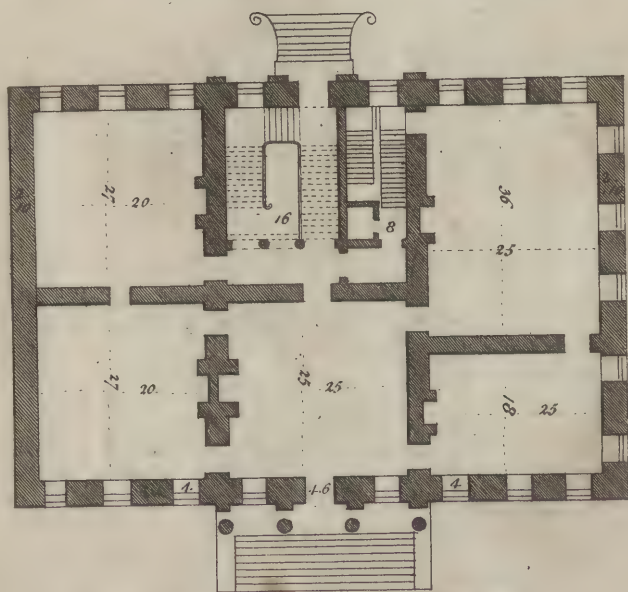
Altar Piece.





*Plate LXXXIII.*

*Plan & Elevation of a  
Gentleman's Country house.*





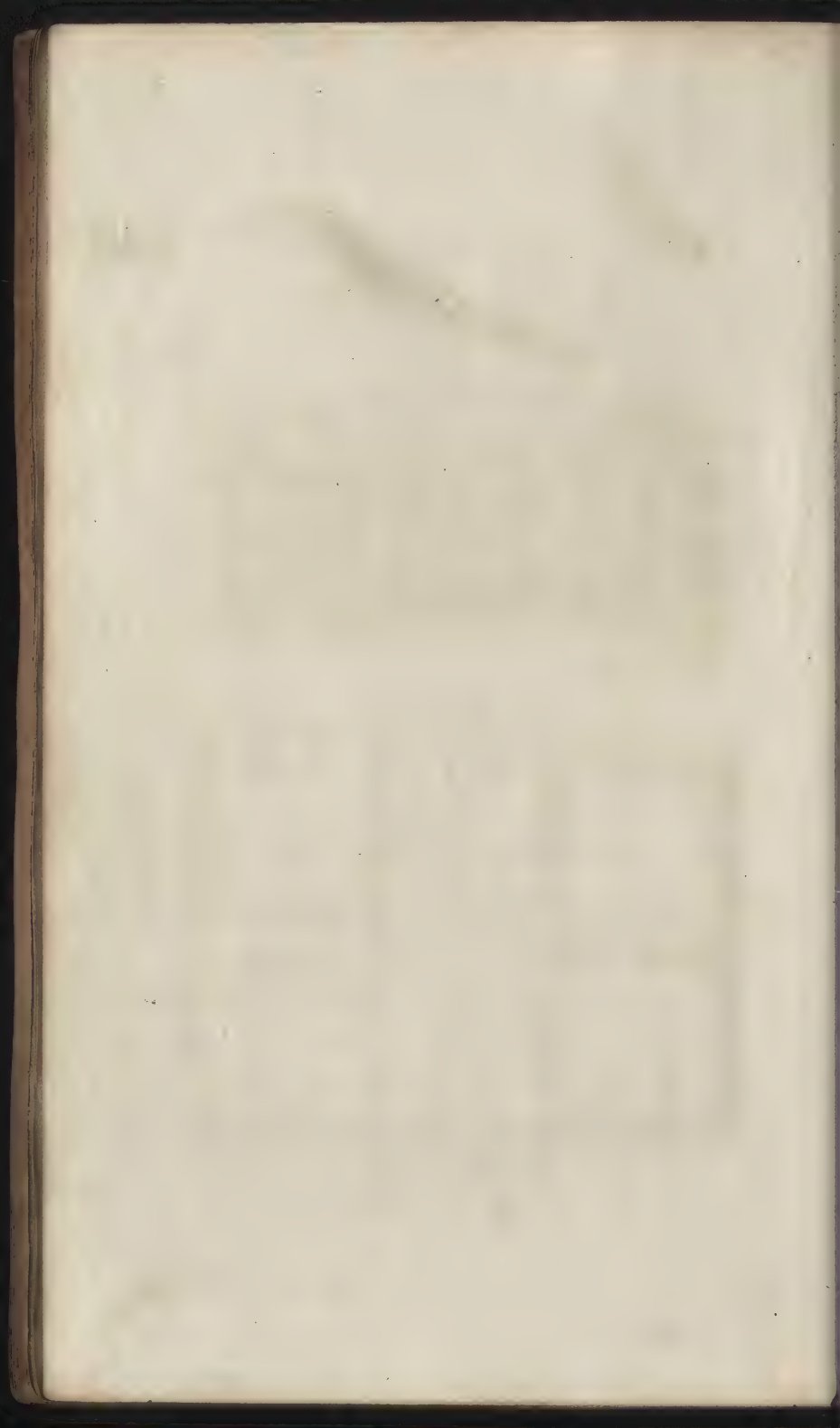
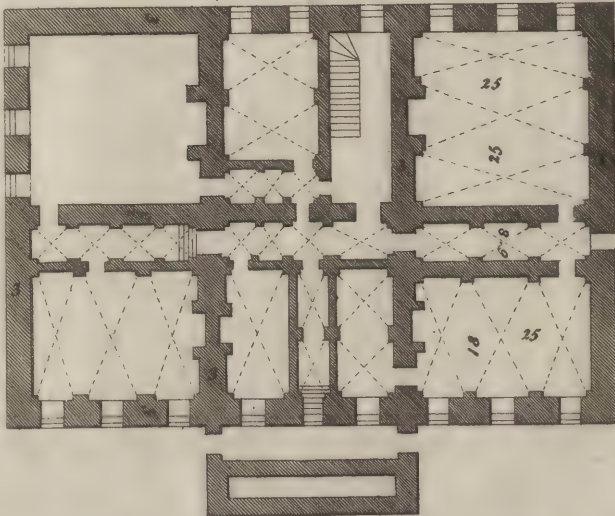
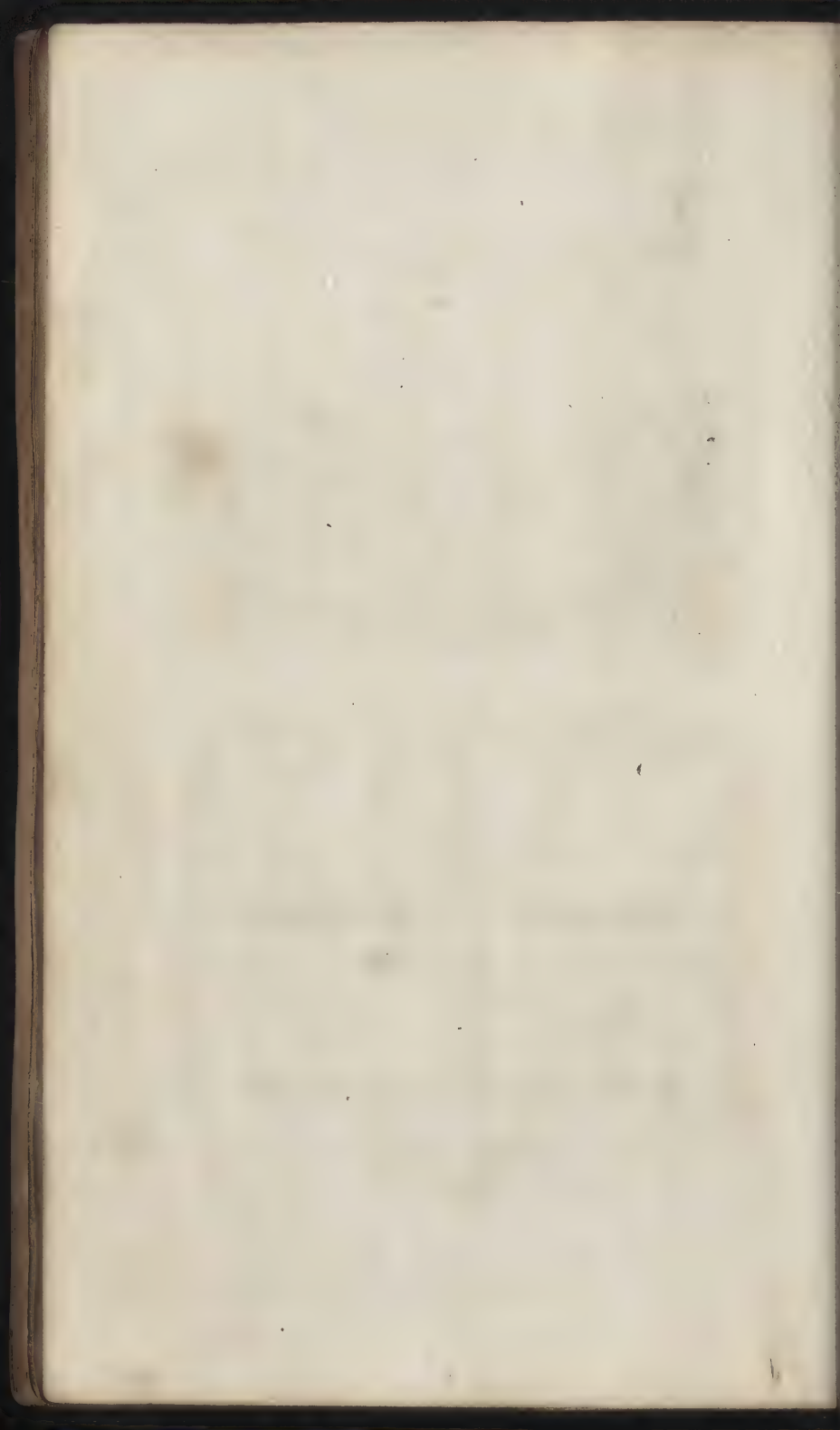


Plate LXXXIV.

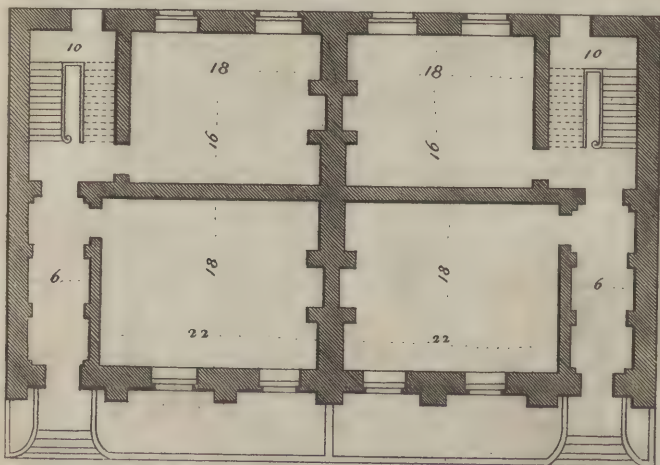
*Plan & Section, of a  
Gentleman's Country House.*







*Plan & Elevation, of a Double town-house.*



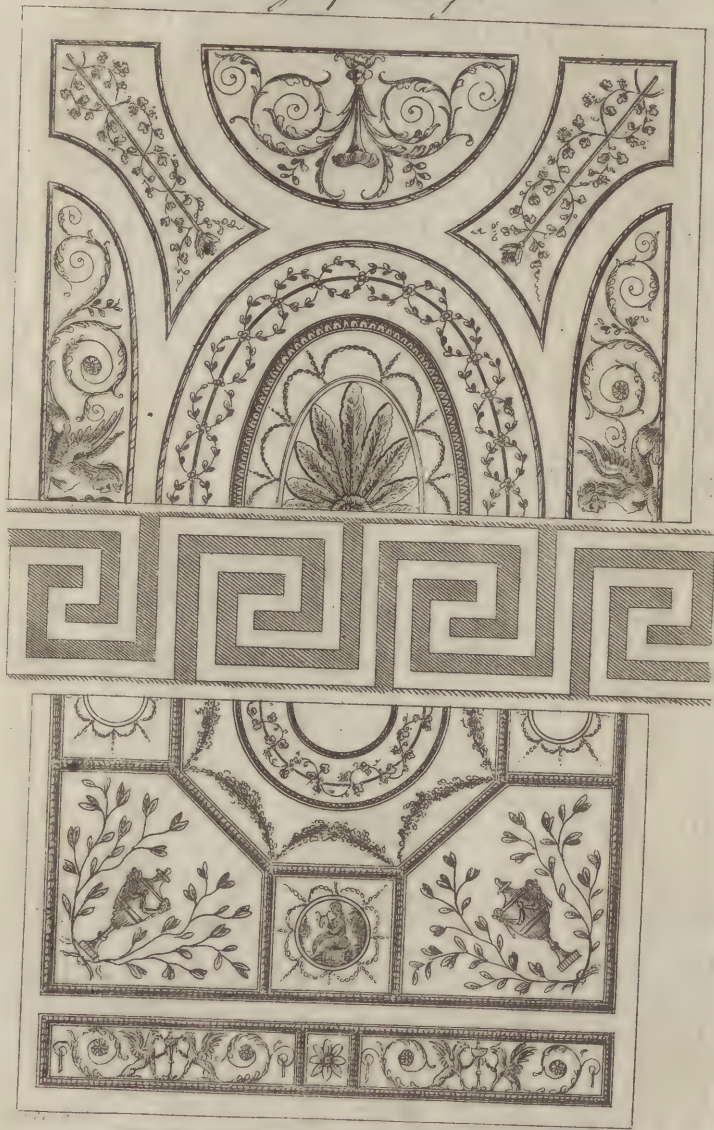
*Published as the Act directs for Wain*





*Two Designs for Ceilings.*

*Plate LXXXVI.*





*Two Designs for Ceilings.*

*Plate LXXXVII.*



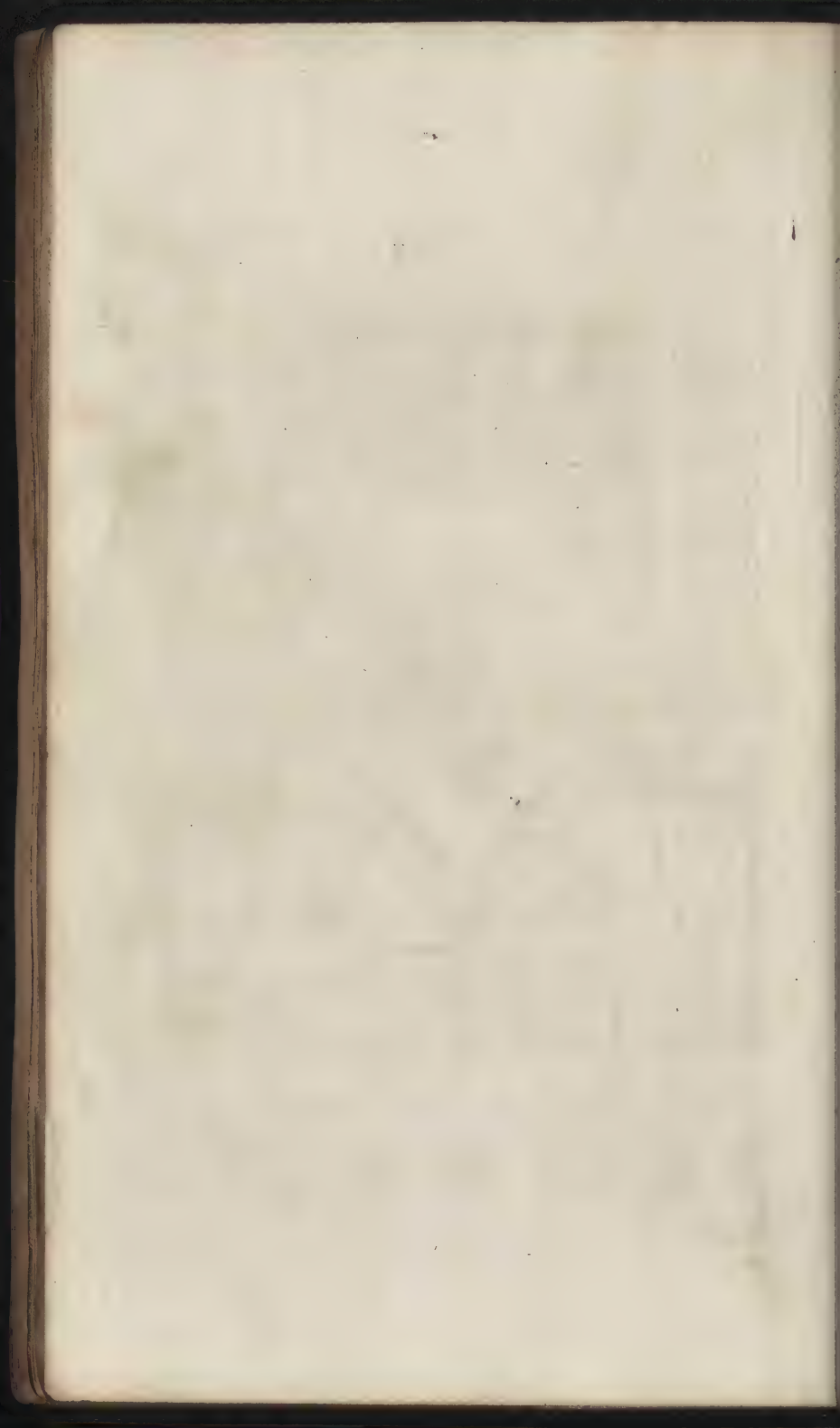
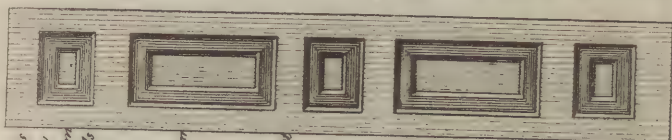
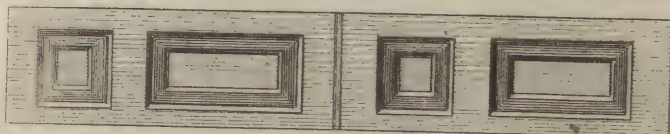
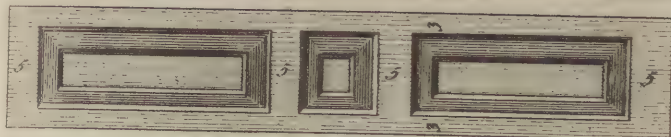
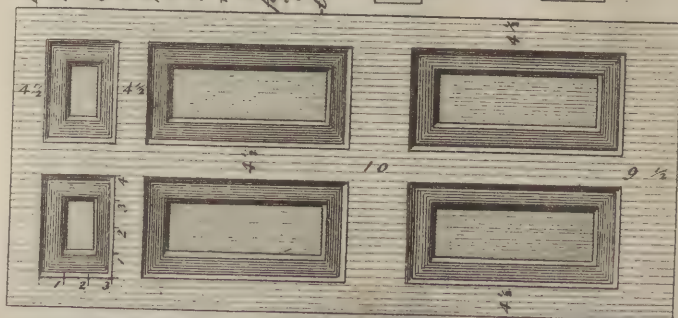




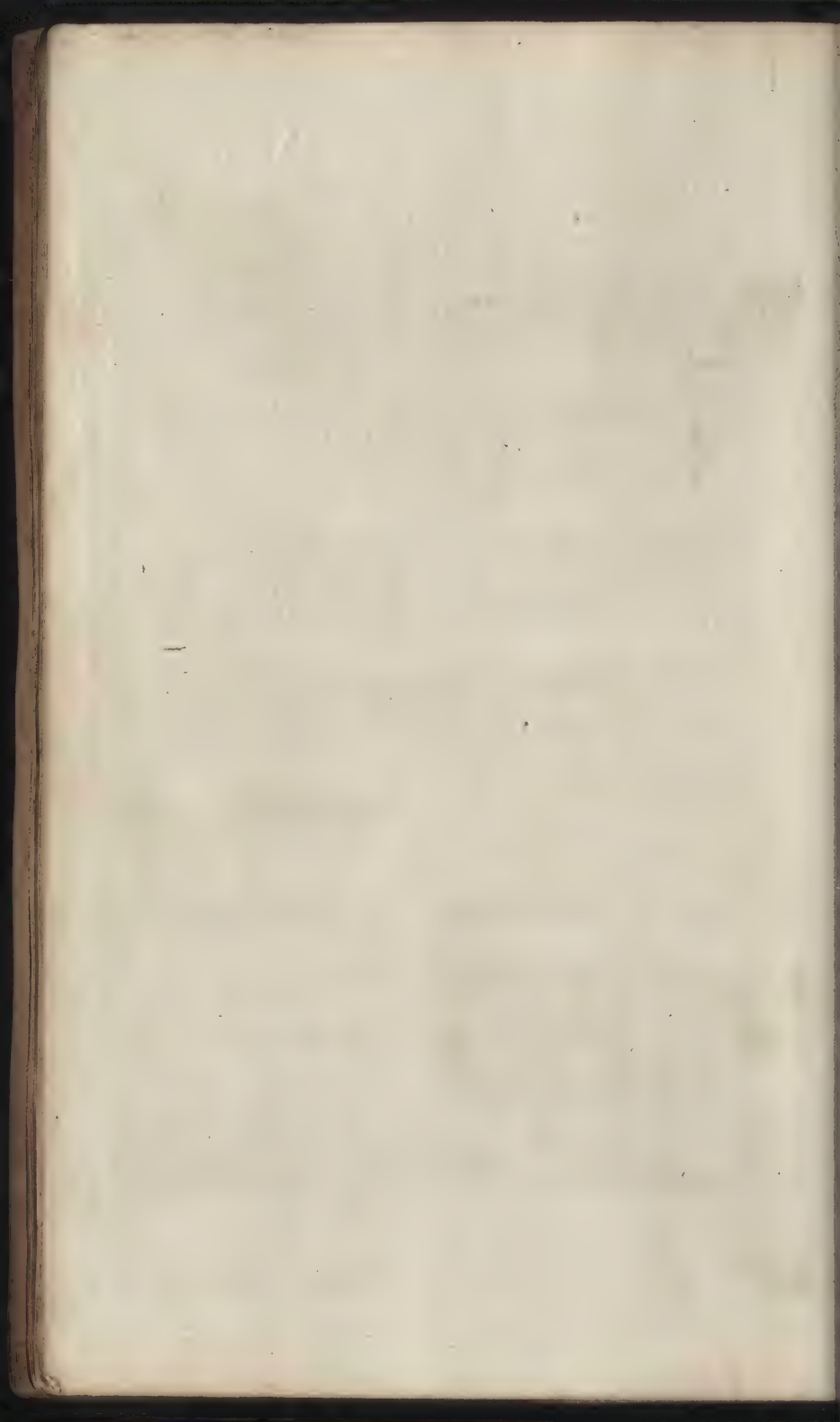
Plate LXXXVIII.



Four designs  
for Windows  
Stutters, from  
two panes in  
height  
five.  
One six  
pannel door  
with the  
Magen  
figured to  
door & Shut-  
ters.







Four designs for Shop Fronts with their Castles, Columns, &c.  
in the most plain manner to inspection. *Plate LXXXIX.*  
Shewing the manner of their Bracking forward in front.



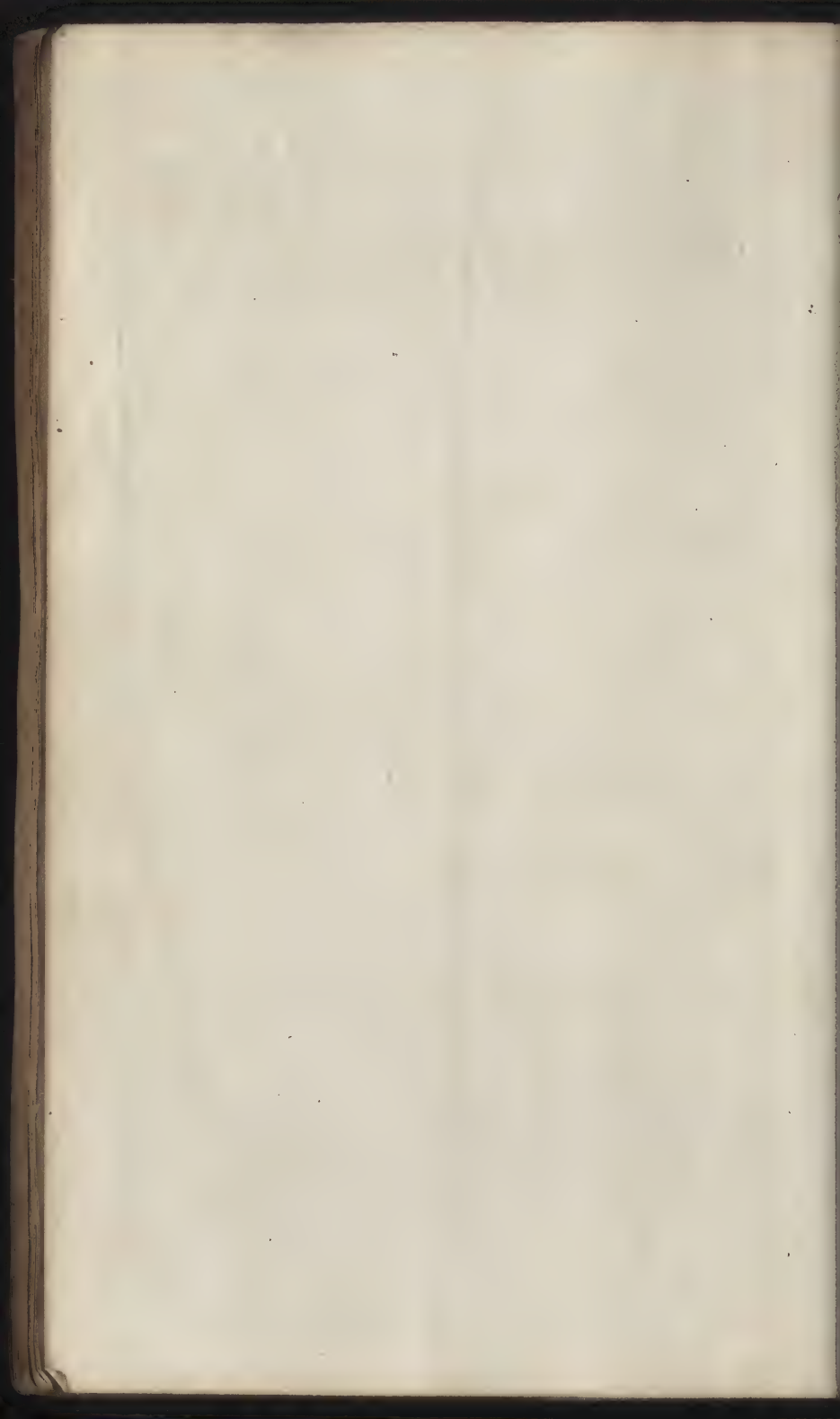
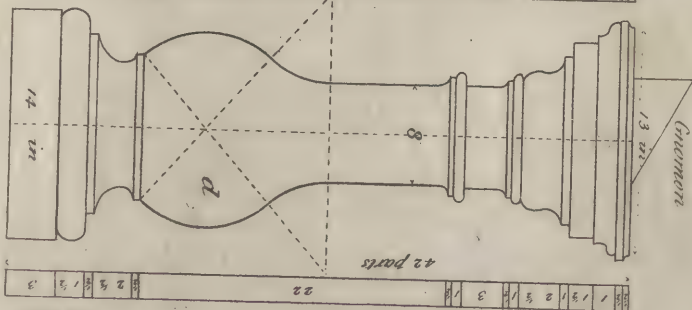
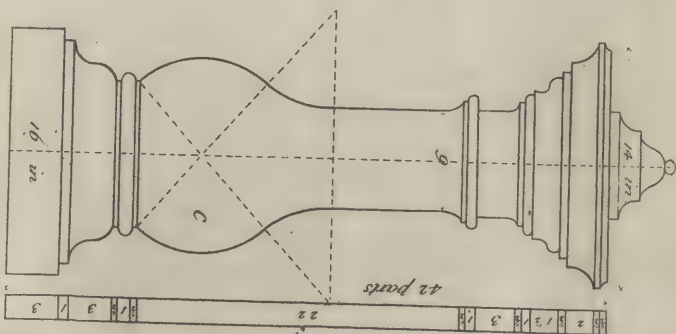
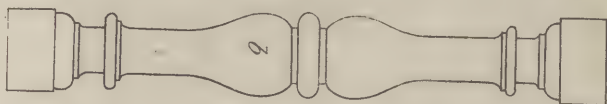


Plate XC.

*a. and b. Designs for Balusters for Balustrades.  
c. a Design for a Vant in a Church.  
d. a Design for a Pedestal for a Dial.*



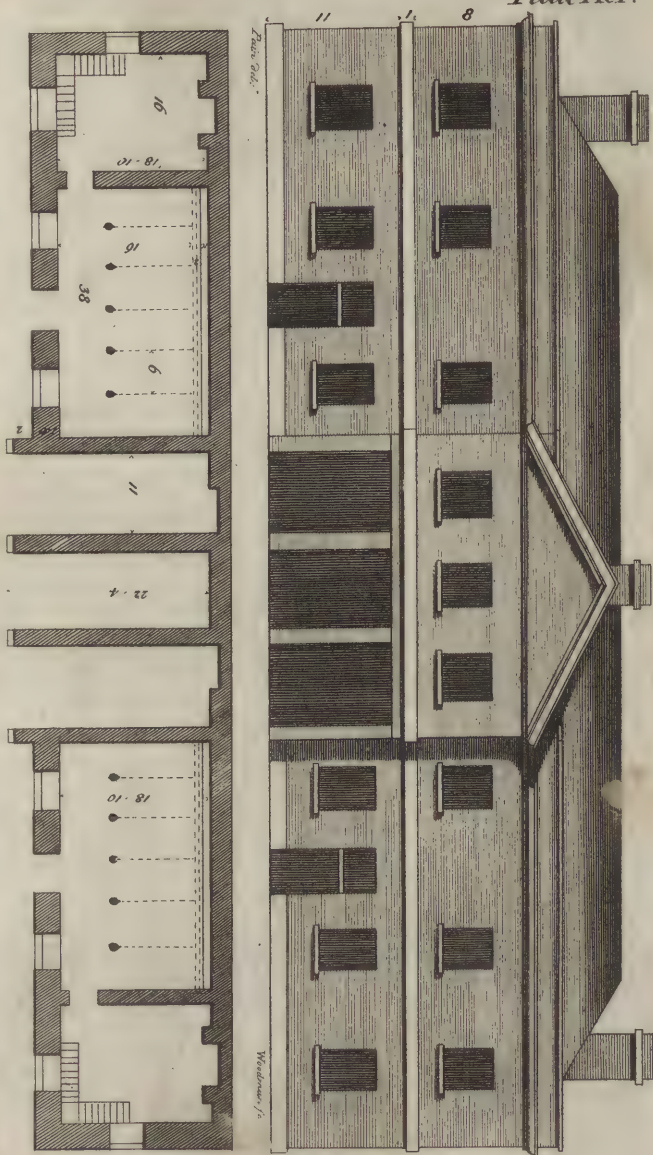
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Printed at the Act directs for W. Dean.



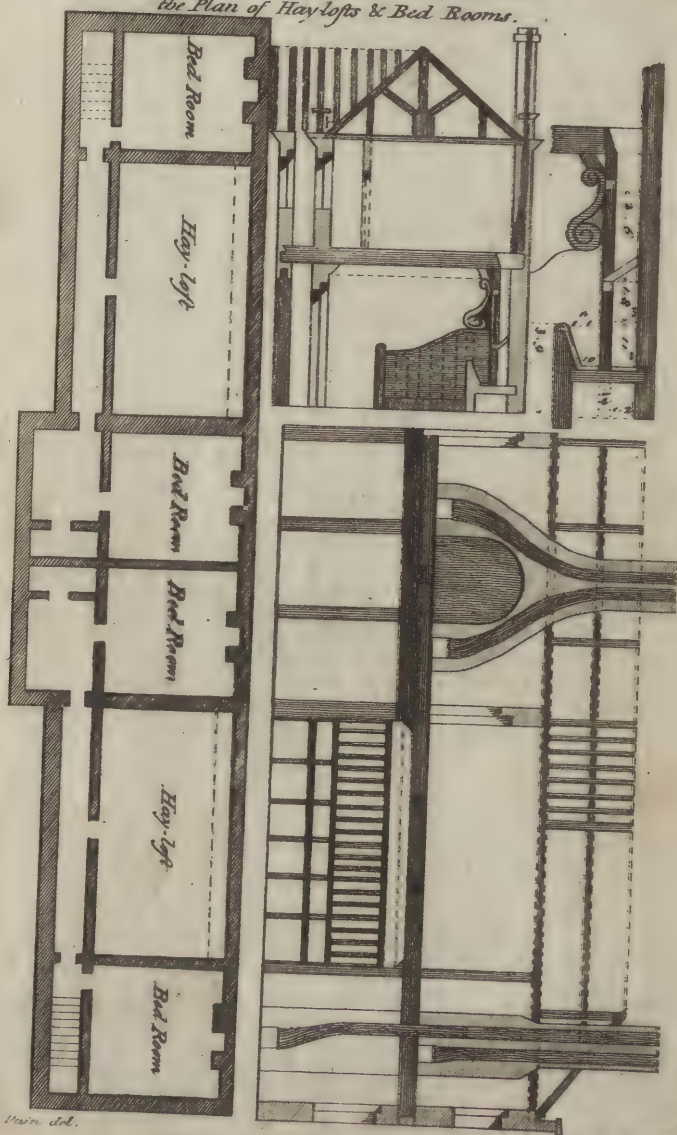


Plan & Elevation of Coach house & Stables.





Section of Coach-house & Stables, with  
the Plan of Haylofts & Bed Rooms.

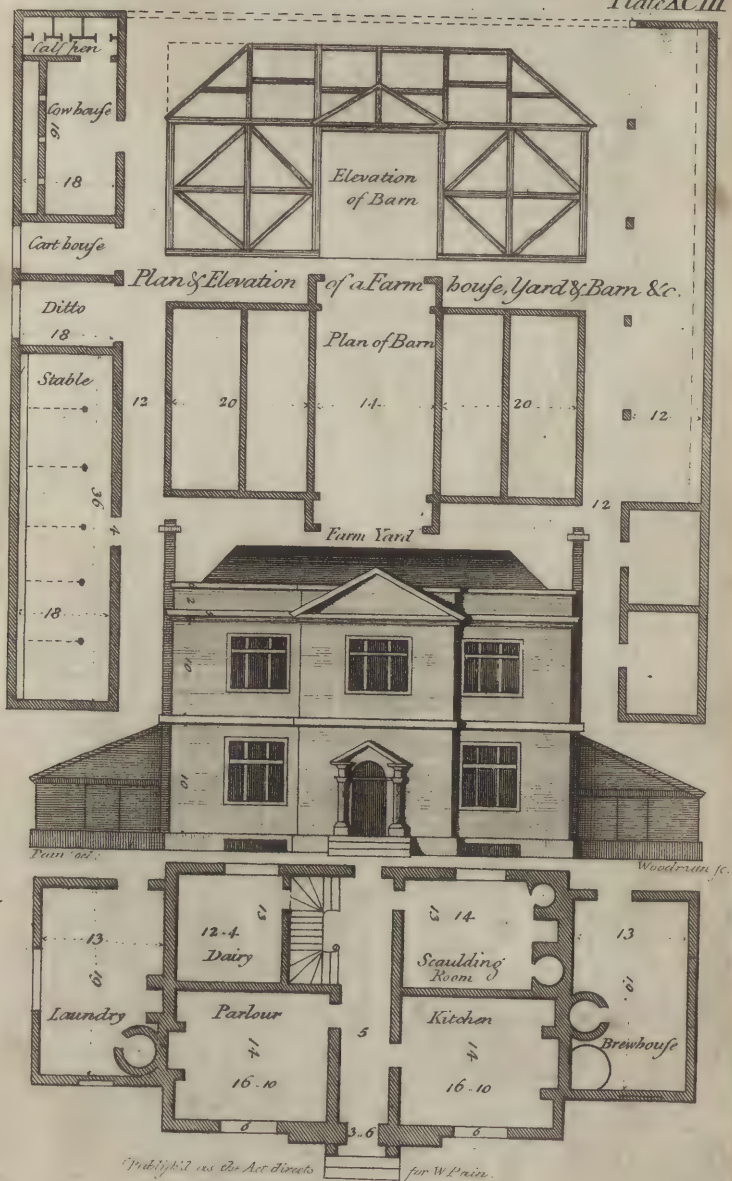


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Published as the Act directs for W. & A.



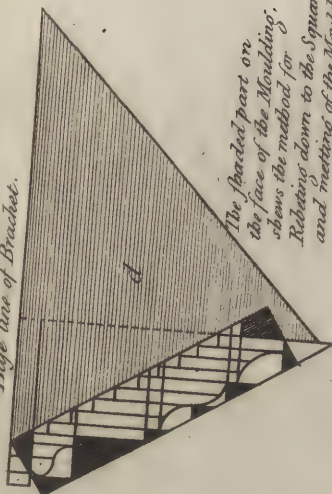






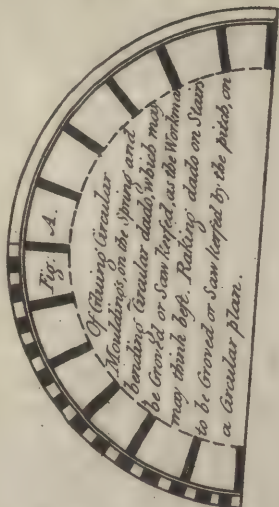
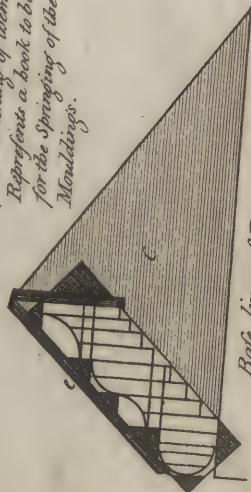


Base line of Bracket.



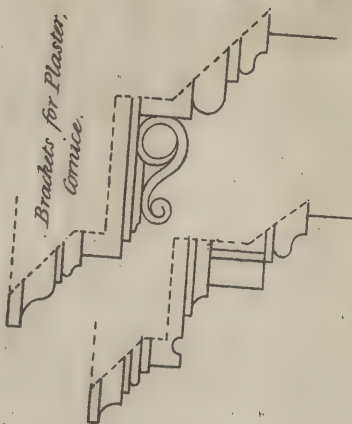
The shaded part on the face of the Moulding, shows the method for Raising down to the Square, and meeting of the Mouldings for the sticking of them, &c. Represents a book to be made for the Springing of the Mouldings.

Base line of Bracket.



Of raising Circular Mouldings on the Spring and bending Circular ducts, which may be Grooved or Saw hooped, as the Workman may think best. Raising ducts on Stairs to be Grooved or Saw hooped by the pitch on a Circular plan.

Brackets for Plaster Cornice.

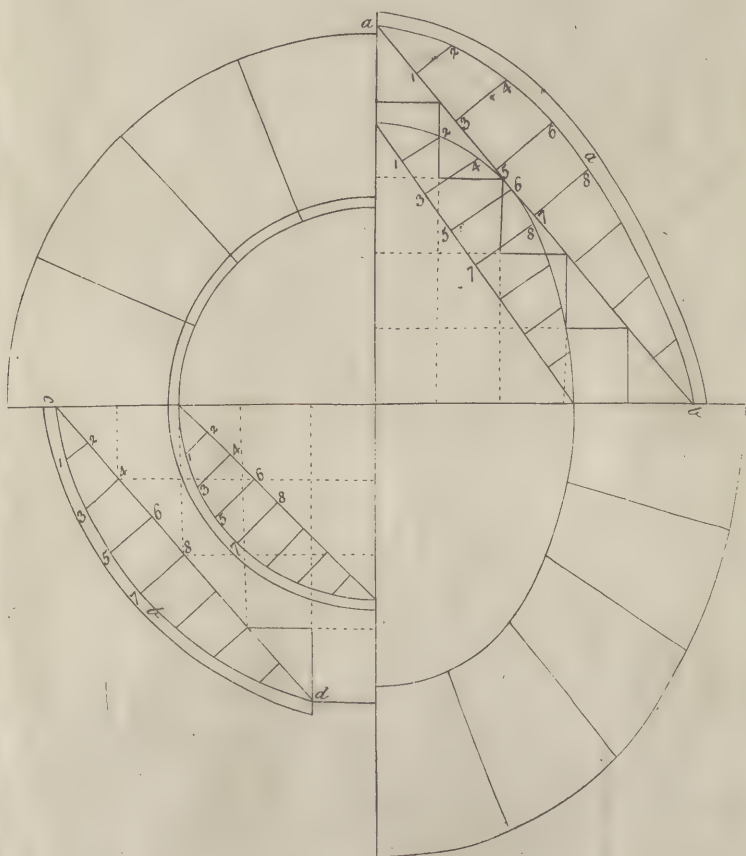




PL. XCV.

*The method for tracing Raking Moulds for Stairs or any kind of moulding on a Cylinder the mould a. on Ellipsis and the mould b. on a Circle.*

*Stretch the Rise and tread of one quarter as a. b. or c. d. and trace the moulds a. and b. from the plan as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 &c. which is plain to inspection.*







Lay down the base line of the Arch to touch the Arch of the Wall, as 2. 10 then divide the Arch 2. 10 into ten parts more or less & draw the lines a Grosse the plan of the Wall, as A. 1 2 B. 3. C. 5. d. 7. e. 9. that will give the Soffit C.

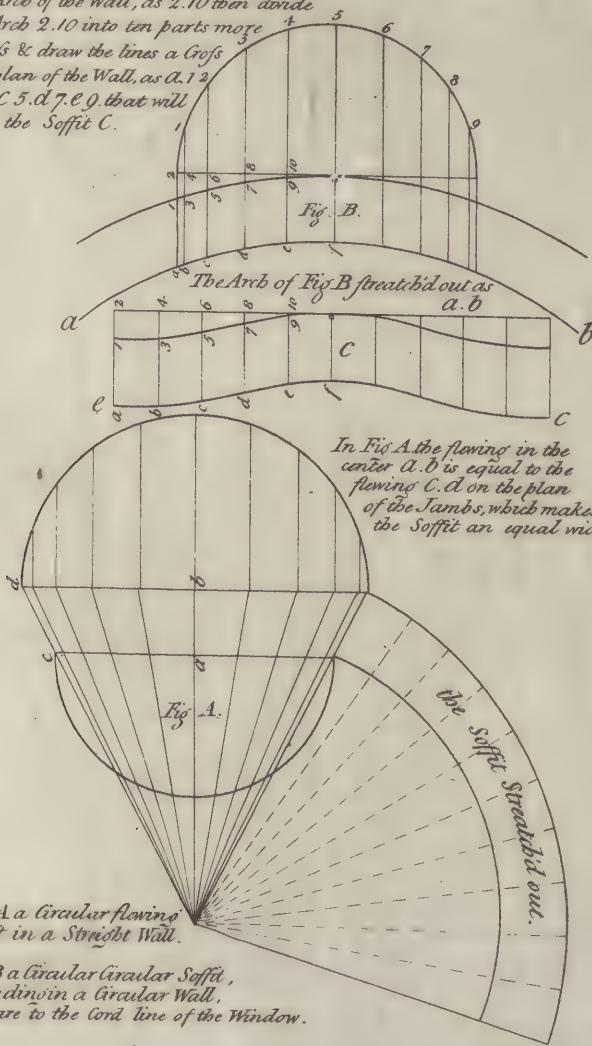


Fig A a Circular flowing Soffit in a Straight Wall.

Fig B a Circular Circular Soffit, standing in a Circular Wall, Square to the Cord line of the Window.

J. m. del.

Printed at the Art Works for Wm.

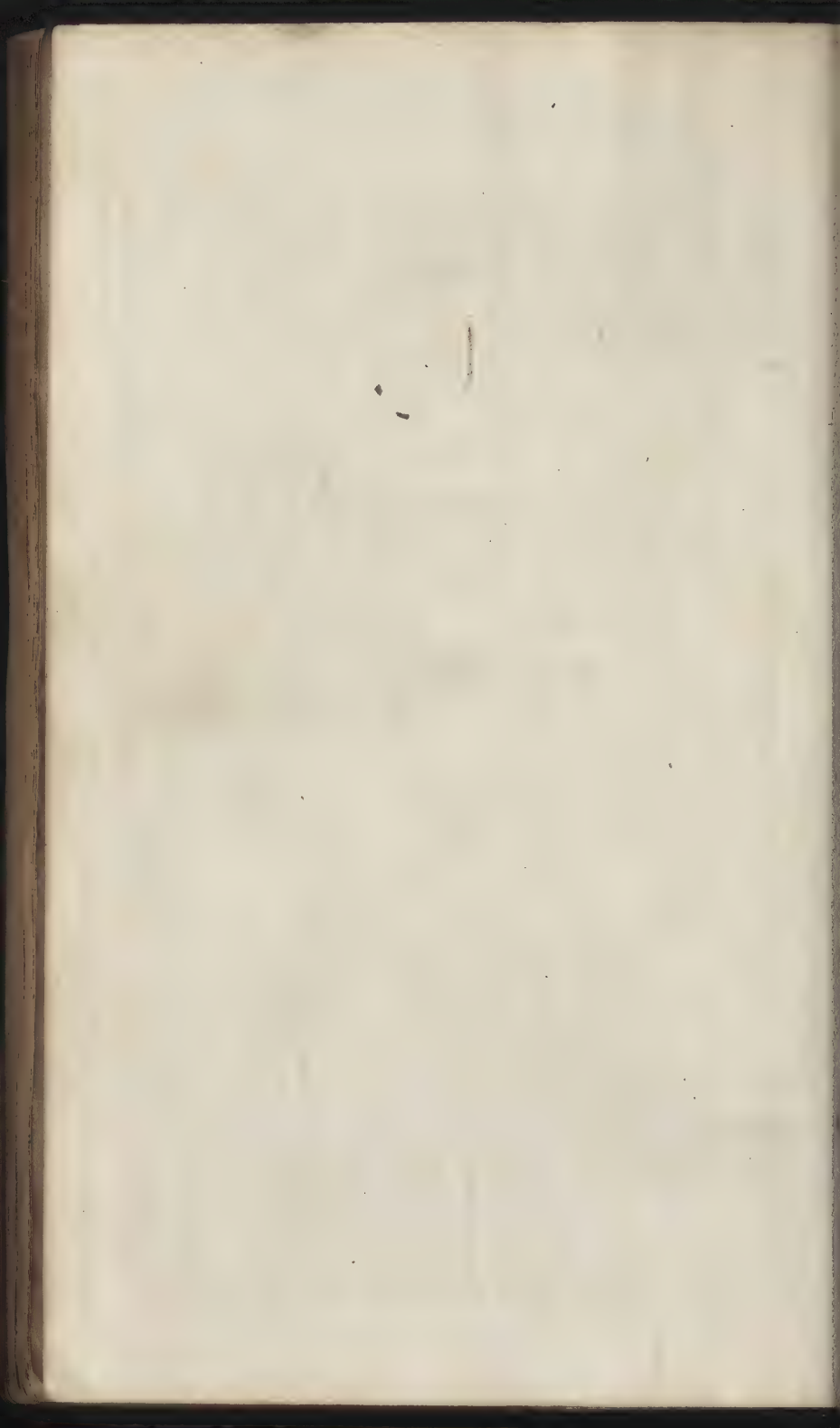


Plate XCVII.

The Soffit of Fig. A. stretch'd out.

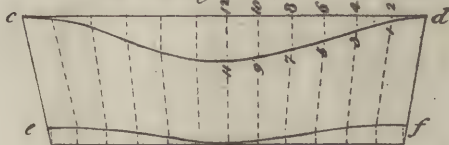
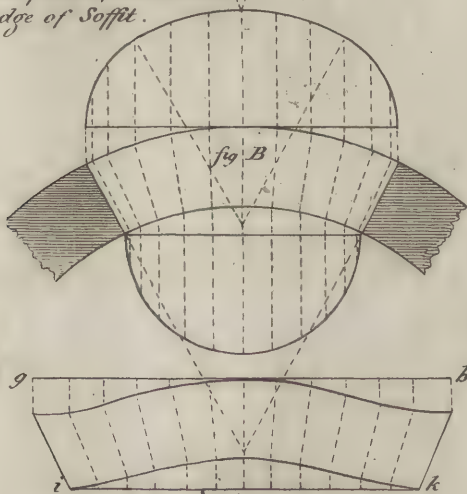


Fig. A is a Circular  
flewning & winding  
Soffit in a Circular  
wall, the Girt of the Arch  
a. b stretched out as c. d  
on a straight line, the girt  
of the arch l. m stretched  
out on a straight line as e. f.  
& the parts taken from the  
Cord line a. b to the plan of  
the wall as 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12  
& set on the parts of the line c. d  
gives the edge of Soffit.

Fig. B to be traced in the  
same manner which is plain  
to inspection, the best way is to  
make a Center to the plan of the  
wall & bend the Venear on it,  
& back it for the face of the Stiles.



The Soffit of Fig. B. stretch'd out  
Duplicated as the Act directs for the Plan

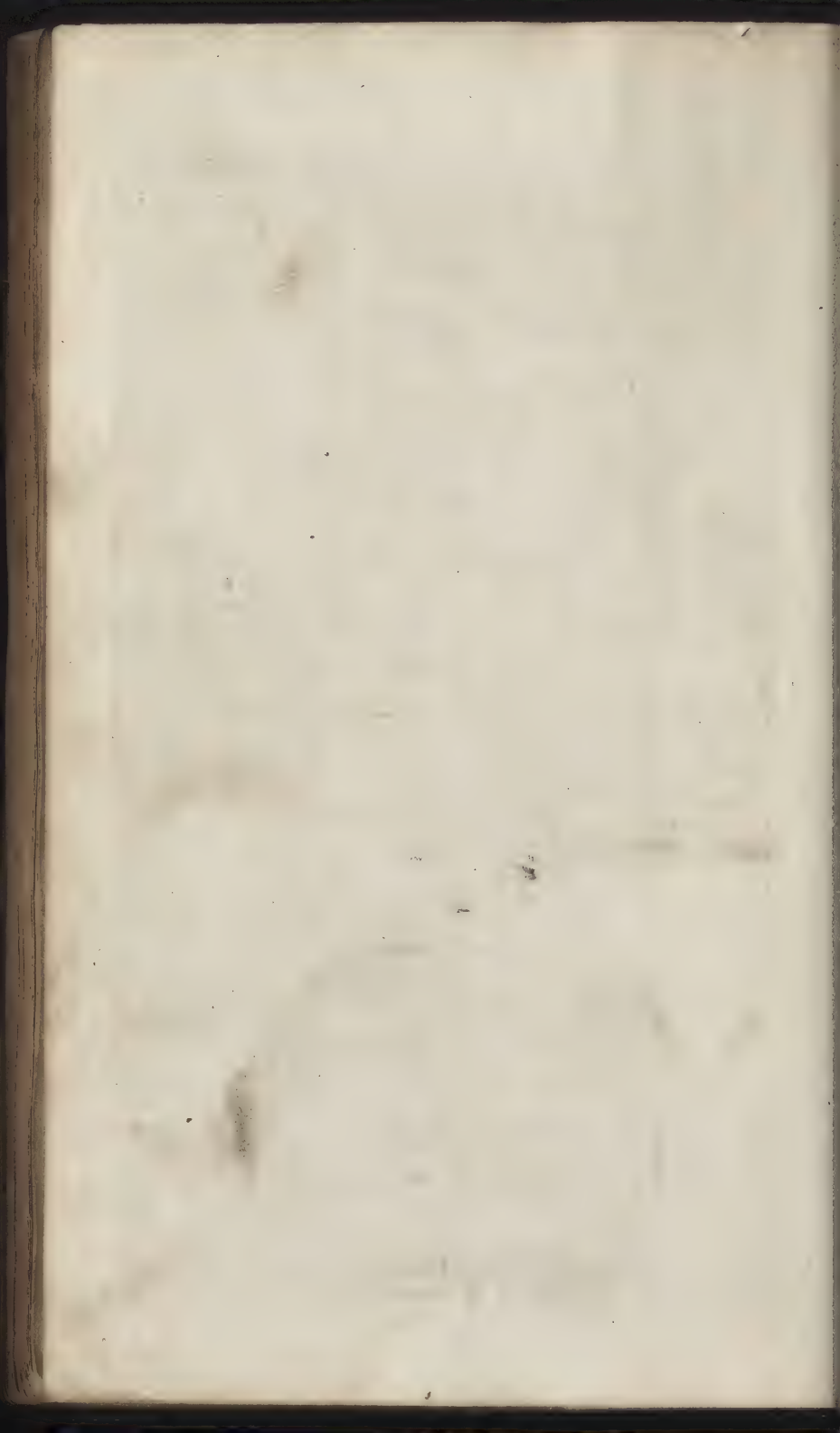
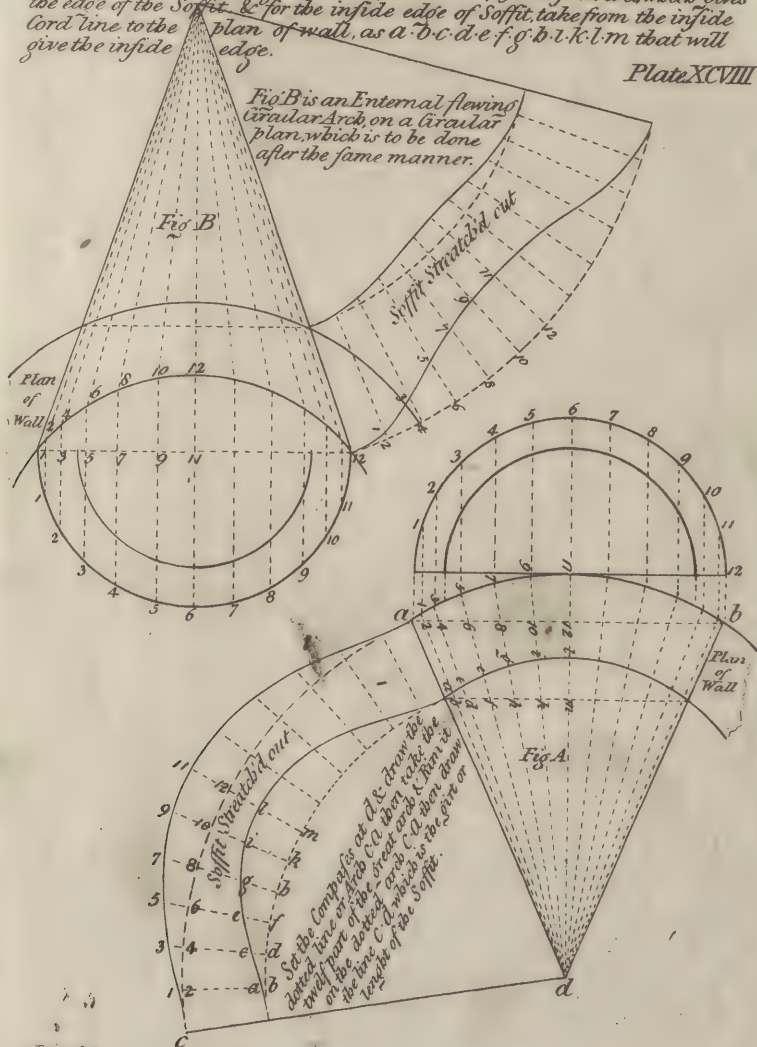


Fig A is an External flowing Soffit in a Circular wall, the inside & outside arches, are both Semi-circular, the Soffits stretch'd out are taken from the Cord line of the opening of the Window or Door a b, to the plan of the Wall, as 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12 & set on the parts of the dotted arch C A, then through those points trace the edge of the Soffit C 1.3.5.7.9.11 & j6 on to a which gives the edge of the Soffit & for the inside edge of Soffit, take from the inside Cord line to the plan of wall, as a d c d e f g b i k l m that will give the inside edge.

Plate XCVIII.

Fig B is an External flowing Circular Arch, on a circular plan, which is to be done after the same manner.









AN ESTIMATE OF PRICES,

F O R

MATERIALS AND LABOUR,

A N D

L A B O U R O N L Y,

ADAPTED TO THE

BUILDER'S GOLDEN RULE,

With References to the respective Designs.

B Y W I L L I A M P A I N.



# C O N T E N T S.

	Page	Pa
	I	to
<b>P</b> R I C E of bricklayer's work		
Price of carpenter's work, as groins, common centering, framing floors, roofs, domes, partitions, furring floors, roofs, battens of walls, bracketting for cornices, guttering, water-trunks, weather-boards, &c.	7	to 1
Price of deals, including labour and nails	16	to 1
Price of boarded floors	18	to 2
Price of columns, pilasters, doors, shutters, wainscot dado, mouldings, &c.	20	to 2
Price of stair-case work	29	to 3
Price of sashes and frames	31	to 3
Price of wainscot and mahogany, with labour	34	to 3
Price of circular mouldings, church-work, &c.	36	to 3
Price of racks, mangers, pale-fencing, ground-sills under timber buildings, barns, &c. with the prices of joists and floors, oak or fir squares for coolers for brewing, lattice-work, grooving for shelves, &c.	37	to 3
Price of fir and oak scantling	40	to 4
Price of mason's work	47	to 4
Price of painter's, glazier's, plumber's and smith's, work, plaister-work and ornaments	49	to 5
Estimate for building a new house	54	to 5

# An ESTIMATE, &c.

## BRICKLAYER'S WORK.

FOR digging foundations, cellars, cefs-pools, &c. according to the quality of the ground, exclusive of carting away, at per yard, from 6d. to	l.	s.	d.
New brick-work laid dry in cefs-pools, wells, &c. with good hard burnt bricks, at per rod	6	0	0
Brick-work in buildings, all place bricks, at per rod	6	10	0
Labour only, 26s. to	1	8	0
Ditto, 3-fourths place bricks and 1-fourth grey stocks	6	18	0
Labour only, 28s. to	1	10	0
Ditto, half place bricks and half stocks	7	5	0
Ditto, 3-fourths grey stocks	7	15	0
Ditto, all grey stocks	8	10	0
New fronts, faced with common grey stocks, at per foot reduced	0	0	8
At per rod	9	1	4
Ditto, faced with the best malm stocks, at per foot	0	0	10
At per rod	11	6	8
Old fronts pulled down and faced with common grey stocks, at per foot	0	0	7
At per rod	7	18	8

Allowance is to be made for pulling down the old walls; and clearing and carting away the rubbish is to be paid for extra.

If the taking down and cleaning the old bricks is charged by day-work, and the grey stocks found by the bricklayer, then the outside



face must be taken 2-thirds of a brick thick,	l.	s.	d.
and called grey stocks, at per foot —	0	0	9
Or at per rod — — — — —	10	4	0
The remaining thickness will be the thickness of the wall when the 2-thirds facing is taken off, and the inner part is to be valued, labour and mortar only, at per rod from 2l. 15s. to	3	5	0
Chimney-shafts taken down and rebuilt, using the old bricks, at per foot reduced — — —	0	0	7
Ditto, with all grey stocks — — — — —	0	0	8
Under-pinning, with new grey stocks, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto with old bricks — — — — —	0	0	7
Parapets taken down and rebuilt, faced with grey stocks, at per foot — — — — —	0	0	8

*In all the preceding work, carriage of materials and scaffolding is included: the clearing and carrying away the rubbish to be paid for extra.*

Drains, the bricks laid in mortar, at per foot reduced brickwork — — — — —	0	0	7
--	---	---	---

*Walling on a circular plan is worth 5s. per rod more than the same sort of walling strait.*

Grates or kitchen ranges faced with grey stocks are worth, per foot reduced — — — — —	0	0	8
---	---	---	---

Ovens and coppers are generally measured as solid, only deducting the ash-holes. This kind of work is often taken in cube feet; and to reduce these cube feet to the standard of one brick and a half, multiply the number of cube feet found by 8, divide that product by 9, and the quotient will be the number of feet reduced.

#### EXAMPLE.

Suppose a wall to be 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and 4 bricks thick: this wall will contain 533 feet 1-third of a foot, reduced to brick and half: and in this wall are contained 600 cube feet, which, multiplied by 8 and that product divided by 9, will give the content 533 feet 1-third.



( 3 )

20 feet, length of the wall  
10 feet, height of the wall.

l. s. d.

200 area, or superficial content of the face,  
3 feet, the thickness of the wall.

600 multiplied by 8.  
8

9)4800(533, content in reduced work, as before.

45

30

27

30

27

3

Labour and workmanship only to old brick-work, to be taken down and the old bricks used in the building again, is worth, per rod, from 26s. to

1 8 0

The clearing away to be paid for extra.

Outside splays, per foot run	—	—	0	0	3
Inside ditto	—	—	0	0	2
Red return splays, rubbed and gauged	—	—	0	0	4
Red returns up the quoins	—	—	0	0	3½
Common foot-lace, per foot run	—	—	0	0	3
Plain brick cornices strait, set in putty, superficial, per foot	—	—	0	2	6
Groins done with grey or red stocks, as in plates 5 and 6, at per foot	—	—	0	0	6
Gauge brick-work laid in mortar, at per foot superficial	—	—	0	1	6
Strait or circular arches, faces set in putty, at per foot superficial, from 1s. 6d. to	—	—	0	1	9
Semicircular or semi-elliptical arches, set in putty, from 1s. 10d. to	—	—	0	2	2
Brick dental cornice, per foot superficial 3s. to	—	—	0	3	6
Labour and all materials, per foot superf. 4s. to	—	—	0	5	0
Rubbing bricks for gauge-work, from 40s. per thousand to	—	—	2	10	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Circular and elliptical niches done in brick-work, the body-part per foot superficial, at per foot — — — —	0	2	0
Heads to ditto, per foot superficial — —	0	4	0
Face arches, strait, per foot, from 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to	0	2	0
Ditto, on a circular or elliptical plan on the face, at per foot — — — —	0	4	0
Old gauge arches taken out, cleaned, and reset, per foot superficial — — — —	0	1	0

*Note, All gauge-work is measured and paid for as common brick-work: then at so much per foot superficial for rubbed and gauged as above, according to the designs for the arches in plate 7.*

Coping and plain tile creasing, two course plain tiles under brick on edge, at per foot run 2 <i>d.</i> or	0	0	3
Brick nogging, done with place bricks laid flat, at per yard — — — —	0	1	8
Ditto laid on edge — — — —	0	1	3
Done with grey stocks, flat, from 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to	0	2	0
Ditto on edge — — — —	0	1	6

*The quarters to be measured in.*

Labour only, per yard, to ditto, 3 <i>d.</i> to — — — —	0	0	4
Paving laid flat in mortar with grey stocks, at per yard from 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to — — — —	0	2	0
Ditto, laid on edge, from 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to — — — —	0	2	8
Ditto, laid flat in sand, from 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> to — — — —	0	1	7
Ditto, laid on edge in sand, from 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to	0	1	10
Paving with paving-bricks flat in mortar, at per yard — — — —	0	2	3
Ditto on edge — — — —	0	4	6
Brick paving laid flat, mortar and labour only, per yard — — — —	0	0	9
Labour only from 4 <i>d.</i> to — — — —	0	0	5
Ditto on edge, mortar and labour — — — —	0	1	0
New foot-tile paving in mortar, from 5 <i>d.</i> per foot superficial to — — — —	0	0	6
Old foot-tile re-laid, per foot superficial — — — —	0	0	3
New 10-inch tile paving in mortar — — — —	0	0	4
Old ditto re-laid, per yard, labour — — — —	0	0	2

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Preparing and levelling the ground for the paving to be charged by the day.			
Foot-tiles made for paving ovens, &c. must be charged at, per tile, ———	0	0	10
And, if the tops be rubbed smooth and gauged, there must be allowed, per foot superficial—	0	0	6
Pointing down fronts, tuck and pat, new work, labour only, at per foot superficial, from 4 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	5
Ditto, in old work, including scaffolding and mending ———	0	0	6
Flat joint pointing, including ditto ———	0	0	3
If coloured, add, per foot ———	0	0	1
Plain tiling ripped, new lathed, and tiled with all old tiles, at per square, labour, mortar, and laths, included ———	0	15	0
Ditto, mixed with new tiles, allowing 100 of new, or thereabout, to a square, at 16 <i>s.</i> or	0	16	6
Ditto, all new tiles, and lathed with single hart lath, at per square ———	1	8	0
Ditto, lathed with double hart laths, ———	1	10	0
<i>Labour and all Materials.</i>			
Labour only, from 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per square to —	0	5	0
One square of plain tiling, at 7-inch gauge, will take 690 tiles; at 7½ inch gauge, 640 tiles to a square. To a square of plain tiling should be allowed one peck of tile-pins, two bushels of lime, five bushels of sand, one bundle of laths, and 600 nails.			
Slating, per square, with Westmoreland green slate, on boards, 2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to ———	2	18	0
One ton of slate will complete 2 squares, workmanship only, from 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per square to —	0	8	6
Pantiling ripped and new lathed, tiled with all old tiles, laid dry, at per square ———	0	7	0
Ditto, bedded in lime and hair, pointed outside, at per square ———	0	10	6
New pantiling laid dry, with hips and ridges laid in mortar, at per square ———	1	0	0
Ditto, bedded and pointed outside with lime and hair, at per square ———	1	2	0



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
New pantiling bedded and pointed inside —	1	4	0
Ditto, bedded and pointed inside and out —	1	6	6
Pointing pantiling, outside only, per square —	0	8	0
Ditto, inside only, per square —	0	5	0
Dutch glased pantiling, per square —	1	15	0
<i>One square of pantiling will take 170 tiles.</i>			
Labour only to pantiling, per square, from			
1s. 3d. to —————	0	2	0

Bricks, tiles, and mortar, when retailed out in			
small quantities, mortar, per hod —	0	0	6
Lime and hair, per hod —	0	0	9
Pointing-mortar, blue or white, per hod, —	0	1	0
Tarras, per hod —	0	3	0
Grey stock bricks, per 100 —	0	3	0
Place-bricks, per 100 —	0	2	6
Paving-bricks, per 100 —	0	4	0
Red stocks, per 100 —	0	4	0
Plain tiles, per 100 —	0	3	0
Pantiles, each —	0	0	1½
Ridge-tiles, each —	0	0	2
Glased pantiles, each —	0	0	3
Ten-inch paving-tiles, each —	0	0	2
Foot paving-tiles, each —	0	0	4
Polished foot paving-tiles, at per foot superficial	0	0	8
Ditto 10-inch, per foot superficial —	0	0	6

*To estimate the Value of one Rod of Brick-Work, in any Part of England, at 1 Brick and ½ thick.*

Suppose a bricklayer and labourer to perform one rod of brick-work in 5 days; the brick-layer at 3s. per day, the labourer at 2s. per day, bricks at 20s. per 1000, lime at 6d. per bushel, sand at 3s. per load.

5 Days for a bricklayer, at 3s. per day	£0	15	0
5 Days for a labourer, at 2s. ditto —	0	10	0
4500 Bricks to a rod, at 20s. per 1000	4	10	0
32 Bushels of lime, at 6d. per bushel	0	16	0
2½ Loads of sand, at 3s. per load —	0	7	6
		6	18 6

Suppose a bricklayer and labourer to be 6 days *l. s. d.*  
performing one rod of brick-work.

6 Days bricklayer, at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per day	£1	1	0
6 Days labourer, at 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per day	0	14	0
4500 Bricks to a rod, at 28 <i>s.</i> per 1000	6	6	0
32 Bushels of lime, at 6 <i>d.</i> per bushel	0	16	0
2½ Loads of sand, at 3 <i>s.</i> per load	—	0	7 6
			9 4 6

*Note,* The carriage of all materials must be added to the above estimates.

*The Number of paving Bricks and Tiles to complete one Yard of Pavement.*

36	Six-inch tiles to one yard.
20½	Eight-inch tiles to one yard.
16	Nine-inch tiles to one yard.
13	Ten-inch tiles to one yard.
9	Foot tiles to one yard.
32	Statute bricks, laid flat, to one yard.
48	Ditto, laid edge-ways, to one yard.
90	Dutch clinkers to a yard.

## OF CARPENTER'S WORK.

Cove bracketing, as fig. <i>b</i> and <i>d</i> , pl. 5, at per foot	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	—	0	0 4
Groin ceiling, at per foot	—	—	0 0 10
Labour to ditto, as fig. <i>c</i> , pl. 5	—	—	0 0 5
Or fig. <i>A</i> , pl. 6.			
Common centering, per square, from 12 <i>s.</i> to	0	16	0
Labour to ditto, from 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	—	—	0 5 6
Centering to groins, as fig. <i>B</i> , pl. 6, from 22 <i>s.</i>			
per square to	—	—	1 6 0
Labour only, from 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per square to	—	—	0 6 6
Centering to doors or windows, as fig. 2 and 3, pl. 7, not exceeding 5 inches wide, per foot run	—	—	0 0 3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—	—	0 0 1½



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Centering to fig. 1, 4, 5, and 6, in pl. 7, at per foot	0	0	6
Labour only, at per foot	0	0	2½
If above 6 inches wide, at per foot superficial	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, 4 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	5
Centering to trimmers, landing, &c. per foot superficial	0	0	3
Trussing girders with oak trusses, 4 inches by 4, at per foot run	0	1	0
Labour only, as in pl. 8, fig. A	0	0	6
Or fig. A and C, pl. 9, the trusses oak, 5 inches by 4, at per foot run	0	1	4
Labour only	0	0	8
Framing naked flooring with girders, binding- joist, bridging and ceiling joist, as fig. C, pl. 8, labour only, at per square			
	0	14	0
Supposing the girders to be 13 inches by 15 inc. the binding-joist, <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> , to be 10 inches by 4½, the bridging-joist, <i>e f</i> , to be 5½ by 3½, the ceiling-joist, <i>g</i> , to be 3 inches by 2½, la- bour and timber at per foot cube	0	2	6
Labour in framing roofs, floors, &c. is often reckoned by the foot cube, from 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i> per foot cube in fir; but, if framed with oak timber, from 6 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>d.</i> per foot cube, framed and raised complete on the walls, or, per square	0	17	6

## PLATE 10.

A design for a truss to carry a very great weight.

The timbers are very large; the girders 18 inches by 15; the truss-braces 15 inches by 6½; the half story post, at bottom, 15 inches by 12; at top, 15 inches by 9. This truss, labour included, at per foot cube, planed and framed

	0	3	0
Labour only, when planed, at per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, not planed, at per foot	0	0	6

## PLATE 11.

l. s. d.

Bressomer-post planed and framed, with braces,			
as in the design, at per foot cube	—	o	2 10
Labour, at per foot cube	—	o	o 6

## PLATE 12.

Is a plan of the floor whose section is in plate 8,  
as before-mentioned.

## PLATE 13.

Fig. A, another trufs for a floor, which stands on story-posts. These posts and girders are supposed to stand 8 feet apart, or 10 feet, at the most. This trufs will be worth, labour included, per foot cube, planed and framed	o	2 10
Labour only, if planed	—	o o 6
If framed rough, and not planed, at per foot	o	2 8
Labour only	—	o o 5

The post to the above work 15 inches square,  
the girder 15 by 13, the under-braces, *a a*, 15  
by 6, the long braces, *b b*, 9 inches by 5, the  
king-piece 12 by 5.

Fig. B is a design for the roof of the church in plate 89, whose span is supposed to be 45 feet between the walls; the principal rafters 9 inches thick, 14 inches deep at bottom, 10 inches at top, the hammer-beams 12 inc. by 10, the main-post 15 inches square, the collar 12 by 10, the king-post 18 inc. by 10, braces 9 by 6; the principal rafters to stand 8 feet apart; the bridgings on the roof 6 inc. by 4: timber and labour included, at per foot cube	o	3 o
Labour only, at per foot cube	—	o o 8

Or 16s. per square framing and raising on the  
walls. If any of the timbers are planed be-  
fore they are framed, 2d. per foot cube is to  
be allowed for timber and labour.

Labour only, for planing, at per foot cube	—	o o 1½
If the whole be planed and framed, at per square	—	o 18 9

## PLATE 14.

l. s. d.

Is a design for a roof with hip and valley, and a ceiling-floor with binding-joint to be framed into the tie-beams for the reception of the ceiling-joint, which is supposed to span 30 feet; the binding-joint (to carry the ceiling-joint) 7 inc. by 4, and pulley-mortices for the ceiling-joint. The tie-beams to be 10 inc. by 8, principal rafters 8 inc. thick, 10 deep at bottom, 8 deep at top, the king-post 16 by 8, braces 6 by 4, common rafters 5 by 3, the hips 8 by 3½, the valleys, 8 inc. square, laid diagonally. The roof and ceiling together at 4d.½ per foot cube, labour only, or, per square

0 12 0

Timber and labour together, raised complete on the walls, at per foot cube

0 2 6

## PLATE 15.

Fig. D is the section of a floor with deep-joint and pulley-mortices, and filled in with the ceiling-joint, with three common joists for the boarding between the deep-joint; at per foot cube, timber and labour included

0 2 5

Labour only, at per foot cube

0 0 4½

## PLATE 16.

Is a design for a bevel roof on the plan, hip-backed at both ends, and is worth, per foot cube, labour included, 2s. 8d. or

0 2 10

Labour only, at per foot cube, raised complete on the walls

0 0 6

## PLATE 17.

Is another bevel roof, which bears the same proportion in price.

## PLATE 18.

*Designs for domical Roofs.*

Suppose the ribs to cut out of inch and ½ deal, and the diameter of the plan to be 5 feet, and to rise 2 feet 6 inc. the ribs to be taken superficially, at per foot, from 9d. to

0 0 10

Labour only, from 4d. to

0 0 5



Ditto with 2-inch deal, domical roof, at 6 or 8	l.	s.	d.
ft diameter, at per foot superficial, from 7d. to	0	0	8
Ditto planed and framed, 11d. or	0	1	0
Labour only, from 5d. to	0	0	6
Ditto, with 2-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal, domical roof,			
at per foot, planed and framed, 1s. to	0	1	2
Labour only, from 6d. to	0	0	7
Domical roof, with 3-inch deal, rough, at			
per foot	0	0	10
Ditto, planed and framed, at per ft superficial	0	1	4
Labour only to ditto, from 7d. to	0	9	8

## PLATE 19.

Fig. A is a sky-light on an oval plan, 10 feet on the transverse diameter, and 7 feet on the conjugate diameter, to be stuck on the inside with an ovolo, and rabbeted on the outside for strait glass, at per foot

	0	4	6
Labour only, per foot superficial	0	2	0
If the rib be diminished	0	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labour only	0	2	1
Ditto, made with 3-inch wainscot, at per foot			
superficial	0	5	0
Labour only, at per foot superficial	0	2	6
If stuck with astragal and hollow, at per foot,			
in deal	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, in wainscot, at per foot	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

## PLATE 20.

Fig. A is a design for a large dome; the framing of which, timber and labour, is worth, per foot cube, if the timber is planed

	0	5	0
If not planed	0	4	6
Labour to ditto, planed and framed, at per foot	0	0	19

Fig. B is a design for a center to turn a large stone or brick arch upon, and is worth, per foot cube

	0	4	6
Labour only, per foot cube	0	0	8

*The Plate facing Plate 20*

Contains a design for a bridge, to be framed with oak timber, at per foot cube, planed

	0	6	0
Labour only, at per foot cube	0	1	6
Rough oak, without labour, die square	0	3	6
Ditto, without wain or sap	0	4	0

*Common Roofing.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For sheds, with purlines to run under the rafters 5 inc. by 4, rafters 5 by 3, at per square, labour only, 4s. to ————	0	4	6
Labour and timber, at per foot cube ————	0	2	4
Ditto, common curb-roofs, &c. at per square, labour only, from 5s. to ————	0	6	0
Roofing with collar-beams framed into the prin- cipal rafters to support the purlines and small rafters, labour, from 7s. per square to —	0	8	0
Labour and timber, at per foot cube ————	0	2	4

## PLATE 15.

Roofing framed with a truss, as fig. A, with cushion-rafters and queen-post under the principals, with a collar and king-post in the center, and purlines framed into the principal rafters, and the common rafters to bridge over the purlines and principal rafters. The beams 12 inc. by 9, principal rafter 8 inc. thick, 12 inc. deep at bottom, 9 at top, cushion-rafter 8 inc. by  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , collar 10 by 8, king-post 18 by 8, purlines 9 by 8, braces 8 by 6, common small rafters 5 by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Labour and timber, at per foot cube, 2s. 6d. to	0	2	8
Labour, at per foot cube, 5d. to ————	0	0	6
Or at, per square, from 16s. to ————	0	18	0

*Raised on the Walls complete,*

Ditto, if framed with all oak timber, per foot cube ————	0	5	6
Labour to oak, at per foot cube — — —	0	0	10
The truss, fig. C, to bear the same price per foot.			
Bond-timber and lintels laid in walls, at per foot cube, in fir ————	0	2	9
Labour to ditto, per foot run — — —	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
If oak bond and lintels, at per foot cube —	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per foot run — — —	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Framing partitions with quarters, 4 by 3, or 4 by 4, at per square 4s. to — — —	0	5	0
Ditto, with 5-inch quartering, at per square 5s. to	0	6	0
Ditto, with 6-inch ditto, at per square ————	0	7	0



Ditto, framed truss partitions with jogel post *l. s. d.*  
 for the braces to frame into, from 8*s.* per  
 square, labour only, to ———— 0 10 6

Labour and all materials, from 25*s.* per square to 2 5 0

But the best way is, to value timber at 2*s.* 2*d.* per  
 foot cube, and labour at 4*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  per foot cube,  
 for the quartering may be fixed from 12 inches  
 apart to 18 inches, or more, which will make  
 a great odds in the price.

Furings to naked flooring, roofing, &c. with  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  deal, labour and nails included, at per  
 square ———— 0 5 6

Labour only, 1*s.* to ———— 0 1 3

Ditto, with inch deal, per square ———— 0 6 9

Labour only, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to ———— 0 1 6

Ditto, with inch and  $\frac{1}{4}$  deal, at per square ———— 0 8 0

Labour only, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to ———— 0 1 9

Ditto, with inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$  deal, per square ———— 0 9 3

Labour only, from 2*s.* 10 ———— 0 2 3

Ditto, with 2-inch deal, per square ———— 0 10 6

Labour only, from 2*s.* 2*d.* to ———— 0 2 4

Ditto, with 2-inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$  deal, per square ———— 0 11 6

Labour only, from 2*s.* 4*d.* to ———— 0 2 6

Ditto, 3-inch deal, at per square ———— 0 13 0

Labour only, from 2*s.* 8*d.* to ———— 0 2 10

If extra materials and labour more than in  
 common, the prices must be added in propor-  
 tion thereto.

Battening to walls, labour, nails, and plugs, in-  
 cluded,  $\frac{3}{4}$  deal battens, about 2 inches wide  
 at one foot apart, per square ———— 0 9 0

Labour only to getting out the plugs and fixing,  
 at per square, from 2*s.* 10*d.* to ———— 0 3 0

Inch deal battening to walls, at per square,  
 labour, nails, and plugs ———— 0 10 0

Labour only to getting out plugs and fixing 3*s.* to 0 3 3

Ditto, with inch and  $\frac{1}{4}$  deal, per square ———— 0 11 6

Labour only, per square, 3*s.* 4*d.* to ———— 0 3 6

Ditto, with inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$  deal, at per square ———— 0 12 6

Labour only, plugs, and fixing, per square,  
 from 3*s.* 7*d.* to ———— 0 3 9

	l.	s.	d.
Two-inch deal battening, at per square	—	0	13 6
Labour only, at per square, 4s. to	—	0	4 6
Ditto, with 2-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal, per square	—	0	15 6
Labour only, from 4s. 6d. to	—	0	5 6
Ditto, with 3-inch deal, at per square	—	0	17 0
Labour only, per square, from 5s. 6d. to	—	0	6 0
If battened on circular walls, labour only	—	0	7 0
All hold-fasts to be paid for extra.			

Bracketing to common plaister cornice, at per foot superficial	—	—	—	0	0	6
Labour only to ditto, 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to	—	—	—	0	0	3
Ditto, circular, at per foot superficial	—	—	—	0	0	10
Labour to ditto 4d. $\frac{1}{4}$ to	—	—	—	0	0	5
Bracketing to modillion cornices or dentals, at per foot superficial, as pl. 94	—	—	—	0	0	7
Labour, 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to	—	—	—	0	0	4
Ditto, circular, at per foot	—	—	—	0	0	10
Labour only	—	—	—	0	0	3
Ditto, cove cornice, per foot	—	—	—	0	0	8
Labour only, per foot	—	—	—	0	0	4

Guttering inch-deals and bearer, per foot	—	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labour only, per foot	—	—	—	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, whole deal and bearers	—	—	—	0 0 8
Labour only	—	—	—	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, planed on the under side	—	—	—	0 0 9
Labour to ditto	—	—	—	0 0 3

Whole-deal water-trunks, grooved and tongued, 5 inches square, put together with white-lead, and fixed, at per foot run	—	—	—	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—	—	—	0	0	5
Ditto, 6 inches square, grooved and tongued, at per foot run	—	—	—	0	1	4
Labour only to ditto, at per foot run	—	—	—	0	0	6
Whole-deal fillet gutters, pitched and fixed, at per foot superficial	—	—	—	0	0	8
Labour only to making and fixing, per foot superficial	—	—	—	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Weather-Boarding with feather-edged Deal.</i>			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rough weather-boarding with yellow deal, at per square	—	—	1	1	0
Labour to ditto, per square	—	—	0	2	2
Ditto, planed, at per square	—	—	1	5	0
Labour to ditto, planed, 4s. 6d. if cyphered	—	—	0	5	0
15 Ten-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge, will com- plete one square of boarding.					
12½ Twelve-feet boards, at 8-inch gauge, will complete one square of boarding.					
16 2-3ds of 12-feet battens, at six-inch gauge, to one square					
24 Ten-feet battens, at 5-inch gauge, to one square.					
Weather-boarding with battens, planed, per square	—	—	1	10	0
Labour to ditto, per square	—	—	0	5	6
Ditto, edges cyphered, per square	—	—	1	11	0
Labour to ditto	—	—	0	6	0
Rough ¾ yellow deal for boarding underslating, at per square	—	—	1	1	0
Labour to ditto	—	—	0	2	0
Ditto, with inch deal	—	—	1	5	0
Labour to ditto	—	—	0	2	6
Rough sound boarding, with ¾ deal and single fillets, at per square, from 20s. to	—	—	1	2	0
Labour to ditto, from 2s. 6d. to	—	—	0	3	0
Ditto inch sound boarding with single fillets, at per square	—	—	1	7	0
Ditto, with double fillets, per square	—	—	1	9	0
Labour to ditto, at per square	—	—	0	3	6
Ditto, edges shot, ploughed, and tongued, at per square	—	—	1	11	6
Labour to ditto, from 4s. 6d. to	—	—	0	5	0
Rough slit deal, labour and nails included, per foot superficial	—	—	0	0	2½
Ditto, edges shot	—	—	0	0	2½
Slit-deal packing-cases, the ledges to be mea- sured superficially, per foot	—	—	0	0	2½



	l.	d.	s.
Slit-deal planed on one side, per foot	—	0	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, grooved and beaded	—	0	0 4
Slit-deal cover-board and bearers, per foot super.	—	0	0 6
Ditto, to capping for backs and elbows, rounded and mitred, at per foot run	—	0	0 3
Ditto dove-tailed in drawers, per foot superficial	—	0	0 7

*Three-Quarter Deal, Labour and Nails included.*

Rough $\frac{3}{4}$ deal, at per foot superficial	—	0	0 3
Ditto, edges shot	—	0	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto in packing-cases, the ledges measured, at per foot superficial	—	0	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, planed on one side	—	0	0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, planed on one side, ploughed and tongued, at per foot superficial	—	0	0 5
Ditto, planed on one side, and plugged to walls, at per foot superficial	—	0	0 5
Level $\frac{1}{2}$ torus, plinth, and walls, plugged, per ft	—	0	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, scribed to steps	—	0	0 7
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot	—	0	0 5
Ditto, with bearers, per foot superficial	—	0	0 6
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, per ft superficial	—	0	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Rough inch deal, per foot superficial	—	0	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, with edges shot	—	0	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, with bearers	—	0	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, in packing-cases, per foot superficial	—	0	0 4
Ditto, planed on one side	—	0	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ditto, and plugged to walls	—	0	0 5
Inch deal, planed on one side, ploughed, and tongued, per foot superficial	—	0	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot	—	0	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inch-deal in cut standers for shelves, and shelves funk with moulded edges, per foot superficial	—	0	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inch-deal framed and beaded boxings, at per foot superficial	—	0	0 8
Ditto grounds under mouldings, about 2 inc. and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide plugs included, at per foot run	—	0	0 2

*Whole Deal or Inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Deal, Labour and Nails included.*

Rough whole deal, per foot superficial	—	o	o	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, edges shot	—	—	o	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, with bearers	—	—	o	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, in rough packing-cases	—	—	o	5
Ditto, planed on one side	—	—	o	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ploughed and tongued,				
Or framed, at per foot superficial	—	o	o	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto framed grounds to doors or chimnies, per ft	o	o	o	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, framed and planed on both sides	—	o	o	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, both sides planed and framed, beaded				
boxings to shutters, &c. at per foot superf.	o	o	o	9
Ditto level torus plinth, per foot superficial	o	o	o	6
If plugged to walls	—	—	o	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto raking torus plinth, scribed to steps, at				
per foot superficial	—	—	o	9
Ditto, planed on both sides, in sunk shelves				
and cut standards, per foot superficial	—	o	o	8
Ditto grounds, about 2 inches and $\frac{1}{2}$ wide,				
plugs included, per foot run	—	o	o	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Inch and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Deal, Labour and Nails included.*

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal, rough, per foot superficial,	o	o	o	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, edges shot	—	—	o	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, with bearers	—	—	o	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, edges shot, ploughed and tongued	—	o	o	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, planed on one side	—	—	o	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, planed on both sides	—	—	o	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, planed on both sides and framed, at				
per foot superficial	—	—	o	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, planed on both sides, with grooved shelves				
or cut standards, per foot superficial	—	o	o	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, in cut brackets or spit racks, per ft sup.	o	1	o	
Ditto, level torus plinth, per foot sup.	—	o	o	7
If plugged to walls	—	—	o	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, raking	—	—	o	10
Clean yellow inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal, planed on both				
sides, for carvings, &c. per foot superf.	—	o	1	2



<i>Two-Inch Deal, Labour and Nails included.</i>				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two-inch deal, rough, per foot superficial —	—	—	—	0	0	7
Ditto, edges shot —————	—	—	—	0	0	7½
Ditto, with bearers —————	—	—	—	0	0	8
Ditto, edges shot, ploughed and tongued, per foot superficial —————	—	—	—	0	0	8½
Ditto, planed on one side —————	—	—	—	0	0	8½
Ditto, planed on both sides —————	—	—	—	0	0	10
Ditto, ditto, and framed, per ft sup. —	—	—	—	0	0	11½
Ditto, for dresser-tops, clean 2-inc. deal, per ft sup.	—	—	—	0	1	0

*Two-Inch and ½ Deal, Labour and Nails included.*

Two-inch and ½ deal, rough, at per foot sup.	0	0	9
Ditto, edges shot —————	0	0	9½
Ditto, planed on one side —————	0	0	10½
Ditto, planed on both sides and framed, per ft sup.	0	1	2
Clean dresser-tops, per foot —	0	1	2
Ditto, rabbetted and moulded front, per ft sup.	0	1	6

*Three-Inch deal, Labour and Nails included.*

Three-inch deal, rough, per foot superficial	0	0	10½
Ditto, edges shot —————	0	0	11
Ditto, ploughed and tongued —	0	1	0
Ditto, planed on one side —	0	1	1
Ditto, planed on both sides —	0	1	3
Ditto, planed on both sides and framed —	0	1	5
Ditto, 3-inch clean-deal dresser-tops, sup. —	0	1	6
Ditto, moulded front —	0	1	8

*Of Floors.*

15	Ten-feet deals, 8 inc. wide, lay one square.
17	Ditto, 7 inc. wide, to one square.
20	Ditto, 6 inc. wide, to one square.
24	Ditto, 5 inc. wide, to one square.
12½	Twelve-feet boards, 8 inc. wide to 1 square.
14	Ditto, 7 inc. wide, to one square.
16	Ditto, 6 inc. wide, to one square.

Rough white inch-deal floors, edges shot, at

per square —————	1	5	0
Labour only —————	0	4	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rough yellow inch-deal, at per square —	1	8	0
Labour only —	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued —	1	11	6
Labour only, to ditto, per square —	0	6	0
Inch white-deal planed and folded floor, per sq.	1	10	0
Labour only, per square —	0	4	6
Ditto, yellow inch-deal —	1	16	0
Preparing flooring-boards fit for laying, from 17. 1s. per hundred to —	1	4	0
Ditto inch yellow deal, ploughed and tongued, at per square —	1	19	0
Labour only, per square —	0	6	0
Rough white whole-deal flooring, edges shot, at per square —	1	13	0
Labour only, per square —	0	4	6
Rough yellow whole-deal flooring, edges shot, at per square —	1	16	0
Labour only, per square —	0	4	6
Ditto, ploughed and tongued —	1	19	0
Labour only, per square —	0	6	0
White whole-deal folded flooring, planed, per square —	1	18	0
Labour to ditto, per square —	0	6	0
Ditto, ploughed and tongued, per square —	2	2	0
Labour to ditto, per square —	0	6	6
Ditto, strait-joint common nailed, per square —	2	2	0
Labour to ditto, per square —	0	6	6
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed & tongued, and one edge nailed, at per square, 2l. 5s. to	2	10	0
Labour to ditto, per square —	0	7	6
Yellow whole-deal folding flooring, per square	2	6	0
Ditto, common strait joint with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, one edge nailed, per sq.	2	13	0
Labour to ditto —	0	8	0
Ditto, second best —	3	5	0
Labour to ditto, per square —	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled —	3	18	0
Labour to ditto, per square —	0	15	0
Ditto, clean dowelled, best, per square —	5	10	0
Labour to ditto, per square —	1	1	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ strait-joint batten floors, per square	2	14	0
Ditto, with heading-joints, ploughed and tongued, and edge nailed, per square	2	18	0
Labour to ditto, per square, 4s. to	0	10	0
Ditto, dowelled, per square	3	16	0
Labour to ditto, per square, 12s. to	0	14	0
Ditto, second best battens, per square	4	4	0
Ditto, the best clean battens, well matched	6	0	0
Labour only, per square	1	5	0
Inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ right wainscot dowelled floors, per sq.	8	10	0
Ditto, the best wainscot, well matched	9	0	0
Labour to ditto	1	5	0

*Columns and Pilasters.*

Whole-deal diminished shaft to pilasters, per foot superficial, 1s. to	0	1	2
Ditto diminished columns, as in pl. 23 and 25, from 1s. to	0	1	10
Ditto strait moulding to bases and caps, per ft sup.	0	1	8
Ditto to circular ditto, per foot sup.	0	3	9
Labour to pilasters, per foot	0	0	7
Labour to column-shafts, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to strait-mould bases and caps, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to circular ditto, per foot	0	1	8
Tooth dental, per foot run	0	0	7
Fret dental, per foot run	0	0	8

*Architraves, Frize, and Cornice to ditto.*

Tuscan entablature, pl. 24, at per foot superf.	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	7
Doric entablature, pl. 27, at per ft superficial	0	1	10
Labour only from 9d. to	0	0	11
Triglyphs, per foot superficial	0	1	1
Blocks and mutules, capped with ogee, &c. each, labour only	0	0	2
Ditto, raking	0	0	4
Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, pl. 31 and 33, at per foot superficial	0	2	0
Labour only, per foot superficial	0	1	0
Composite entablature, per foot	0	2	0



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal fluted pilasters, per foot sup.	0	1	3
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ fluted columns, per foot —	0	1	9
Labour to fluting columns and pilasters, as in pl. 36 and 37, at per foot run	0	0	2

*Doors and Dressings, Plate 42 and 43.*

Two-inch 6-pannel deal doors, stuck both sides with 4-inch margin, per foot superficial —	0	1	2
Ditto ovolo flat and bead flush back —	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot —	0	0	6
Two-inch deal doors, 6 pannels, stuck with quirk ogee and bead on both sides, per foot	0	1	6
Ditto, raised pannel in front, ovolo flat back	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial —	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal doors, 6 pannels, ovolo raised front, ovolo flat back, and 6-inch margins, at per foot superficial —	0	1	8
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal doors with double margins in the middle, and a bead stuck on ditto, six- inch margins stuck ogee and bead or ovolo and bead front, ovolo flat back, and pannels raised in front, at per foot superficial —	0	2	4
Labour to ditto, per foot —	0	0	9
Eight pannels in the door, as pl. 43.			

Two-inch four-pannel doors, ovolo flat and bead flush back, at per foot sup. —	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot —	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto four-pannel doors, bead flush and square back, at per foot —	0	1	0
Labour to ditto —	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ four pannel square door, per foot —	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot —	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Slit-deal rough ledged doors, at per foot —	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial —	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, planed on two sides and ledged —	0	0	5
Labour to ditto —	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Three-quarter rough deal doors, ledged, per foot superficial —	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto —	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ditto, planed and ledged, per foot superficial	0	0	6
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed and tongued, at per foot	0	0	7
Labour to ditto	0	0	3½
Inch-deal rough doors ledged, at per foot	0	0	5½
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	0	0	2½
Ditto, planed on two sides, per foot	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed and tongued, per foot superficial	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	0	0	3½
Whole-deal rough ledged doors, per foot	0	0	6½
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two sides, and ledged, per ft	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	0	0	3½
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed, tongued and ledged, at per foot	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Inch and ½ rough ledged doors, per foot	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3
Ditto, planed on two sides and ledged, per ft	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial,	0	0	4
Ditto, planed on two sides, ploughed, tongued and ledged, &c. at per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4½
Whole-deal framed doors, 2 pannels, per foot superficial, stuck with ovolo	0	0	7½
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial	0	0	3
Ditto, four-pannel ditto, stuck	0	0	8½
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	3½
Ditto ovolo fash-door, two pannels, ovolo flat and square back, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Inch and ½ six-pannel doors, ovolo and flat, at per foot	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4½
Ditto, 6 pannels, ogee and bead square back	0	1	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	5



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two-inch four-pannel door, ovolo flat, per ft	0	1	1
Labour to ditto	0	0	4½

*Wainscot Doors.*

Two-inch and ½ wainscot doors, stuck on both sides, per foot	0	3	9
Two-inch wainscot six-pannel doors, labour only	0	1	0
Ovolo flat on both sides, per foot superficial	0	2	6
Ditto quirk ogee and bead stuck on both sides, at per foot superficial	0	2	7
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial, 9d. to	0	0	10

*Mahogany Doors.*

Two-inch and ½ six-pannel doors, ovolo flat, stuck on both sides, solid mahogany, per ft sup.	0	12	0
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot	0	12	6
Labour to ditto, per foot, from 3s. to	0	4	0
Ditto doors veneered with mahogany must be valued according to the goodness of the stuff and workmanship.			
Two-inch six-pannel solid mahogany doors, stuck on both sides, per foot	0	10	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	3	0

*Gates and Coach-House Doors.*

Two-inch framed coach-house doors, filled in with inch-deal, per foot sup.	0	1	6
Two-inch and ½ ditto, filled in with whole-deal, at per foot	0	1	10
Two-inch gates, bead flush front and square on the back, in 16 or 18 pannels, with a wicket in ditto, at per foot superficial	0	2	0
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, bead flush on both sides, per foot	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial	0	0	9
Two-inch and ½ deal gates, bead flush front and square back, in 18 pannels, at per ft sup.	0	2	6
Labour to ditto	0	0	9
Ditto, bead flush on both sides, per foot	0	2	9
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial	0	0	10
Rustic work, with 2-inch and ½ deal, 1s. 8d. to	0	1	10
Labour only, per foot superficial, 1s. to	0	1	2

*Inside Shutters of Deal.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three-quarter clamp shutters, in 1 height, per ft	0	0	7
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	0	8
Labour to ditto from 2 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to	0	0	3
Inch clamp shutters, in one height, per foot	0	0	8
Ditto, in two heights, per foot superficial —	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, from 3 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inch-deal two-pannel shutters, framed square, in one height	0	0	9
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	4
Ditto, flush front and square back, in one height	0	0	10
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	0	11
Labour to ditto from 4 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, framed, bead flush front and bead butt back, per foot	0	1	0
Whole-deal two-pannel shutters, square work,			
in two heights, per foot	0	0	11
Ditto, in one height	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, 4 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to	0	0	5
Whole-deal shutters, 2 pannels in one height, ovolo flat and square back	0	1	0
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	1	1
Ditto, labour only, at per foot 4 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	5
Ditto, ovolo flat and flush back, per foot	0	1	2
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead flush back, in two heights, at per foot sup.	0	1	5
Labour to ditto, from 6 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	7
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ two-pannel square shutters, in one height, per ft			
Ditto, in two heights, per ft sup.	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, per ft, from 5 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	6
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ two-pannel shutters, ovolo flat and square back, in one height, per ft	0	1	2
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, per foot	0	0	7
Ditto, ovolo flat and flush back, in one height	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, in two heights, per foot	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ two-pannel shutters, ovolo flat and flushback, in 2 heights, per ft sup. labour only	l.	s.	d.
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot sup.	o	o	8
Labour to ditto, per foot	o	1	6
Quirk ogee and bead square back, in 1 height	o	o	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, in two heights	o	1	2
Labour to ditto, from 8d. to	o	1	3
Ditto, in two heights, flush back, per foot	o	o	9
Ditto, in four pannels, per foot	o	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto, per foot	o	1	6
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ four pannels, ovolo and pannels raised with quarter round on the rising or ovolo, in two heights, at per foot sup.	o	o	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead on the framing and pannels, raised as the preceding	o	1	6
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial	o	1	8
If small astragal be laid on pannels, shutters, or doors, and mitred, glued, and needle-points, at per ft run	o	o	10
	o	o	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Outside Shutters to Shop-Fronts.*

Whole-deal claipt shutters, per foot sup.	o	o	9
Labour to ditto, per foot	o	o	4
Whole-deal two-pannel shutters, butt flush and square, per foot sup.	o	o	9
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	o	o	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, bead flush and square, per foot	o	o	10
Ditto, and flush, bead butt back, per ft	o	1	o
Labour to ditto, per ft, 5d. to	o	o	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ three-pannel shutters, bead flush and square back, per ft sup.	o	o	11
Labour to ditto, per foot	o	o	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, bead flush and bead butt, per ft	o	1	1
Labour to ditto, per ft	o	o	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, on a circular plan, flat sweep bead, flush and square back, per ft sup.	o	2	o
Labour to ditto, per ft sup	o	o	11
Ditto, bead flush and square, on a quick sweep to corner, &c. per ft sup.	o	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	o	1	o



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inch deal dove-tailed dado, per ft sup. ———	0	0	8
Ditto, keyed, and raking to stairs ———	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot sup. $2d.\frac{1}{2}$ to ———	0	0	3
Whole-deal dove-tailed dado, per ft sup. —	0	0	9
Ditto raking to stairs, <i>£c.</i> per foot ———	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, from $3d.$ to ———	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Inch-deal framed in backs and elbows, soffits, <i>£c.</i> at per ft sup. ———	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup. ———	0	0	3
Whole-deal ditto, at per foot ———	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ovolo flat, per foot sup. ———	0	0	9
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot ———	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, from $3d.\frac{1}{2}$ to ———	0	0	4
Ditto, ovolo and raised pannel, square rising	0	0	11
Ditto, ovolo and raised pannel with quarter round or ovolo on raising, per ft sup. ———	0	1	0
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, pannels raised as above, per foot ———	0	1	1
Labour, per ft sup. from $4d.\frac{1}{2}$ to ———	0	0	5

*Framed Linings to Doors and back Linings  
to Windows.*

Inch-deal back linings to windows, framed bead butt, at per ft sup. ———	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto framed, three pannels in height ———	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, from $2d.$ per ft to ———	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Whole-deal double-rabbeted jambs and soffits to doors, framed, ovolo and flat pannel, per foot superficial ———	0	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, framed, bead and flush, per foot —	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto, from $2d.\frac{1}{2}$ to ———	0	0	3

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ double-rabbeted jambs and soffits to doors, framed ovolo and flat pannel —	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, bead and flush, per foot ———	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot ———	0	0	3
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per foot ———	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, ovolo and pannels square, raised —	0	1	0
Ditto, raised with quarter round ———	0	1	1

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Labour to ditto, per foot ——— ———	0	0	3½
Ditto, with quirk ogee and bead, with quarter round, or ovolo on the rising, per foot —	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, per foot ——— ———	0	0	4
Whole-deal dwarf wainscoting, at per yard —	0	3	0
Ditto, two pannels in height — ———	0	3	4
Labour to ditto, per yard — ———	0	1	2
Ditto, raking to stairs, per yard, ———	0	3	9
Labour to ditto, per yard ——— ———	0	1	4
Whole-deal square wainscot up to the ceiling, per yard ——— ———	0	2	10
Labour to ditto, from 10 <i>d.</i> to ——— ———	0	1	0
Whole raking wainscot, ovolo and flat, per yard —	0	4	6
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead ——— ———	0	4	10
Labour to ditto, per yard, from 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> to —	0	1	6
Whole-deal level dwarf wainscot, ovolo and flat, at per yard ——— ———	0	3	9
Ditto, two pannels in height, at per yard —	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, per yard — ———	0	1	6
Whole-deal level quirk ogee and bead dwarf wainscot, at per yard ——— ———	0	4	0
Ditto, two pannels in height, per yard —	0	4	4
Labour to ditto, per yard — ———	0	1	4
One inch and half ovolo and flat wainscoting up to the ceiling, per yard — ———	0	4	9
Ditto, quirk ogee and bead, per yard ———	0	5	0
Labour to ditto, from 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per yard to —	0	1	8
Ditto, with square raising, per yard ———	0	6	2
Ditto, with bead or quarter round on the rising —	0	6	6
Labour to ditto, from 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per yard to —	0	1	10
One inch and half square partitions, flat pannel, at per foot superficial ——— ———	0	0	6
Labour to ditto, per ft sup. — ———	0	0	2½
Two-inch deal partitions, per foot superficial —	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, per ft sup. — ———	0	0	3
Ditto, ovolo and flat pannel, square on the back —	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot sup. ——— ———	0	0	3½
Ditto, ovolo flat and flush back, per foot sup. —	0	1	0



	<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ditto ovolo flat and bead flush back, at per ft	0	1	1
Labour to ditto, from 4 <i>d.</i> to	0	0	4½

*Small Mouldings.*

Small beads of deal, per ft run	0	0	1½
Labour to getting out ditto, per foot run	0	0	0½
Inch ogee of deal, per foot run	0	0	2
Labour to getting out and sticking, per ft run	0	0	0½
Single cornices, per foot run	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, getting out and sticking, &c.	0	0	2
Four-inch single architraves, per foot run	0	0	4
Four-inch and ½ ditto	0	0	4½
Labour to getting out and sticking, per ft run	0	0	2¼
Five inch single architraves, per ft run	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, per ft run	0	0	2½

Base and surbase mouldings in deal, as in pl.

48 and 49, at per ft sup. from 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	0	0	6

Impost mouldings, as in pl. 50 and 51, at per ft sup.

Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	0	1	6
	0	0	6

Double architraves, as in pl. 52 and 53, at per ft sup. from 1*s.* 2*d.* to

Labour to ditto, at per ft sup. from 7 <i>d.</i> to	0	1	3
	0	0	6

Chimney-caps, as in pl. 44 to 47, at per ft sup. from 1*s.* 6*d.* to

Labour to ditto, at per ft sup. from 7 <i>d.</i> to	0	1	8
Common block dental, at per ft run	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	0	7
Eye dentals, at per ft run	0	0	3½
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	0	9
Ditto fret dentals, at per foot run	0	0	4½
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	0	0	10
Ditto fret eye dentals, at per foot run	0	0	5
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	0	1	0
	0	0	6

Right wainscot mouldings, strait, at per ft sup. 0 2 0

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	0	8
Circular ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	1	4
Mahogany strait mouldings, at per ft sup.	—	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	1	0
Circular ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	7	0
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	2	0

*Stairs, as in Pl. 55 and 56.*

Common white deal steps and risers, including carriages, at per ft sup.	—	0	0	8
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup. from $3d.\frac{1}{2}$ to	—	0	0	4
Ditto yellow, at per ft sup.	—	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Common whole yellow-deal steps and risers, including carriages, at per ft sup.	—	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup. from $4d.$ to	—	0	0	5
Second-best whole deal steps and risers, inclu- ding carriages, with moulded nosings, pro- perly glued and backed, close-string, at per foot superficial.	—	0	1	4
Ditto second-best steps and risers, including carriages, at per foot sup.	—	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	0	7

*Best Clean-deal Steps and Risers, as in Pl. 70.*

The best clean-deal steps and risers, with mould- ed nosings, mitred to receive the returns at the ends of the steps; risers, mitred to re- ceive the brackets; and steps, dove-tailed for the banisters; at per ft sup.	—	0	1	7
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	0	7
Circular block to curtail step, at per ft cube	—	0	7	6
Labour to preparing ditto, from $4s.$ to	—	0	4	6
Circular veneered riser to curtail step, at per ft superficial.	—	0	2	6
Labour to preparing and laying ditto	—	0	1	0
Circular round and hollow to ditto, at per ft run	—	0	1	2
If a small cock-bead to ditto	—	0	1	6
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	—	0	1	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Clean-deal steps and risers to geometrical stairs on a circular plan, as in pl. 67, with nosing and risers, mitered, &c. at per ft sup.	—	0	2 6
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	1 0
Circular string-board, glued up, to answer the wreath-rail, with a bead on the bottom edge, and one sunk face, at per ft sup.	—	0	7 6
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup.	—	0	3 0
Inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ wainscot steps and risers, with moulded nosings, at per ft sup.	—	0	2 6
Ditto on a circular plan	—	0	3 6
Whole-deal raking string-board, wrought on both sides and framed, at per ft sup.	—	0	0 9
Ditto, with sunk face, at per ft	—	0	0 10
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal moulded hand-rail, at per foot run	—	0	0 10
Ditto ramp	—	0	2 10
Labour, from 7d. per ft run to	—	0	1 2
Ditto, twisted, at per foot run	—	0	8 6
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—	0	5 0
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany moulded hand-rail, straight, at per ft run	—	0	2 10
Ditto ramp, at per ft run	—	0	6 6
Ditto, twisted	—	0	12 6
Labour to straight rail, at per foot run	—	0	1 6
Ditto to ramp, at per foot run	—	0	3 0
Ditto to twist, at per foot run	—	0	7 6
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ mahogany rail, glued up in thickness, at per foot run	—	1	2 0
Labour to ditto, at per foot run	—	0	12 0
Ditto solid rail, at per foot run	—	0	14 0
Labour to ditto, at per ft run	—	0	7 6
Ditto mahogany capping to iron rails, on a circular plan, at per ft run	—	0	12 0
Labour to ditto, at per per foot run	—	0	7 0
Ditto level, on a circular plan, at per foot run	—	0	8 0
Labour to ditto, from 3s. 6d. to	—	0	4 0
Three-inch mahogany newels, at per foot run	—	0	2 0



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ditto turning	0	2	0
Three inch deal newels, at per ft run	0	0	4
Ditto turning	0	0	9
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal ballustrades and turning	0	0	8
Ditto mahogany, each	0	1	8
Seven-eighths square-bar ballustrades, at per foot run	0	2	8
Ditto, dove-tailed into steps	0	3	0
Labour to ditto, at per foot	0	1	6
Plain block-brackets and end-nosings, each	0	1	0
Labour to getting ready and putting on, each	0	0	6
Plain cut brackets and returned nosings at ends, each	0	1	8
Labour to preparing, cutting, and putting on, each	0	0	10
Neat cut brackets, with scrole and end-nosings returned, each	0	2	0
Labour and putting on ditto, each	0	0	11
Ditto mahogany, each	0	3	0
Labour to ditto, each	0	1	6
Circular deal brackets, with returned nosings to geometrical stairs, each	0	2	6
Labour to each	0	1	6

*Of Sashes.*

Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal sashes, fixed, per ft sup.	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto, square sash, per ft sup. from 2d. to	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, prepared to hang or slide	0	0	7
Two inch deal ovolo sash, fixed, at per ft	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Labour to ditto, per ft sup. from 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to	0	0	3
Ditto prepared to hang or slide	0	0	9
Two-inch ovolo wainscot fixed sash, per ft sup.	0	0	11
Labour to ditto, 3d. to	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, prepared to hang or slide, per ft	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ ovolo mahogany fixed sash	0	1	4
Ditto, prepared to hang or slide, per ft sup.	0	1	5
Two-inch mahogany fixed sash, per ft	0	1	6
Ditto, prepared to hang or slide, per ft	0	1	7
Labour to inch and half mahogany sash	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Labour to the two-inch mahogany-fash —	0	0	6
Two-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ wainscot ovolo fash, per ft —	0	1	2
Ditto ovolo mahogany fash, per ft —	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, at per ft sup. from 7 <i>d.</i> to —	0	0	9
<i>Note</i> , all fashes stuck with astragal and hollow are to be charged extra, per ft —	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Single cant-bars to shop-fronts, four lights high, stuck with an ovolo, each —	0	4	0
Ditto, if stuck with astragal and hollow, each	0	4	6

*Of Sash-Frames.*

Deal sash-frames for inch and half fashes, with oak sunk fills, prepared to hang single, at per-foot superficial —	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, to hang double, per ft superficial —	0	0	9
Deal sash-frames for inch and half fashes, with oak sunk fills, wainscot pulley-pieces, and beads, to hang single —	0	0	11
Ditto, to hang double —	0	1	0
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-pieces and beads, to hang double, at per ft —	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, from 3 <i>d.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ per ft sup. to —	0	0	5

Deal sash-frames for two-inch fashes, with oak sunk fills, wainscot pulley-stiles, and beads, to hang single, per ft —	0	1	2
Labour to ditto, per ft —	0	0	4
Ditto, with mahogany pulley-stiles and beads	0	1	5

Inch and half deal sash and frame, ovolo fash, to hang single, at per ft sup. —	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, per ft superf. from 6 <i>d.</i> to —	0	0	7
Ditto, to hang double, at per ft sup. —	0	1	5
Deal sash-frames with wainscot pulley-stiles and bead, inch and half wainscot ovolo, sash hung with leaden weights and lines com- plete, at per ft superficial —	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, per ft sup. —	0	0	8

Deal sash-frames with mahogany pullies, stiles,  
and beads, and inch and half mahogany



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
fashes, ovolo, hung single, complete, per ft sup	0	2	2
Ditto, hung double, at per foot superficial	0	2	4
Labour to do, fash and frame hanging, complete	0	0	9
Deal fash-frames with two-inch deal, ovolo fash, to hang single, per foot superficial—	0	1	6
Ditto, hung double, with lines and weights complete, per foot superficial —	0	1	8
Labour to ditto, complete, per foot —	0	0	7
Deal fash-frames with wainscot pulley-stiles and beads, two-inch wainscot ovolo fash, prepared to hang single, per foot —	0	1	8
Ditto, hung double, with lines and weights, complete, per foot —	0	1	10
Labour to ditto, from $6d.\frac{1}{2}$ per foot to —	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Deal fash-frames with mahogany pulley-stiles and beads, with two-inch ovolo. Mahogany fash, hung single, complete, at per ft sup.	0	2	6
Ditto, hung double, at per foot sup. —	0	2	8
Labour to ditto, from $7d.$ per foot to —	0	0	8
Deal fash-frames with wainscot pulley-stiles and beads. Two-inch and half wainscot ovolo fash, hung double, complete, at per ft sup.	0	2	10
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial —	0	0	8
Deal fash-frames with mahogany pulley-stiles and beads. Two-inch and half mahogany fash, ovolo double hung, complete, per ft sup.	0	3	2
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial —	0	0	10
Deal fash-frames to Palladian windows, with two-inch wainscot fash, the middle fash hung with lines and weights, complete, the dimensions from 5 feet to 6 feet on the base, at per foot superficial —	0	3	6
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial —	0	1	0
Deal fash-frames with circular heads, heads of frames veneered with wainscot, and wainscot beads, glued up in thickneffes, with two-inch wainscot. Ovolo fash, head glued up in thickneffes, to be measured from the springing-bar, per foot superficial —	0	5	0

If the fashes are astragal and hollow, they are to be charged extra, for fash and frame, per ft	l.	s.	d.
Labour to ditto, circular, per ft sup, ———	0	0	1
If brass pulleys and boxes, to be charged as per value, and the fashes hung with white line.			
Circular fash, inch and half ovolo, the fash deal, per foot superficial ———	0	2	0
Ditto, wainfcot, per foot sup. ———	0	2	6
Ditto, mahogany, per foot sup. ———	0	3	0
Labour to deal circular fash, per foot —	0	0	8
Ditto to wainfcot, per foot ———	0	0	9
Ditto to mahogany, per foot ———	0	1	0

Semi-circular fashes and frames on a circular plan, glued up in thickneffes, are, labour and all materials, three times the price of circular.

Labour only to ditto, three times the price of circular.

If done in deal, to be valued as deal; if in wainfcot, to be valued as wainfcot; and if done in mahogany, to be valued as mahogany.

Half-inch right wainfcot, planed on one side, at per foot superficial, labour included —	0	0	6
Labour only to ditto, planed and fixed, per ft	0	0	2
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot ———	0	0	7
Labour to ditto, per foot ———	0	0	2½
Ditto, dove-tailed in drawers, &c. per ft sup.	0	0	9
Labour to ditto, per foot sup. ———	0	0	3
Three-quarter right wainfcot, planed on one side, per foot ———	0	0	8
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot ———	0	0	9
Ditto, ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot ———	0	1	0
Labour to ditto ———	0	0	3½
Inch-wainfcot, planed on one side, per foot —	0	0	10
Ditto, planed on both sides, and fixed, per ft sup.	0	1	0
Ditto, ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot ———	0	1	2
Ditto, ditto, and mitre-clampt, for flaps to desks, counter-tops, &c. at per ft ———	0	1	4
Labour to ditto, in counter-tops, desks, flaps, &c. at per foot superficial ———	0	0	4

Inch and quarter wainscot, planed on one side,	l.	s.	d.
at per foot superficial	—	—	—
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot	—	—	—
Ditto, ditto, and dove-tailed, per foot	—	—	—
Ditto, ditto, mitre-clampt to desk-flaps or counter-tops, per foot sup.	—	—	—
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	—	—	—
Ditto framed, bead flush, in small doors, at per foot superficial	—	—	—
Labour to ditto, per foot sup. from 5d. to	—	—	—
Ditto, flush on both sides, in small doors	—	—	—
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	—	—	—

Inch and half wainscot, planed on one side, per foot superficial	—	—	—
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot	—	—	—
Labour to ditto, per foot sup. from 3d. to	—	—	—
Ditto, framed, bead flush and square back	—	—	—
Ditto, framed, bead flush on both sides, per ft	—	—	—
Labour to ditto, per foot sup.	—	—	—

Two-inch wainscot planed on one side, per ft	—	—	—
Ditto, planed on both sides, per ft	—	—	—
Ditto, planed and framed, per foot sup.	—	—	—
Labour only, per foot superficial, from 8d. to	—	—	—

*Mahogany, Labour included.*

Half-inch mahogany, planed on one side, per ft	—	—	—
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot sup.	—	—	—
Labour only, per foot	—	—	—
If dove-tailed in drawers, &c. at per foot	—	—	—
Labour to ditto, at per foot sup.	—	—	—

Three-quarter mahogany, planed on one side, at per foot	—	—	—
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot	—	—	—
Ditto, planed on both sides and dove-tailed	—	—	—
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	—	—	—
Labour only, if grooved in small grooves, at per foot run	—	—	—
Ditto, if large grooving, per foot run	—	—	—



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Inch-mahogany, planed on one side, per ft sup.	0	1	11
Ditto, planed on both sides, and dove-tailed—	0	2	3
Ditto, mitre-clampt, per foot sup. ———	0	2	6
Labour to ditto, per foot sup. ———	0	1	0

Inch and quarter mahogany, planed on one side, at per foot superficial ———	0	2	0
Ditto, planed on both sides, per foot sup. —	0	2	4
Labour to ditto ———	0	0	4
Ditto, dove-tailed, per foot ———	0	2	8
Ditto, mitre-clampt, per foot sup. ———	0	3	0
Labour to dove-tailed and mitre-clampt, per ft	0	1	3

*Circular Work in Deal.*

Slit-deal cover-board and bearer, planed on two sides, per foot sup. ———	0	0	6
Ditto, circular soffit, backed with canvas, per ft	0	1	0

Inch-deal, circular on the face, planed on one side, per ft sup. ———	0	0	7
Ditto, circular on the plan, per ft ———	0	1	4
Whole-deal rabbeted soffit, per ft sup. ———	0	1	7
Ditto circular framed soffits, with astragal laid on the pannels, framed in two pannels, and the stiles veneered, at per foot sup. ———	0	2	9
Labour only to ditto, per foot sup. ———	0	0	10

*Deal circular Mouldings, Stuff and Labour.*

Run of circular bead, stuck on linings or grounds, at per foot run ———	0	0	4
Labour to ditto, per ft run ———	0	0	2
Circular $\frac{3}{4}$ bead, inch and half wide, glued up in thicknesses, at per foot run ———	0	0	10
Labour to ditto, per foot run ———	0	0	5
Ditto, circular inch ogee, run, at per ft ———	0	0	6
Ditto, ogee and bead, per ft run ———	0	0	8
Common circular cornices or architraves, at per foot superficial ———	0	2	8
Ditto, scrole pediments, per ft sup. ———	0	5	4
Mouldings to circular commode fronts, per ft sup.	0	4	0
Labour to ditto, per foot sup. from 1s. 10d. to	0	2	0

*Church-Work: As Fronts of Pews, Galleries, &c. l. s. d.*

Wainscot doors, 3 inches thick, stuck on both sides, and pannels raised on both sides, per ft	o	6	o
Ditto, 2 inc. and $\frac{1}{2}$ thick, per foot sup. —	o	5	o
Labour to 3-inch doors, per foot sup. —	o	2	o
Ditto to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch doors, per foot sup. —	o	1	6
Wainscot doors, 2 inc. thick, per ft sup. —	o	3	6
Labour to ditto, per ft sup. —	o	1	4
Wainscot fronts of pews, the framing inch and half thick, pannels raised on one side and flat on the other, at per yard superficial —	o	11	o
The same, circular, per yard, —	1	2	o
Right wainscot desk-board and bearers, per foot superficial —	o	1	2
The same, circular, per ft sup. —	o	2	4
Wainscot seats and bearers, per foot sup. —	o	1	8
The same, circular, at per ft —	o	3	4
Run of capping on the top of pews, 3 or 4 inc. wide, at per ft run —	o	1	6
The same, circular, per ft run —	o	3	o
Wainscot partitions to pews, framed, inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ thick, pannels raised, square on both sides, at per yard —	o	8	o
Right wainscot mouldings to pedestals, bases, and imposts, at per foot sup. —	o	2	3
Circular, per ft sup. —	o	4	6
Circular circular, at per foot —	o	9	o
Right wainscot door-cases, wrought, with a staff, and rabbeted, at per foot —	o	1	3
The same, circular, at per foot —	o	2	6

Circular work is twice the price of strait, of the same kind. Circular circular is three times the price of circular, of the same kind.

*Rack and Manger.*

With oak stalls, rails &c. complete, per ft run	o	15	o
Oak top to manger 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inc. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inc. wrought, rounded, &c. at per ft run —	o	o	6
Seed-rack, per foot run —	o	o	4
Rough inc. and half oak litter-board, per ft sup. —	o	o	6
Inch-deal arris bars, per foot run —	o	o	1 $\frac{1}{2}$



Two-inch deal turned rack-staves, 2 feet 9 inc. long, each	—	—	0	0	6
Inch and half harness-pins, framed, per ft run	—	—	0	0	4
Oak harness-pins, 14 inc. long, each	—	—	0	0	4½

*Pale-Fencing.*

Four-foot pale-fencing, with four-feet cleft pales, at per rod, 18s. to	—	—	1	0	6
Workmanship, per rod	—	—	0	2	6
Five-feet cleft pale-fencing, per rod, from 1l. to	—	—	1	2	0
Workmanship only, per rod	—	—	0	3	0
Park-paling, with 5 and 6 feet cleft pales, two rails in a pannel, from 1l. 2s. per rod to	—	—	1	4	0
Workmanship to ditto, per rod	—	—	0	5	0
Ditto, three rails in a pannel, at per rod	—	—	1	6	0
Boarded pale-fencing, 5 or 6 feet high, with rough feather-edge deals, at per rod	—	—	1	2	0
Ditto, planed, at per rod	—	—	1	4	0
Labour to ditto, from 5s. per rod to	—	—	0	6	0
Ditto, if post-rails, and boards planed, with 3 rails in a pannel, top and bottom rails of oak, middle-rail a deal batten, and capping on the top of the pales, at per rod	—	—	1	12	0
Labour, per rod	—	—	0	8	0
Pallisado-paling, post-rails and pales of oak; post 6 inches square, rails 4 by 3 inc. pales 2½ inc. by 1 inch thick, mortised through the rails, at per foot, running-measure	—	—	0	5	6
Labour to ditto, per foot run	—	—	0	2	0
Ditto, with square bars, inch and ¼ square, at per foot run	—	—	0	4	0
If the bars or pales be of fir, at per foot run	—	—	0	3	6
Labour, from 20d. per foot run to	—	—	0	1	10
Pallisado gates, the framing with two-inch stuff of oak, pales square or flat, at per foot sup.	—	—	0	1	3
Labour to ditto, at per foot superficial	—	—	0	0	6½
Common five-bar gates of oak, from 16s. per gate to	—	—	0	18	0
Labour to ditto 4s. 6d. per gate. If sawing be included, at per gate	—	—	0	6	6

l. s. d.

Putting in ground-fills under timber buildings, &c. including timber and labour, from 1s.			
per foot, running measure, to	—	0	1 2
Labour only, from 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per foot run to	—	0	0 6
Barn-floors laid with 2-inch oak plank, lifted clear of sap, at per square	—	3	15 0
Workmanship to ditto, per square	—	0	10 6
Joist of oak, at per foot cube	—	0	3 6
To lay the barn-floor with two-inch deals, and to lift them clear of sap, finding deals, at per square	—	3	0 0
Labour to ditto, per square	—	0	8 0
The price of the oak joist to be added to 3l. 15s. in the oak floor, and to 3l. in the deal floor. For joists may be cut of various scantlings; and the price of oak joists is to be estimated from the number of cube feet they contain. Joists to be laid 12 inches apart.			

*Of Squares and Coolers for Brewing.*

Making coolers and finding all materials, at per foot superficial	—	0	1 0
Labour to ditto, per foot superficial	—	0	0 4
Square tons with two-inch oak plank, finding all materials, at per foot cube	—	0	1 10

*Lattice-Work for Partitions, &c.*

Lattice-work bars, 2 inches wide, at per yard	—	0	3 0
Bars, inch and half wide, at per yard	—	0	2 6
Step-ladders, sides and steps of whole-deal, at per foot superficial	—	0	0 10
Standard-ladders, &c. at per round	—	0	0 4
Labour, per round	—	0	0 1

Deal shelves grooved together, as holes for stockings and gloves, in haberdashers and hosiery shops, &c. at per foot superficial	—	0	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
If planed on both sides, measure the rim of the grooving, at per foot run	—	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Oak or Fir Scantling, at per Foot Run.*

To find how much in length will make a cube foot of any scantling, suppose 4 by 3, multiply the given numbers together, and divide 1728 by their product, which will give the length in inches to one cube foot, as will appear by the following examples.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ by } 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12) 1728 (144 \text{ inches, or 12 feet.} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ 48 \end{array}$$

$$48$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ by } 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16) 1728 (108 \text{ inches or 9 feet.} \\ 16 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 128 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ by } 4 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24) 1728 (72 \text{ inches, or 6 feet.} \\ 168 \end{array}$$

$$48$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \text{ by } 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48) 1728 (36 \text{ inches, or 3 feet.} \\ 144 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ 288 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \text{ by } 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 54) 1728 (32 \text{ inc, or 2 feet 8 inc.} \\ 162 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 108 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \text{ by } 6 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 60) 1728 (28 \text{ inc. } 4\text{-}5\text{ths of an inc.} \\ 120 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 528 \\ 480 \end{array}$$

$$48$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \text{ by } 8 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 80) 1728 (21 \text{ inc. } 7\text{-}10\text{ths} \\ 160 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 80 \end{array}$$

$$48$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \text{ by } 9 \\ 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 108) 1728 (16 \text{ inc. or 1 ft 4 inc. in} \\ 108 \text{ length to 1 cube foot,} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 648 \\ 648 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ by } 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$$4) 1728$$

$$12) 432$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \text{ by } 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \quad 46 \text{ feet.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24) 1728 (72 \text{ inc. or 6 ft in length.} \\ 168 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 48 \end{array}$$



The preceding work shews how much in length will make one cube foot of any scantling, cut fit for building, according to the following tables, in fir, at per foot run, from 2s. per foot cube, to 2s. 2d. without labour.

*Square of Fir Scantling, at per Foot Run.*

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
2	by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	6 per foot cube,
2	by 2	—	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 1	9 ditto.
2	by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	or 2	0 ditto.
2	by 3	—	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	or 2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
2	by 4	—	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 2	3 ditto.
2	by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 2	4 ditto.
2	by 5	—	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto.
2	by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2	or 2	2 ditto.
2	by 6	—	0	2	or 2	2 ditto.

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	or 2	0 per foot cube,
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 3	—	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	or 2	1 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 2	3 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 4	—	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2	or 2	2 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 5	—	0	2	or 2	2 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	or 2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 6	—	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 7	—	0	3	or 2	1 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	3	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 8	—	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	or 2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 9	—	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 2	1 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	4	or 2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 10	—	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 11	—	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	or 2	0 ditto.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 12	—	0	5	or 2	0 ditto.

Run of Fir Scantling, from  
2 by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 by 12.

Inc.	Inc.	s.	d.
2 by $6\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
2 — 7	—	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
2 — $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
2 — 8	—	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
2 — $8\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	3 or,
per foot cube, 2		$1\frac{1}{2}$	
2 — 9	—	0	3
2 — $9\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
2 — 10	—	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
2 — 11	—	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
2 — $11\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	4
2 — 12	—	0	4 or,
per foot cube, 2s.			

Run of Fir Scantling, from  
3 by 3 to 3 by 12.

3 by 3	—	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$
3 — 4	—	0	2
3 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
3 — 5	—	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
3 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
3 — 6	—	0	3
3 — $6\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
3 — 7	—	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3 — $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
3 — 8	—	0	4
3 — $8\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$
3 — 9	—	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
3 — $9\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
3 — 10	—	0	5
3 — $10\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
3 — 11	—	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
3 — $11\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$5\frac{3}{4}$
3 — 12	—	0	6 or
2s. per foot cube.			

Run of Fir Scantling, from  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by 12.

Inc.	Inc.	s.	d.
$3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	2
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	—	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	—	0	3
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 6	—	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 7	—	0	4
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 8	—	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	5
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 9	—	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $9\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 10	—	0	$5\frac{3}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	6
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 11	—	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — $11\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 12	—	0	7 or
2s. per foot cube.			

Run of Fir Scantling, 4 by 4.

4 by 4	—	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	3
4 — 5	—	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
4 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
4 — 6	—	0	4
4 — $6\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$
4 — 7	—	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
4 — $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	5
4 — 8	—	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$
4 — $8\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
4 — 9	—	0	6
4 — $9\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
4 — 10	—	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
4 — $10\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	7
4 — 11	—	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$
4 — $11\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4 — 12	—	0	8



Tables of Fir Scantling, at per Foot, Running-Measure. 43

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 5	— 0	3
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 6	— 0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	4
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7	— 0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8	— 0	5
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9	— 0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	7
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	8
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 0	9
5	by 5	— 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	— 6	— 0	5
5	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	— 7	— 0	6
5	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	— 8	— 0	7
5	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	— 9	— 0	8
5	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	8
5	— 10	— 0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	— 11	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	10
5	— 12	— 0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	5
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 6	— 0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	6
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7	— 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	7
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8	— 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	8

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 9	— 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	10
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	by 6	— 0	6
6	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	— 7	— 0	7
6	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	— 8	— 0	8
6	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	— 9	— 0	9
6	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	— 10	— 0	10
6	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	— 11	— 0	11
6	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	— 12	— 1	0
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	7
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7	— 0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	8
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8	— 0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 0	11
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	0
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	1
7	by 7	— 0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	— 8	— 0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	10
7	— 9	— 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	11

# 44 Scantling-Tables of Fir and Oak, at per Foot Run.

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
7	by 10	— 0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	— 11	— 1	1
7	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	— 12	— 1	2
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	b 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8	— 0	10
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9	— 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	0
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	1
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	4
8	by 8	— 0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	— 9	— 1	0
8	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	— 10	— 1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	2
8	— 11	— 1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
8	— 12	— 1	4
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	0
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9	— 1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	3
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	5
9	by 9	— 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	— 10	— 1	3
9	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
9	by 11	— 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	— 12	— 1	6
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	3
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 1	4
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	7
10	by 10	— 1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	— 11	— 1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	— 12	— 1	8
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
10 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	9
11	by 11	— 1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
11	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	9
11	— 12	— 1	10
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 1	10
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	11
12	by 12	— 2	0

## Oak Scantling, per Foot Run

2	by 3	— 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	— 4	— 0	2
2	— 5	— 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	— 6	— 0	3
2	— 7	— 0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	— 8	— 0	4
2	— 9	— 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Tables of Oak Scantling, at per Foot Run.

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Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
2	by 10	— 0	5
2	— 11	— 0	5½
2	— 12	— 0	6 or,
3s. per foot cube, to 3s. 6d.			

2½	by 3	— 0	1¾
2½	— 4	— 0	2½
2½	— 5	— 0	3
2½	— 6	— 0	3¼
2½	— 7	— 0	4½
2½	— 8	— 0	5
2½	— 9	— 0	5¾
2½	— 10	— 0	6½
2½	— 11	— 0	7
2½	— 12	— 0	7½

3	by 3	— 0	2¼
3	— 4	— 0	3
3	— 5	— 0	3¾
3	— 6	— 0	4½
3	— 7	— 0	5¼
3	— 8	— 0	6
3	— 9	— 0	6¾
3	— 10	— 0	7½
3	— 11	— 0	8¼
3	— 12	— 0	9

3½	by 3	— 0	2¾
3½	— 4	— 0	3½
3½	— 5	— 0	4½
3½	— 6	— 0	5½
3½	— 7	— 0	6¼
3½	— 8	— 0	7
3½	— 9	— 0	8
3½	— 10	— 0	8¾
3½	— 11	— 0	9½
3½	— 12	— 0	10¼

4	by 4	— 0	4
4	— 5	— 0	5

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
4	by 6	— 0	6
4	— 7	— 0	7
4	— 8	— 0	8
4	— 9	— 0	9
4	— 10	— 0	10
4	— 11	— 0	11
4	— 12	— 1	0

4½	by 4	— 0	4½
4½	— 5	— 0	5½
4½	— 6	— 0	6¾
4½	— 7	— 0	7¾
4½	— 8	— 0	9
4½	— 9	— 0	10
4½	— 10	— 0	11¼
4½	— 11	— 1	0½
4½	— 12	— 1	1½

5	by 5	— 0	6¼
5	— 6	— 0	7½
5	— 7	— 0	8¾
5	— 8	— 0	10
5	— 9	— 0	11¼
5	— 10	— 1	0½
5	— 11	— 1	1¾
5	— 12	— 1	3

5½	by 5	— 0	7
5½	— 6	— 0	8¼
5½	— 7	— 0	9¾
5½	— 8	— 0	11
5½	— 9	— 1	0½
5½	— 10	— 1	1¾
5½	— 11	— 1	3
5½	— 12	— 1	4½

6	by 6	— 0	9
6	— 7	— 0	10½
6	— 8	— 1	0
6	— 9	— 1	1½

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
6	by 10	— 1	3
6	— 11	— 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	— 12	— 1	6
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7	— 0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 8	— 1	1
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9	— 1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	6
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	by 7	— 1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	— 8	— 1	2
7	— 9	— 1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	— 10	— 1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	— 11	— 1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	— 12	— 1	9
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 8	— 1	3
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9	— 1	5

Inches.	Inches.	s.	d.
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 10	— 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	by 8	— 1	4
8	— 9	— 1	6
8	— 10	— 1	8
8	— 11	— 1	10
8	— 12	— 2	2
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	by 8	— 1	5
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 9	— 1	7
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 10	— 1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 11	— 1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 12	— 2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	by 9	— 1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	— 10	— 1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	— 11	— 2	1
9	— 12	— 2	3



## The Price of MASON's Work in general.

	l.	s.	d.
Portland stone, scapled, at per foot cube	—	0	2 6
Sawing ditto, per foot sup.	—	0	0 4
Plain work to ditto, per foot sup.	—	0	0 10
Circular plain work, per foot sup.	—	0	1 3
Moulded work to ditto, per foot sup.	—	0	1 0
Circular moulded work, from 1s. 4d. to	—	0	1 6
Plain sunk work, at per foot	—	0	1 0
Sunk joggling, per foot run	—	0	0 4
Grooving, per foot run	—	0	0 3
Cutting frets, per foot	—	0	2 6
Portland stone coping, 13 inches wide and 3 inches thick in front, 1 inch and a half thick behind, throated, cramped, and run with lead, at per foot run,	—	0	2 0
Extra for labour to return quoins	—	0	1 6
Portland stone sinks, 6 or 7 inches thick, at per foot sup. 3s. 6d. or	—	0	4 0
Portland stone ballustrades, 1 foot 8 inches long, about 4 and a half or 5 inches diameter, and joggled in at each end, each 28s. or	—	1	10 0
Portland stone paving, in strait courses, 1 inch and half thick, per foot sup.	—	0	1 8
Ditto, 2 inches thick	—	0	1 10
Ditto, octogon and black dots, per foot sup.	—	0	2 2
Black and white marble squares, in paving	—	0	2 10
Old paving with black dots, rubbed, squared, and re-layed, per foot sup.	—	0	0 6
Old astragal steps, new worked and set, at per foot, running measure	—	0	0 6
Old Purbeck steps, taken up and re-set, per foot, running measure	—	0	0 4
New paving with Bremen stone, laid in tarras, at per foot sup.	—	0	1 2
New Purbeck, squared in strait courses for paving, and laid in tarras, per foot sup,—	—	0	1 0
Ditto, laid in mortar	—	0	0 10



New Purbeck steps, per foot run	—	0	2	4
Ditto, paved in random courses, per ft sup. —	—	0	0	9½
Old ditto re-laid, per foot	—	0	0	3
Holes cut for iron work, each	—	0	0	2
Mortice holes made square, each	—	0	0	4
Large ditto, each	—	0	0	8
Holes cut 7 or 8 inches deep, and 4 or 5 inches square	—	0	2	0
Portland stone chimney-pieces and slabs, not less than 1 inch and a quarter thick, per ft superficial	—	0	1	9
Ditto, 2 inches thick, per foot sup.	—	0	2	0
Ditto, 2 inches and a half thick	—	0	2	4
Old ditto, cleaned, fanded, and set, per ft —	—	0	0	6
Slit Ryegate stone hearths and covings	—	0	1	2
Whole ditto	—	0	1	8
Old Ryegate, worked and set, per ft	—	0	0	6
Purple marble covings, 2 inches thick, per foot superficial	—	0	6	0
Black ditto, 3 inches thick, per foot sup. —	—	0	7	6
Old ditto, re-set, per ft sup.	—	0	0	5
Common, set in fire-stone, including the stove at	—	1	12	0
Ditto, in veined marble, at	—	3	5	0
Ditto, in dove marble, at	—	5	18	0
<i>Veined Marble Chimney-pieces.</i>				
Veined marble, per foot cube	—	1	0	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot sup.	—	0	3	6
Ditto mould work	—	0	7	0
Veined marble slabs, jambs, mantles, &c. not less than 1½ thick, per ft sup.	—	0	5	0
Old ditto, sawed, fanded, ground, polished, and set, per ft sup,	—	0	3	0
Egyptian marble mantles and jambs, at per foot sup.	—	0	12	6
New dove marble	—	0	7	0
Ditto inch slab	—	0	5	0
New purple marble, per ft	—	0	6	0
Black and yellow plinths, per ft cube	—	1	15	0
Plain work to ditto, per foot sup.	—	0	5	0
Sunk work to ditto	—	0	9	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Plain jambs, mantle, &c. per foot	—	0	1 0
Statuary-marble, per foot cube	—	1	10 0
Plain work to ditto, per ft sup.	—	0	3 9
Moulded work to ditto	—	0	7 9
Ditto circular work, per foot	—	0	10 9
New inch and half statuary slabs, jambs, and mantle, at per foot superficial	—	0	8 0
New bastard statuary marble, per ft	—	0	6 0
Sawing statuary marble, per foot	—	0	3 0
Jasper-marble in veneering, per ft superficial, from 1 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to	—	1	10 0
Sienna marble in veneering, per foot superficial, from 1 <i>g</i> <i>s.</i> to	—	0	18 0

*Painting.*

Painting once in oil, per yard	—	0	0 2
Outside painting three times in oil, per yard	—	0	0 8
Inside new work of common colours, per yard	—	0	0 6
Inside painting of old work, common colours—	—	0	0 4
If extraordinary colours, as olive, &c. per yard	—	0	0 8
Prepared Prussian-blue, per yard	—	0	0 10
Greens, per yard	—	0	1 0
Sash-frames done twice in oil, each 9 <i>d.</i> or	—	0	0 10
Sash-squares, per dozen, 9 <i>d.</i> or	—	0	0 10
Window-lights, three times in oil, each	—	0	0 4
Casements, ditto, each	—	0	0 4
Iron bars, each	—	0	0 1
Cloak-pins, twice in oil, per foot run	—	0	0 1
Sash-frames, three times in oil, each	—	0	1 0
Sash-squares, ditto, per dozen	—	0	1 0
Stucco, three times in oil, per yard	—	0	0 8
Ditto, four times in oil, per yard	—	0	0 10
Ditto, and fanded, per yard	—	0	1 0
Fine flat white, four times in oil, per yard	—	0	1 0
Sash-squares, dead white, per dozen	—	0	1 3
Mahogany-grained, per yard	—	0	1 0
Ditto and varnished, per yard	—	0	1 2
Squares, painted black, each	—	0	0 6
Checquers, per dozen	—	0	0 6

*Glasier's Work.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Newcastle crown, in fashes, per foot sup. —	0	1	3
Circular ditto, per foot superficial —	0	1	10
Black-friers crown glass, in squares —	0	1	3
Ratcliff best crown glass, at per foot —	0	1	6
Crown glass in broad lead cemented, per ft —	0	1	1
Old ditto taken out and put into fashes —	0	0	6
Second crown glass in fashes, per foot —	0	1	1
Best crown glass bent circular, per foot —	0	3	6
Moulded plate-glass, per foot —	0	3	6
Old glass new leaded, per foot —	0	0	3
Lead squares put in sky-lights, each —	0	0	4
Sash-squares stopped in —	0	0	3
Pinning in casements, from 4 <i>d.</i> to —	0	0	6
Quarries put in —	0	0	1½
Putting large fashes inside and out —	0	1	6
Fifty pounds of turned lead is sufficient for 100 feet of quarry glass.			
Glasiers allow, for old crown glass in fashes,			
per foot superficial —	0	0	8
Newcastle ditto —	0	0	4
Glass in lead —	0	0	3
New green glass, per foot sup. —	0	0	8

*Plumbers Work.*

Gutters, &c. per cwt. 20 <i>s.</i> or —	1	1	0
Sash weights, per cwt. —	0	19	0
Backs of sinks, coppers, &c. including folder, per cwt. —	1	3	0
Lead for cramps, per pound —	0	0	2½
Solder, per cwt. —	3	10	0
Ditto, per pound —	0	0	9
Milled lead for hips, flashings, &c. per cwt. —	1	1	0
Three-quarter pipe, per yard —	0	2	3
Inch ditto —	0	3	3
Inch and quarter ditto —	0	3	4
Inch and half ditto —	0	4	6
Two-inch ditto —	0	6	0
Three-inch and half rain-water pipe, from 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per yard to —	0	2	6
Plumbers will allow for old lead, per cwt. —	0	16	0



By which means they have an allowance of 3s. 1. s. d.  
for each cwt.

It is customary, in weighing of old lead, to deduct one pound in every cwt. for dirt.

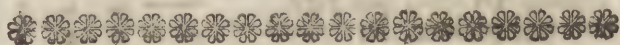
*Blacksmiths Work, done by Weight.*

All sorts of hammered work, as chimney-bars, stays, upright window-bars, shutter-bars, pump-work bolts, saddle-bars, cramps, hold-fasts, dogs, gudgeons, and all black-work of the same kind, from 4d. per pound to	—	0	0	4½
Casements, cross window-bars filed, and all such work, from 4d.½ per pound to	—	0	0	6
Large screw-bolts and nuts, at per pound	—	0	0	6
Iron doors and shutters, from 10d. per pound to	0	1	0	

*Plasterer's Work.*

Lime and hair mortar on lathing, at per yard	0	1	0	
Labour only, from 4d. per yard to	—	0	0	5
Common rough casting from 1s. per yard to	0	1	4	
Labour only, from 4d. per yard to	—	0	0	6
Rough casting with stone-mortar, in imitation of stone-work, from 2s. 6d. per yard to	—	0	3	0
Labour only, from 6d. per yard to	—	0	0	8
Plastering on brick-work with finishing-mortar, in imitation of stone-work, from 1s 6d per yd to	0	2	0	
Labour only, per yard	—	0	0	6
Setting common ceilings with fine stuff, per yd	0	0	2	
Rendering one coat rough, per yard	—	0	0	3
Ditto and set, per yard, 4d. or	—	0	0	5
Ditto in groins	—	0	0	6
Not set, but trowelled smooth for paper	—	0	0	3½
Floated rendering on brick-work, per yd 6d. or	0	0	7	
Raised champhered rustics, per foot sup.	—	0	0	9
Plain raised fascia, per foot	—	0	0	6
Ditto key-stone	—	0	1	0
Counter ceilings on lath, per yard	—	0	0	7
Floated lath and plaster, set	—	0	1	1
Ditto, set and white	—	0	1	2
Ditto, with strong fir lath and four-penny nails, washed for painters, at per yard	—	0	1	6
Floated lath and plaster set in plaster and putty	0	1	4	
Ditto in groins	—	0	1	6

Lath and plaister in heads of niches, per yard	o	o	6
Stucco on bricks, per yard	o	1	6
Ditto on lath	o	2	o
Circular ditto	o	2	6
Stucco on laths in pannels, per yard	o	2	6
Bead and quirk to quoins, per foot run	o	o	2
Plain mouldings, 5 inches girth, per foot	o	o	5
Circular ditto	o	o	6
Plain plaister cornices, per foot superficial	o	o	9
Dental ditto	o	1	o
Block cornices, with leaves in the block and flowers in coffers, per foot	o	1	4
Ditto, three members, enriched with flower and bands in the soffit, per foot	o	1	10
Plain cove cornice and whited, at per foot	o	o	10
Ditto with eye dental, and whited	o	1	o
Doric cornice, three members enriched, mutules with bells and flowers in coffers, per foot	o	2	4
Doric cornice enriched, with blocks, and bells and flowers sunk in coffers, per foot	o	1	8
Plain Ionic modillion-cornice, per foot	o	1	o
Ditto, two members enriched, modillions, and flowers in coffers, whited, per foot	o	1	8
Plain Corinthian cornice, at per foot	o	1	8
Ditto, fully enriched, per foot	o	2	o
Circular ditto, per foot	o	2	3
Corinthian frize, enriched with foliage and flowers, per foot sup. from 3s. 6d. to	o	4	o
Double warded fret and flowers, at per ft sup.	o	1	8
Fascia and Vitruvian scrole	o	1	10
Guilochi and flowers, at per foot sup.	o	2	o
Vitruvian scrole, flower, and husk, per ft sup.	o	2	6
Circular ditto	o	3	o



## PLATE 28.

Carving Ionic capitals is done by the face, at so much per face, according to the diameter of the column. If the diameter be 10 inches,



at 1s. per inch, each face will be worth 10s. 1. s. d.  
 and the whole cap will cost, carving in deal 2 10 0  
 In wainscot or mahogany, 1s. 6d. per inch, and  
 the whole cap ————— 3 0 6

## PLATE 32.

Corinthian caps, at 2s. 6d. an inch, 10 inches  
 diameter, that is, per face, in deal ——— 1 5 0  
 In wainscot or mahogany 3s. per inch, which is  
 30s. per face, or, for the whole cap ——— 6 0 0

## PLATE 54.

Composite capital and carved frieze. Capital at  
 1s. 10d. or 2s. per inch, according to the dia-  
 meter of the columns: frieze at per foot, from  
 10s. to ———— 0 15 0  
 The lower capital, with water-leaf, at per  
 inch 1s. 8d. or ———— 0 1 10  
 Capital in pl. 56, at per inch 2s. or ——— 0 2 3  
 Frieze to ditto, 8 inc. deep, per ft run, from 9s. to 0 13 0

## PLATE 55.

Water-leaf, leaf in ogee, inch girth, per foot 0 0 9  
 Ditto, inch and half, per foot ——— 0 1 0  
 Common veined, per foot, softened ——— 0 0 8  
 Block dental, per foot run, 6d. fret ditto — 0 0 8  
 Ditto cornice, two members carved, semireverse,  
 at per foot run ———— 0 0 8  
 Semirecters with rassel leaf, inch and half girth,  
 per foot ———— 0 3 6  
 Fluting pannels, for doors, shutters, &c at per  
 foot-run ———— 0 1 0

## PLATE 57.

From pl. 28 to pl. 57 are the prices of wood  
 carving, labour only:  
 Ogee, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch girth, per ft run, 4d. to 0 0 6  
 Ditto, close beads, at per foot run 3d. to ——— 0 0 4

## PLATE 58.

Plaster cornice, frieze 3 inc. deep, cornice 6 or  
 7 inc. deep, necking 2 inc. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  deep, at  
 per foot run, labour and all materials in-  
 cluded, 5s. 6d. to ———— 0 6 0  
 Labour to ditto, 3s. to ———— 0 3 6

PLATE 59. *Plaster Cornice.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cornice, three members, enriched with acorns between the dentals, at per foot run, 2s. to —	0	2	3
Plaster cornice, top member carved with water-leaf, and the bead carved in bead mold, per ft	0	1	6

PLATE 60. *Plaster Cornice.*

Corinthian cornices, three members carved, and modillions, at per foot run, from 5s. to —	0	5	6
The festoon in the frize to be valued by time and materials expended			

## PLATE 61.

A plaster cornice: frize 6 inc. and $\frac{1}{2}$ deep, cornice 5 inc. and $\frac{1}{2}$ deep, at per foot run, 4s. to	0	5	0
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## PLATE 62.

7 inc. frize, 6 inc. cornice. per ft run, 7s. 6d. to	0	8	0
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*Note,* The prices of ornaments differ very much, in wood, stone, and stucco, according to the richness and goodness of the materials and workmanship.



## Estimate for building a new House.

*Bricklayer's Work.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
496 yards of digging in cellars and foundations, at 1s. per yard, digging and carting away	24	16	0
45 rod of brick-work, reduced to brick and half, at 8l. 10s. per rod	382	10	0
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ square of plain tiling, at 1l. 10s. per square	27	15	0
110 feet run of arched drain, at 2s. 6d. per ft	13	15	0
50 yards of brick-paving in mortar, at 2s. 6d. per yard	6	5	0
72 feet of rubbed and gauged arches in windows, at per foot superficial, 1s. 10d. —	13	12	0
108 feet rubbed and gauged in facio, at per foot superficial, 1s. 6d. —	8	2	0

Carried forward 476 15 0

Brought forward	476	15	0
250 feet of rubbed returns, at 4d. per ft run—	4	3	4
106 feet run of rough, at 1d $\frac{1}{2}$ per foot run—	0	13	3
36 feet superficial of summered arches, brick and half, at 5d. per foot ———	0	15	0
150 feet run of groin, at 6d. per foot ———	3	15	0
205 feet of foot-tile paving, at 4d. per foot—	3	8	4
112 feet of common drain, 10 inc. wide, 9 inc. high, 4-inch walls, covered with foot-tiles, and payed with bricks flat, at 1s. 2d. per ft run	6	10	8

Total sum of bricklayer's work 496 0 7

*Mason's Work.*

Chimney-piece in the dining-room ———	45	0	0
Ditto in the best parlour ———	36	0	0
Ditto in the common parlour ———	20	0	0
Ditto in one pair of stairs front rooms, each chimney-piece 10l. ———	20	0	0
Ditto in one pair of stairs back room ———	6	0	0
55 feet super. of Portland chimney-pieces, at per foot sup. 1s. 10d. ———	5	10	0
27 feet superficial Ryegate, in hearths and covings, at per foot sup. 1s. ———	1	7	0
150 feet cube of Portland, at 2s. 6d. per ft —	18	15	0
560 feet superficial of plain work on ditto, at 10d. per foot ———	23	6	0
115 feet of moulded work to ditto, at 1s. 2d. per foot superficial ———	6	14	2
200 feet of Portland paving and black dots, in passage and stair-case, at 2s. 3d. per ft sup. ———	22	10	0
3 sink-stones, at 2s. 6d. each ———	0	7	6
140 holes cut in Portland curb for iron bars, at 2d. each ———	1	3	4

Total sum of mason's work 206 13 0



*Carpenter's Work.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
25 feet cube of oak, rough, at 3 <i>s.</i> per ft —	3	15	0
36 feet ditto, framed, at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ft cube	6	6	0
22 feet ditto, planed and framed, at 4 <i>s.</i> —	4	8	0
220 feet cube of fir, rough, at 2 <i>s.</i> per ft —	22	0	0
1250 feet cube of fir, framed, at 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per ft	142	16	8
96 feet cube of fir, planed and framed, at 2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per foot —	12	16	0
150 feet superficial of gutter and bearers, at 8 <i>d.</i>	5	0	0
5 square of centering, at 16 <i>s.</i> per square —	4	0	0
8 square of groin, at 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> per square —	8	16	0
150 feet of smooth ditto, at 3 <i>d.</i> per ft —	1	17	6
515 feet superficial of bracketing for plaister cornices, at 5 <i>d.</i> per ft —	8	11	8
90 feet of rough whole deal, at 5 <i>d.</i> per ft—	1	17	6
67 feet planed on one side, at 6 <i>d.</i> per ft —	1	13	6
10 square of second-best flooring, nailed one edge in sight, at 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per square —	36	0	0
3 square of ditto, dowelled, at 4 <i>l.</i> per square	12	0	0
10 square of clean-deal flooring, dowelled, at 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per square —	62	10	0
110 feet superficial of whole-deal risers and steps, at 9 <i>d.</i> per foot —	4	2	6
120 feet of ditto, second-best, at 1 <i>s.</i> per ft —	6	0	0
110 feet of clean-deal risers and steps, at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	8	5	0
40 feet run of mahogany hand-rail, at 5 <i>s.</i> per ft	10	0	0
40 feet run of $\frac{7}{8}$ square deal banisters, at 3 <i>s.</i> per foot —	6	0	0
36 feet of deal rail and banister, at 4 <i>s.</i> per ft	7	4	0
Total of carpenter's work	370	19	4

*Joiner's Work.*

96 yards of dwarf wainscot, at per yard square- work, 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —	16	16	0
90 yards framed ovolo and flat pannel, at 3 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per yard —	16	17	6
Carried forward	33	13	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought forward — — — — —	33	13	6
60 yards of inch and half framing, inch panels and dado, at 5 <i>s.</i> per yard — —	15	0	0
1150 feet of whole deal dado, dove-tailed, and barred on the back, at 9 <i>d.</i> per foot sup. —	43	2	6
560 feet superficial of deal molding, at 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	28	0	0
150 feet superficial of whole-deal shelves, at 7 <i>d.</i> per foot — — — — —	4	7	6
60 feet superficial two-inch deal dresser, at 1 <i>s.</i>	3	0	0
22 yards of slit-deal linings, at 2 <i>s.</i> per yard	2	4	0
200 feet sup. of inch and half deal shutters, at 1 <i>s.</i> per foot — — — — —	10	0	0
250 feet superficial of 2 inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ deal doors, at 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per foot — — — — —	16	13	4
75 feet superf. of whole-deal doors, tongued and ledged, at 8 <i>d.</i> per foot — — — — —	2	10	0
48 feet of 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ wainscot doors, at 4 <i>s.</i> per ft	9	12	0
250 feet of two-inch wainscot fash and frame, at 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per foot — — — — —	35	8	4
200 feet sup. of inch and half wainscot fash and frame, at 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> per foot — — — — —	18	6	8
Total of joiner's work	221	17	10

*Plasterer's Work.*

To dining-room ceiling, divided, with ornaments, and the molding — — — — —	40	0	0
220 yards floated ceiling, at 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> per yard	12	16	8
175 yards common ceiling, at 1 <i>s.</i> per yard —	8	15	0
150 yards rendered and whitened, at 6 <i>d.</i> per yd	3	15	0
40 yards rendered only, at 4 <i>d.</i> per yard —	0	13	4
300 feet sup. of plaister cornice, at 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per ft	20	0	0
50 yards of stucco, at 2 <i>s.</i> per yard — —	5	0	0
Total of plaisterer's work	90	0	0



*Glasier's Work.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
356 feet superficial of crown glass in sashes, at 1s. 3d. per foot — — —	22	5	0
24 feet sup. of glass set in lead-work, at 8d —	0	16	0
<b>Total of glazier's work</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

*Plumber's Work.*

38 cwt of lead, in gutters, cesspools, rain water pipe, &c. at 20s. per cwt. — —	38	0	0
40 yards of leaden pipe, at 2s. 6d. per yard —	5	0	0
A leaden pump and iron-work — —	5	10	0
Cocks, stop-cocks, and other brass work to pipes, &c. — — —	2	15	0
Solder to the above work — —	1	18	0
<b>Total of plumber's work</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

*Blacksmith's Work.*

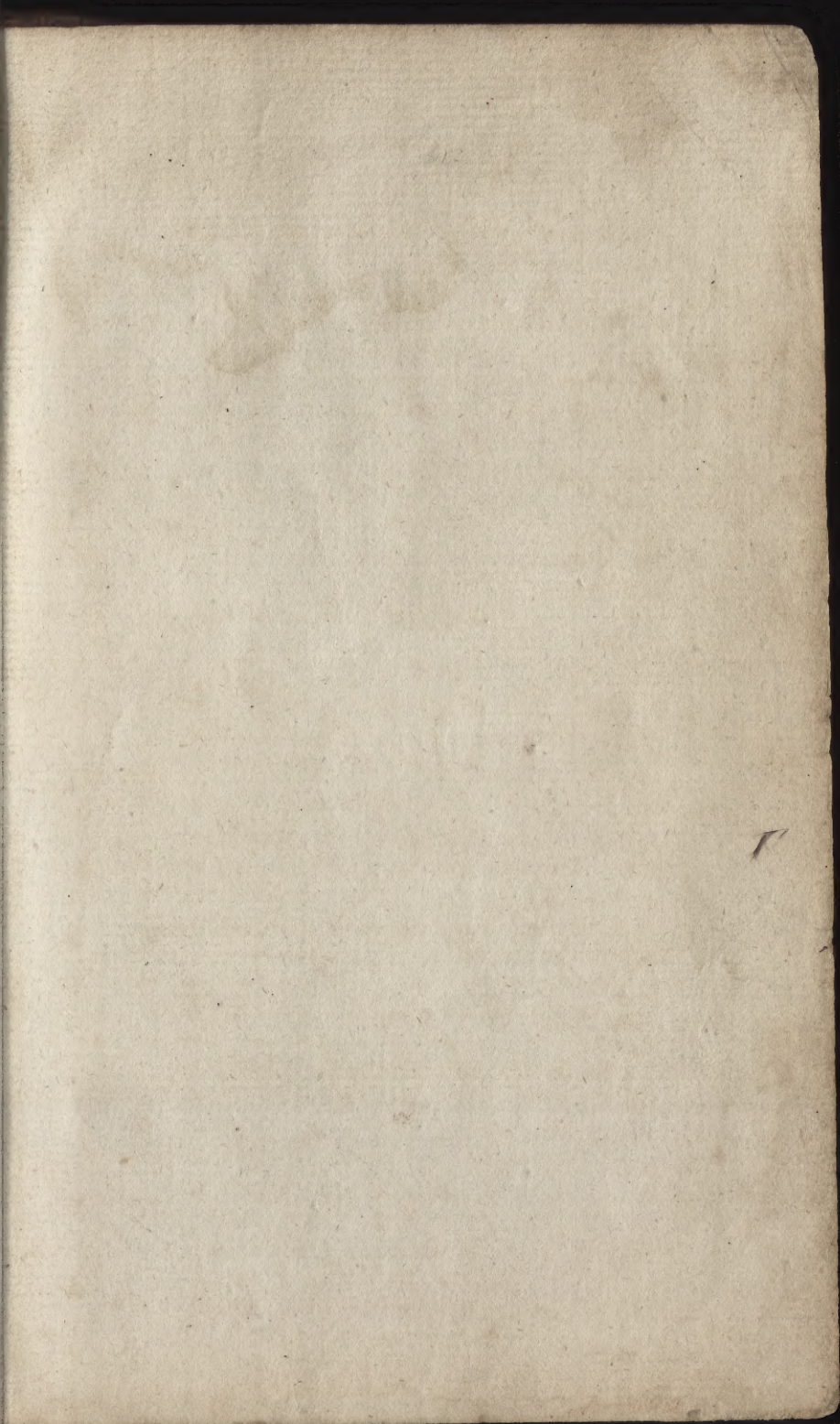
36 cwt in kitchen range, grates, crane, iron bars to chimneys, iron rails, and palli- sades in front, &c. at 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound —	67	4	0
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*Ironmonger's Bill.*

36 pairs of but-hinges to window-shutters, at 1s	1	16	0
36 pairs of strap-hinges, at 8d. per pair —	1	4	0
12 pairs of H hinges, at 4s. 6d. per pair —	2	14	0
6 pairs of cross garnet hinges, at 1s. 6d. per pr	0	9	0
36 shutter-latches, at 1s. 6d. each — —	1	14	0
24 fast-fastenings — — —	1	1	0
6 iron plate locks, at 4s. each — —	1	4	0
12 mortice-locks, at 10s. 6d each — —	6	6	0
Locks, hinges, and fastenings, to front door —	2	10	0
Ditto to back front — — —	1	10	0
Ditto to kitchen door — — —	0	12	0
Six pairs of large but-hinges, at 3s per pair	0	18	0
<b>Total of ironmonger's bill</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>

Total sum of the whole — £ 1534 0 1

*Note,* The carriage of materials to be added to  
the above work.







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